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EUROPEAN NEWS.

The First Defeat of the New English Ministry.

Ode to America---English Plea for Magnanimity.

An Old Story of Repudiation from Italy.

Prefect Haussmann in Difficulty---Triumph of the Opposition.

Progress of Affairs in Spain—The New Candidate for the Throne.

Our correspondents in the principal Capitals of Europe give the subjoined interesting summary of events up to the sailing of the latest steamers:

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The American Minister – Protection – Drunkenness in the United Kingdom—Convocation—Taxation and Statistics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1869.

The American Minister, in his grand and triumphant progress through Great Britain, has got as far as Manchester. Here, in the Lowell of England, he was received with the usual complimentary addresses, and partook of the customary banquet. His speeches improve, if anything, and those he made at Manchester were greeted with extraordinary enthusiasm. Mr. JOHNSON is certain that there can never, never be war between two people so friendly to each other as those of England and America. War is entirely too horrible a thing—especially with those captures and destructions of private property which Mr. VERNON HARCOURT wishes to continue — to ever arise between two people speaking the same language and professing the same religion—like Prussia and Austria, for example. And Mr. JOHNSON is still sanguine about his *Alabama* treaty, and told his hearers that he had telegraphed to America and found that the newspapers were quite mistaken about its rejection, and that no report had been made upon it to the Senate. On the subject of free trade, about which it is said there are now two opinions in Manchester as well as in all the British colonies, Mr. JOHNSON displayed a masterly neutrality. English free traders, he said, must not be impatient with their brethren in America, but give them time. It took the English a full hundred years to discuss and adopt free trade principles, which the colonies had all repudiated, and America, no doubt, would in turn adopt sound principles of trade and political economy, and when they do, said Mr. JOHNSON, then look out for yourselves. [Immense and enthusiastic cheering.]

PROTECTION.

The associated Chambers of Commerce have been discussing this sore subject of protection in Canada, Australia, New-Zealand and the United States. A very sore subject it is. How are these ungrateful colonists, educated in free trade, enjoying all its cheap and nasty advantages, until they wore nothing but shoddy, and were reduced to the verge of free competition starvation, and at last driven from the country, now turning round and taxing British manufactures, merely to encourage their own, while they still expect the Home Government in any emergency to defend and take care of them. The conduct of America is not so absurdly unnatural; but America, as well as the colonies, is standing in her own light, and don't know what is good for her. The thing that would make her rich and prosperous is to repeal all tariffs, and open her ports freely for the manufactures of England, France, Belgium and Germany. It seems plainer to those gentlemen than the multiplication table. Why give three prices for an article you can get for one? But the difficulty is to get the Americans, stupidly blind to their own and everybody's interest, to see it. It was proposed to memorialize Congress on the subject, and the American Chambers of Commerce; but it must be done, one gentleman said, with great delicacy; for the Americans were the most sensitive people in the world at the idea of foreign interference, and might suddenly double all their duties, or prohibit imports altogether, and henceforth deal only in exports. So a prudent and judicious committee was appointed to convert the Americans to free trade principles. They will begin with H. GREELEY, then take the Pennsylvania iron men, and report progress from time to time according to the success of their endeavors. One of the functions of British Chambers of Commerce, Board of Trade, JOHN BRIGHT President, and British Government generally, is to open up the markets of the world; and they would like to begin on America. They opposed slavery as a sort of protection, and they hope to put an end to all sorts, and introduce the reign of freedom, especially in traffic in dry goods, hardware and groceries—free wardrobes and free breakfast-tables.

Mr. BRIGHT, in a speech to a delegation from Chambers of Commerce, has taken the opportunity to join ELIHU BURRITT and REVERDY JOHNSON in favor of Ocean Penny Postage. Mr. BURRITT has no doubt at all that such a measure as universal penny postage would usher in the millenium without the by that means superfluous process of tying up Satan like the DAVENPORT Brothers. Mr. JOHNSON advocates it in the single interest of peace between England and America, as it is well known that people never fight where there is a cheap postage, while Mr. BRIGHT declares himself quite disinterested in his advocacy, as few men have suffered as much from the penny post as he has. And it is a nuisance, when every increase of notoriety brings you an additional burthen of impertinent letters from unknown people, and when any considerable worldly success may bring you from half a bushel to three pecks of begging letters every morning.

DRUNKENNESS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The pressure upon Parliament for some remedy for drunkenness in England calls out various comments in the newspapers. The *Jewish Chronicle* cannot see why Christians should take the opportunity to get drunk at Christmas. It tells us, also, why Christians drink so much more than Jews. It is their only amusement. Sunday is made dull and dismal. The only places they can go to are stuffy, tiresome churches, and drinking houses. Museums, concert rooms, theatres, all places of innocent recreation are closed, they cannot work, there is no chance to play, sermons are tiresome, and the only thing they can do to vary the monotony of life, and get a few hours excitement, is to get drunk.

"Give the masses music, pictures, pleasant things to see and talk about," says the *Chronicle*, "and their eyes and ears will become intoxicated instead of their brains. The Jew does not get drunk. He is as sober on his holidays as at any other season. The Jewish child, from his youth, must in consequence of the dietary laws of his race learn to restrain himself. There are plenty of good things around him; he sees them, he handles them, he smells them, but he is taught not to taste them. He consequently acquires an extraordinary habit of self-control, which later in life is extended from eatable to drinkable things. We hold to Sunday recreation as being one of the prime means to the banishment of drunkenness, and we earnestly recommend the considerations we have advanced in that behalf to the candid attention of all Christian ministers."

Mr. GREGORY, M. P., has given notice of a bill to authorize the opening of the national museums and galleries after church hours on Sundays. The secular lectures and music on Sunday evenings have been declared legal, by the subterfuge of calling them services of Recreative Religionists, or Religious Recreationists. On the other hand the *Pall Mall* attacks the anti-beer-house movement on other grounds, and because "it means having one law for the rich and another for the poor; one law for the man who keeps a cellar at home and another law for the man who has only the publican's cellar to go to. It means further, a willful confusion between the use of a thing and its abuse, between the man who drinks and the man who gets drunk, between the exercise of a right and the indulgence in a noxious vice."

CONVOCATION.

Convocation is in session. This powerless little Ecclesiastical Parliament, with its upper and lower Houses, follows the forms of the National Parliament. It has adopted, or is trying to adopt, an address to the Queen, asking her to stand by the Church, and not to surrender either the privileges of the Church of Ireland or the principles of the Reformation. But the time for defending the Irish Church is past; that matter was settled months ago by the process of counting noses, varied with breaking heads and windows, spending no end of money, and drinking no bottom of beer. The *vox populi*, thick of utterance, it may be, brutal and beery, bought and paid for, has judged and determined upon the Irish Church question now, as it probably will upon the English Church at the next general election.

TAXATION STATISTICS.

Beside the Irish Church settlement, Parliament will be a good deal occupied on taxation. The land groans under heavy taxes. More than a hundred millions of dollars in gold are levied upon land in local taxes, from which other kinds of property are free. This drives capital from agriculture, causes millions of acres to lie waste, and a large part of the rest to be but poorly cultivated, so that England presents to the world the shocking spectacle of land starving for want of capital, and labor starving for want of employment. The tax on agriculture—pauperism alone in 1867 cost close upon £7,000,000 levied wholly upon real estate—drives capital into foreign loans, railways, &c., for investment. The average produce of wheat here is twenty four bushels per acre. It might easily be doubled; and so of other products. Sixty bushels an acre might be the rule instead of the rare exception over large districts.

And we talk about England and especially Ireland being over-populated. Ireland has 171 persons to the square mile. Such a density of population would no doubt give some American States thirty or forty millions of inhabitants, which they could easily support. But look at Belgium, a country less fertile on the whole than Ireland, yet prosperously sustaining nearly three times as dense a population—442 per square mile. But all Belgium is towns, manutories, gardens, or farms in the highest cultivation the soil will admit of. There is scarcely a rod of waste land in the whole country. Even the most barren sand hills along the sea are turned to profit—converted into vast rabbit warrens, from which England, and I presume Ireland also, is supplied with millions of fat rabbits. From iron beams, plates, and machinery to eggs and oysters Belgium largely supplies the markets of England. An English cottager buys his eggs, if he has any, buys his bacon, his milk, and generally his very cabbages, on free trade principles.

The *Times* finds a startling fact in the returns of the Registrar-General of the bills of mortality—the death rate of various towns in the Kingdom. The average rate in London is about twenty-four in a thousand. This London, however, includes all the open and healthy suburbs, an area of some ten miles radius from Charing Cross. If some districts are taken, the figures are very different. They would be found to vary from twenty to forty in one thousand. Manchester is about thirty. This means that in Manchester 3,000 persons die every year of preventable diseases; die, whom proper sanitary measures would let live; die of the ignorant or criminal neglect of the local authorities or caretakers. And were Manchester as large as London, the excess of its mortality would be 100,000 persons a year. But there was no need to go to Manchester. In London the needless annual mortality—the victims of filth, of bad air, bad food, bad conditions, of poverty and misery, may be counted by thousands. In all England the lower classes do not live half as long as the upper classes. A certain number of Englishmen are born to length of days, riches and honors, and a certain number are just as surely born for obscurity, poverty and premature death.

The Marquis of Bute could not help having £300,000 a year, an education at Oxford, and the prospect of a long life. Two thousand pale and miserable little starvelings at the Seven Dials, half of whom will die in five years, and half of the rest in ten, were born and must live, and still more surely die "in that condition in life to which it had pleased Providence to call them,"—and the greed, ignorance and negligence of man to keep them. Still, though little has been done for two or three centuries, I believe the time is at hand when something will be done in real earnest to better the condition of great masses of the people. Hundreds of earnest minds are at work upon the how to do it; the very agitation of the subject is a process of education, and something will soon be done besides gathering ragged schools and giving poor children a weekly dinner and a trip into the country once a year.

MONADNOCK.

British Politics—The Defeat of the New Ministry—An Ode to America—President Grant—The Glory of the Abyssinian Expedition—Economy in the Administration—The Ballot—Honors to "Historicus."

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, March 6, 1869.

The defeat of the new Ministry on the first division in the House of Commons, is very vexatious. Mr. GLADSTONE was absent, and his partisans are annoyed. The bill is one to throw the expenses of elections upon the rate-payers, which would help to stop corruption, make elections economical, and allow a poor man the ghost of a chance of getting into Parliament. But the rich members and the landed gentry would not hear of it. Let those who dance pay the fiddler. One of the new members said that his election had cost him a large sum of money, but he did not grudge it for the honor and pleasure of serving his country in the House. And as long as the best men in the Kingdom are willing to pay $30,000 to $50,000 to serve their country gratis, the rate-payers will prefer to keep their own money in their pockets. So the radical Professor FAWCETT, who brought in the bill last session, though supported by the Government, lost his bill by three votes. But he will try it again next session, and is sanguine in the belief that it will ultimately pass.

But if it does, a still more revolutionary measure must follow—the payment of members. The voluntary system may be good in religion, but our foremost reformers think it bad in politics. Members who pay for being elected and get no pay for their services—who do everything to save the country at their own cost—are too independent to pay much attention to the wishes of their constituents. They know nothing of the doctrine of instructions. They go to Parliament to please themselves, or as often, their wives and daughters; to advance their own interests, perhaps, especially the railway men; in any case to do what they they think best for the general welfare. Caucuses, nominating conventions, and all the wonderful machinery of American politics, are all but unknown. Mr. BRIGHT, who writes to Chicago in favor of Americanizing British institutions, and repudiates any such idea at home, has done something to introduce caucuses and regular nominations in Birmingham and Manchester, but the country generally will be slow to adopt them. They will wait and see how they work. For the present they prefer the good old English fashions of chartered public houses, unlimited beer, and broken windows. It is good for the glaziers, and for trade generally. The men who own England, who pay the bulk of the taxes, who order industry, who have the responsibility of everything, think they have the right to govern, and they will not surrender the direction of affairs into the hands of the ignorant mob, the great unwashed, the hewers of wood and drawers of water, without a struggle. France, Spain, America, may establish universal suffrage. The negro who picks cotton may put his cotton, converted into paper, into the ballot-box, and so decide the destiny of the Republic; but it will be long before Englishmen of the educated and wealthy classes will be willing to give the same power to their "chawbacons" and "clodhoppers." Even these latter prefer to be governed by gentlemen.

AN ODE TO AMERICA.

Mr. F. T. PALGRAVE, a sufficiently self-sufficient literary gentleman, has written an "Ode to the United States of America," which falls fairly under the description of "more truth than poetry." It is entitled "The Noble Revenge." You are hereby implored to forgive and forget. You are respectfully requested to heap coals of fire on the heads of repentant Britishers, which, it is hoped, will be as innocuous as the live coals Mr. HOME placed in the hands of Lord ADAIR and on the head of Mr. S. C. HALL, which never singed a hair. But you shall judge for yourself of the quality of Mr. PALGRAVE'S poetry, and take the noble revenge to which he invites, if you be so minded. First he gives a brief history of the civil war:

As when one fair land
Saw, North and South, her bright-arm'd myriads stand,
Saw herself rent in twain by matricidal hand:
Though both were gallant, though
High deeds on either side were wrought,
Yet one for self, and one for mankind fought,
And when war's lurid cloud
From the blue skies had pass'd,
The golden eye of life
From heaven shone bold and free
On white-robed Victory,
And the Right won at last.

Then a brief, but humble confession of the view of the struggle taken by England:

—But she, the mother-land, that erst
Those swarms in her full hive had nursed,
Watch'd, sneering, the enormous fight,
Or wished the drones success, with blinded spite,
Or hail'd with jealous pettiness
Each bloody field that drank her rivals' strength
And left them less;
Till, in the cause that triumph'd,
She acquiesced at length.

This was, however, only the feeling of the educated classes.

So those who wrote, and those who spoke:
But underneath that servile yoke
The dumb, deep-beating, genuine heart
Of England would not crouch, but smiled apart,
Knowing the Right at last must be.

This is stuff, for four-fifths of the lower classes went as they always do, with "their betters." They were as hard against the North as ROEBUCK or PALMERSTON. Now for the noble revenge:

Our chance we had, and lost it!
But you have yet your chance!

O men who won!
O other larger England, saved, and free:
Forget the error past, past jealousy!
With your true blood our true blood beats across the sea!
Let what is done, be done;
The two great hearts in one unite;
Revenge our blindness by your clearer sight.
Victors in freedom's fight,
Another conflict see,
An upward-flashing path
To win a new renown,
Crown'd with the greater crown
Of magnanimity!

To which I beg to add, Fiddle de dee! No doubt England is willing to be forgiven. No doubt she quite longs to see America noble and magnanimous, and invites that sort of revenge, and hopes America will take high heroic ground, let bygones be bygones, and live in peace and amity on Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON'S pattern forever more. And I think America will do all this, and would do it without being invited, poetically or otherwise, if England will do her own duty to her own people. It is in the power of every nation, as of every man, to make itself so respected, so admired, so loved, that all the world will wish to live in friendship with her, and every other nation will wish to be her ally. Liberty and justice, the education and elevation of a whole people, are better than all the armaments of Europe. If England were to expend for the next ten years the cost of army and navy upon education and the improvement of the condition of the poor, she would need less to care for magnanimity and noble revenges.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

The inauguration of General GRANT as President of the United States is hailed as a sign of hope. The complete restoration of the Union, and the establishment of cotton culture on a larger scale than ever in the South, are very important to England. A large part of the present distress—the almost unexampled pressure of poverty in this country—comes from the short and uncertain supply of cotton. Capitalists are afraid to venture much in India or South Africa, because they cannot compete with a full production in America. But General GRANT—President GRANT—will restore peace, confidence, industry, immeasurable wealth and prosperity. Wheat, corn, gold, and cotton will pay off the national debt even sooner than he anticipates.

The *Daily News* is especially eloquent on the accession of the new President. It says:

"The new *régime* will be one of genial airs and rapid progress. President GRANT receives an unreconstructed Republic from his predecessor; he will leave a healed, restored and renovated nation to his successor. The importance of this change to all foreign nations, and especially to England, is incalculable."

It has great hopes of cotton; but it has also some apprehension respecting General GRANT'S foreign policy. The external relations of the late Government, it says, "were conducted with consideration and dignity;" but "there are, unfortunately, only too many politicians in the United States whose notion of being respected is that of all bumptious and unscrupulous people—of being hated or feared. According to them no man can serve the United States without doing some especial disservice to some other nation."

It hopes General GRANT will not be more influenced by such unpleasant people than Mr. JOHNSON has been, "but so far as the demands on Great Britain are concerned the new President is known to have repudiated the basis of settlement which his predecessor had negotiated, and he has seemed to sanction some of those sentimental additions to the pecuniary demand, which, if insisted on, *must render any settlement impossible;*" and so the *News* publishes Mr. PALGRAVE'S ode, "The Noble Revenge," already quoted.

The *Times* moralizes on the tendency of Americans to elect military chieftains to places of high command, instancing the cases of General WASHINGTON, General JACKSON, General HARRISON, General TAYLOR, and in a brief account of the career of General HARRISON, says: "An Indian chief named TECUMSEH had been killed by a ball from his pistol, but, being a man of moderate abilities, he retired to private life," &c,

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

The glory of the expedition to Abyssinia has cost more than was expected. At first it was to be done for two millions sterling. Then Mr. HUNT, after covering several slates with figures, said it could not be more than three and a half or four millions at the utmost. Now Mr. LOWE finds that he has the items of eight millions, and those yet to come in will make the round cost of rescuing a Consul and some missionaries, killing King THEODORE and bringing home his son, little, if at all, short of ten millions—$50,000,000 in gold! There is an expensive military promenade for you! The tax-payer groans as he reads his morning paper; but there is some comfort in the economies of the new Administration. Every clerk is to mend his pen, or rather have it mended by the proper official, until he has worn it to the stump. Also, there is to be a saving of a few millions on iron-clads in dock-yards. The spirit of economy has seized upon the whole naval, military and civil service. The soldiers are to be careful of pipe-clay. The sailors' grog is to be doubly watered. A clerk writes to a morning paper to complain that the time of the Government is wasted to a serious extent by impertinent callers and persevering loungers. There is to be a millenium of cheese-parings. I have not heard, however, of any proposition to dispense with the lordly sinecures which surround the throne with dignity and grace.

ECONOMY IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

But there is an economy greatly needed here, as pointed out in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and which may also be required in America. The *Gazette* says:

"Nothing could well be more senseless or wasteful than the plan hitherto pursued. We subject candidates to a competitive ordeal of no ordinary severity, which, by reason simply of its competitive character, has a tendency to become severer year by year; we virtually thus require from them proofs of capacity and acquirements which qualify them for high functions and peculiarly intelligent service, and which might command liberal remuneration in the open professions; and then when we have obtained these superior young men we set them to work for years upon mere copying or calculating tasks which an ordinary national schoolboy could do just as well, and which could scarcely fail to exercise a stupefying and dwarfing influence upon any intellect devoted to it for six hours a day, and we pay them about the same scanty salary that we give our gardener and our butler—the same, too, that was assigned to them years ago, when the work was far laxer, the educational requirements far smaller, and the cost of living nearly one-third less. A sillier waste of intellectual power, or a sadder spectacle of intellectual degradation and consequent discontent, than is presented by a highly-educated and successful young candidate occupied in transcribing letters or calculating the duty on so many chests of tea at sixpence a pound, can scarcely be found on this earth. The great reform we need, as was long since pointed out, is a division of the civil servants into two ranks—the intellectual and the mechanical."

THE BALLOT.

Mr. BRUCE, Home Secretary, has come out for the ballot. He is one of the numerous converts in the higher ranks to the silent system. Though the mode of open voting he considered more manly, brave, English, in short, yet as great masses of the people preferred something unmanly, cowardly, un-English, he was for letting them have at least the option of secret voting. As other people got along with it without very serious demoralization, and the majority of the people demanded it, he went for it. So we are to have the ballot; nomination day is to be abolished; and when people can vote for what they like without anybody being the wiser, we shall see what they will vote for.

"HISTORICUS."

Mr. VERNON HARCOURT has made a brilliant *début* in Parliament, and received the appointment of Professor of International Law with a very handsome salary at Cambridge. He ranges himself with the Conservative Liberals and defends the time-honored institutions—such as compelling a whole Cabinet to resign their seats in Parliament on accepting office, that they may go through the costly and troublesome form of a reëlection. This whimsical process, according to Mr. HARCOURT, is one of the pillars of that edifice of incomprehensible architecture, the British Constitution.

MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Prefect Haussmann's Troubles—The Recent Debate in the Legislature—Minister Rouher's Defence—Triumph of the Opposition—The Future.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, March 5, 1869.

Our magnificent Prefect has at last come to grief. The storm that was long gathering over his head broke the other day in the Chambers and nearly swallowed him up. The count has been made out and at this moment he stands convicted of having sinned in the following particulars:

1. He has created a debt of four hundred and sixty-five millions of francs for the embelishment of Paris, a large part of which was unnecessary.

2. He has worked in advance of his means, and issued illegal bonds to pay his bills.

3. He has borrowed a large amount of money from the Credit Foncier without authority of law, and from an institution withal which is permitted to lend to the State but not to the Departments or Communes.

4. He has issued bonds for a large amount to cover the expenses of a loan, instead of taking the expenses from the loan itself.

5. He has let out the contracts of some of the new Boulevards to personal friends at exhorbitant prices, instead of offering them publicly to the highest bidder.

To these sins of M. HAUSSMANN, the Opposition in the Chambers, (Messrs. THIERS, PICARD, GARNIER-PAGES, and others,) applied the term "illegal," coupled with a demand for the Prefect's head.

The Ministers at first attempted to stem the torrent and to cover the Prefect's bold financiering up. But as the facts crept out one by one and the honest men of the Government party began to desert to the Opposition, the Ministry got alarmed for their own safety and ingloriously abandoned the Prefect in his slough of bricks and mortar. They softened the term "illegal" into "irregular," and promised, like good children, not to do it any more.

Then there was a tableau. The abandonment was a new thing in the history of M. ROUHER'S Ministry, a triumph was a new thing for the Opposition, and the event bordered on the dramatic. The Prefect, proud and haughty, and a greater man than any of them, sat in the gallery hearing himself abused by his enemies and mildly praised by his friends, and had not the power to defend himself, for he is a Senator, and has no right to the floor of the House.

M. PICARD pointed to him as the man who had violated at pleasure, laws, usages and regulations, who had done what the most audacious despots dare not do—raise levies without the consent of the levied; as the man who had disregarded the censures of the Court of Accounts, and who had trampled under foot the orders of the Legislature of the State!

M. HAUSSMANN, denounced, abused, torn to pieces, replied like Cicero, when summoned to swear that he had not violated the law: "I swear that I have saved the country!" When the Opposition complained that the treasury was empty, the debt growing, living dear, taxes enormous. "Yes!" replied the superb Prefect, "But Paris is magnificent!" When the workmen complained of the dearness of rents and the high price of food. "Yes!" replied the Prefect, "but how well you look! you have good air to breathe, you are no longer dirty, nor ugly, nor ragged; you look fresh and handsome, you have a clean blouse and pantaloons, you are the astonishment of the world!" When M. THIERS commenced to pour hot shot into the Prefect's garden, the latter exclaimed disdainfully: "Little THIERS! What did he ever do for Paris? He built a costly fortification wall around the town which I have got to tear down, while I have built streets and houses that people can live in!"

One after the other the Ministers declare, "The city has acted illegally, the Credit Foncier has acted irregularly, money has been spent without warrant, but the city is magnificent, and we must pay the Prefect's bills!"

In fifteen years M. HAUSSMANN has spent about four hundred millions of dollars in gold for the decorations of Paris, and he has run ahead of his means, illegally or otherwise, nearly a hundred millions of dollars. "But Paris is handsome, Paris is grand, Paris is incomparable, and after us the deluge! So let's make a loan for the hundred millions lacking, and our children may pay it if they can!" That's the refrain of the people in power.

The thing that will mark the Emperor's reign is the renewed and modernized capital. His foreign policy has gained him nothing, he has done nothing for popular education, he has built no school-houses, he maintains taxes on newspapers, and a political censorship on literature, but he has made a mark on the streets and houses of Paris. It is not the most enviable of reputations to go down to posterity with, but it is all he has, and he clings to it.

So he said to M. HAUSSMANN: "Hurry up the works; I may not live long, and I want them finished. Get money legally if you can, but at any rate get money. When the good citizens see how magnificent the town is, they will pay for it; if they grumble, I will protect you." And so M. HAUSSMANN got money *somehow*—all the works are contracted for, the grand system is so far completed that they cannot be stopped, and they have got to be paid. The Emperor is satisfied, his mark is made and clinched, M. HAUSSMANN'S glory is fixed also in history, and the Opposition and the tax-payers may howl—the work is done, and M. HAUSSMANN will stay where he is.

MALAKOFF.

ITALY.

Florentine Trade and Finance—A Story of Repudiation—How Wars of Ambition are Carried on—Indemnity from England Due and Expected—A Chapter of Calamities.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1869.

The Commendatore Peruzzi, of the ancient Florentine family of that name, has lately published a volume giving an account of the commercial and banking affairs of this city in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The narrative is an interesting one, for it is a history of a period of remarkable prosperity, succeeded by a fall among the most sudden known in the experience of rich and powerful communities. It is one of the many examples left by time of the instability of fortune and the vicissitudes of public affairs. Public and private wealth, the fruit of economic wisdom, energy and thrift, is of slow growth; but it all may pass suddenly away by a disastrous stroke against which human foresight may be unequal to guard.

Whoever has some acquaintance with Florentine history very well knows that at the beginning of the fourteenth century the principal bankers of Europe had their residence in this city. Florence was the Amsterdam, the London and the Frankfort of that period. The BARDI, the PERUZZI and the ACCIAIOLI of those times were as well known in the financial world as are the ROTHSCHILDS, the BARINGS and the HOTINGEURS of our day. If States or corporations wished to borrow money, they came to Florence. The great banking-houses had their agents also in the principal capitals of Europe. It was then, as it is now— man in every age but repeats the same story.

But my object in referring to Signor PERUZZI'S book is to cite from it a story of repudiation, among the most extraordinary in the annals of civilized communities. England is the country which now expresses most anxiety lest great States like our own, with every possible element of wealth, should be put on the list of insolvent countries. Let her calm her solicitudes, for up to this time the United States has met all its just obligations, while, at least, two examples of financial bad faith are recorded in English history.

In 1327, after reigning twenty years, EDWARD II. was by act of Parliament declared to be no longer sovereign of the realm. The reasons alleged were his feebleness of mind, and the intrigues of his Queen, ISABELLA, of France. He was afterward assassinated. His son, the Prince of Wales, was called to succeed him, with the title of EDWARD III. Being but 15 years old, a Council of Regency was named by Parliament for three years. As soon as the young sovereign came into the full exercise of his powers, he began to exhibit those qualities which acquired for him the reputation of one of the greatest princes of his time. Ambitious and energetic, he lost no opportunity to engage in wars by which the power of his kingdom might be increased. The student of English history is familiar with the course of these struggles. But the most important of the warlike encounters of this period was the attempt to obtain for the crown of England the control of France.

The dynasty of ST. LOUIS becoming extinct in the male line, by the death of the three sons of PHILIP IV., called the beautiful, there remained only the daughter of PHILIP, ISABELLA, the wife of EDWARD II., of England, and the mother of EDWARD III. Regardless of the salic law which prohibited the sovereignty in France to heirs in the female line, the English monarch determined to bring, if possible, by conquest, the French realm under the English Crown. Long and obstinate wars succeeded, but without obtaining this result. It was to carrying on these ambitious contests that resort was had to the Florentine bankers, then, as has already been said, the great money-lenders of Europe. The revenue of the British Crown at that day was actually less than a million of our money. The income of the little Republic of Florence, with less than 200,000 inhabitants, was, according to contemporary documents, about three times that amount. So great was the commercial prosperity of the Republic, that wealth flowed into the public treasury and into private hands. Florence boasted among its other branches of business eighty bankers and two hundred dealers in wool, the principal commercial commodity of that time. Some of the monumental palaces, built with the money gained by traffic, still stand as proofs of the prosperity of those times.

The amount loaned to the Government of EDWARD III., by the bankers of Florence, turned into our money, was about twelve millions of dollars. Not a farthing of this has ever been paid. Finding himself bankrupt in his treasury-chest EDWARD III., by a formal decree, dated May 6, 1339, ordered the suspension of all payments to the creditors of the State; not excepting (in the language of the decree) "my dearly-beloved bankers BARDI and PERUZZI." The FRESCOBALDI, bankers of Florence, had kept up the father of EDWARD III., but this sovereign, coming to the throne, had chosen for his agents these new financial negotiators. The King tried to throw the blame of this gigantic defection upon the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord JOHN STRAFFORD, then Primate of England and President of the Council of Finance. This prelate was charged with fraud, and two other Bishops, those of Chichester and Litchfield—one Chancellor and the other State Treasurer—were imprisoned in the Tower of London. Political affairs seem at that time to have been, in great part, in the hands of the priests, and, as usual, were turned as much as possible to account in the way of improving their own fortunes.

What makes this crime of a nation the greater is, that the money was borrowed for the most selfish of purposes—to carry on wars of ambition. The sequel of this story of repudiation is not less interesting. The effect upon the commercial and political destinies of Florence was sad in the extreme. Persons in every grade of life, and engaged in every branch of business, had money on deposit with the great bankers, in whose power it was to be the agents of their welfare or ruin. With the experience of our own time, we can easily imagine the consternation which seized upon the public when intelligence reached Florence of this act of national bad faith. The failure of the bankers brought ruin upon the whole community. There was universal panic and distress. The loss of so much capital, and the destruction of public confidence, caused a suspension of commercial transactions and a decay of hope in the community. The effect was even worse, for with the loss of prosperity ensued political dissensions. In fact, the temporary overthrow of the liberties of Florence by the accession of the Duke of Athens to absolute power, can be traced directly to this cause.

The Commendatore PERUZZI, whose book will soon be translated into English, has told his story with great precision, citing documents laid up in the public archives of Florence, that vast treasure-house of manuscript wealth. Indeed, here can be found a more or less perfect record of nearly every European public transaction of importance for five or ten centuries. The PERUZZI family does not now enjoy the wealth of the properous days of the remote past; but several of this name have held, and still hold, some of the most respectable places under the actual Government. The English nation holds out no hope of making an indemnity to the present representatives of the family. To pay the whole sum, with interest, would be impossible. The property of the whole British realm, multiplied five or tenfold, would not represent an amount equal to the gross of the debt at the present time, with the interest compounded. But the English nation might save its honor by voting to the heirs the original sum, or even by recognizing its obligation by an act of pecuniary compensation to existing families. The palace in which the bank of the PERUZZI was established, is still shown, and the street of the BARDI is well known to all who have visited Florence.

Another fact should be added to the record of loss and disaster visited upon Florence at this period of its history—one more proof that calamities seldom come singly. In 1347, only a few years after the great commercial loss, followed a frightful famine, and in 1348 succeeded the pestilence, so vividly described by BOCCACCIO, which carried off one hundred thousand, or more than one-half of the population of Florence. The dealings of Providence with nations, as with individuals, are mysterious; but this we know, that the chastisements of God are sure.

ANGELICO.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Legislative Proceedings—The Committee on the Constitution—Reforms in the Tariff—The Candidate for the Throne.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Wednesday, March 3, 1869.

On Monday another meeting of the Deputies, composing the legislative majority, was held in the hall of the Senate. The proceedings lasted from 9 in the evening until 3 in the morning and were of great importance. The reunion which was presided over by Señor CANTERO, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Chamber, had for object, first to come to an understanding in regard to the appointment of a Committee of Internal Organization and of the Budget for the Assembly. Second, to agree on the nomination of another committee to be charged with the elaboration of the Constitution and to decide whether this Committee should be named directly by the Cortes. Third, to come to an understanding as to the manner in which the question of the form of Government should be put to the Cortes, and fourthly as to what was expedient to be done in regard to certain propositions deposited in the bureau of the Assembly, the principal of which was that fresh elections should take place wherever there was a vacancy, whether it was the result of a double election or from any other cause. There were also propositions relative to two other Committees, that of the *Reglement* of the Assembly and that of Accounts.

The meeting appointed a Committee of Selection, and the sitting was interrupted for about an hour and a half, when the Nominating Committee returned with four lists, which were approved of.

A long discussion then ensued on the subject of the Committee on the Constitution. MM. MORET Y PRENDERGAST, BECERRA and MARTOS demanded, in the name of the Democratic fraction of the majority, that the Committee should consist of fifteen or eighteen members, instead of nine. It was finally decided that the number should be fifteen; that they should be named directly by the Chamber and voted singly. Some of the Deputies present expressed an earnest desire that the Republican minority should be represented in the Committee by at least two or three members. This suggestion, it will be seen, was not acted upon. The length to which the discussions were carried, and the personalities which were indulged in, led to some expressions of impatience on the part of the new Deputies, who felt that their Parliamentary manœuvres were unworthy of the members of a Constituent Assembly, and of the great interests which they would have to deliberate upon.

Señor BECERRA followed and offered a resolution to the effect that the meeting regarded with satisfaction the acts of the Executive and the composition of the new Ministry. It was adopted unanimously.

On the President's reading the proposition of M. RIVERO, demanding that the form of Government should be the monarchy, M. MORET Y PRENDERGAST moved an amendment that, when the Committee on the Constitution was appointed, it should ask of the Assembly as the starting point of its labors that it should declare at once the form of Government. This would afford an opportunity for a full discussion of the question. This resolution was adopted and the meeting immediately after broke up.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONSTITUTION.

In the Cortes yesterday M. ADOLPHE DE LA ROSA demanded of the Government a list of the Deputies who received salaries from the budget either for active services or as retiring pensions. The Minister of Justice replied that he would furnish the list. A brief discussion then ensued as to the manner of proceeding for the nomination of the Committee on the Constitution. The following Deputies were finally appointed on it: Señors Salustiano de Olozaga, Aguirre, Mata Rios Rosas, Cristobal Valera, Montero Rios, Veja Armijo, Posada Herrera, Martos, Augusto Ulloa, Silvela Moret y Prendergast, Becerra, Godinez de Paz, Romero Giron.

General SERRANO, in order to put an end to this scene of altercation, addressed some observations to the meeting expressive of the necessity of conciliation. He said that the enemies of the revolution based all ther hopes upon the divisions of the majority. The party of the Restoration, the Absolutists and the Republicans, were working unceasingly to accomplish their objects. They had all powerful resources at their command. To demonstrate the dangers against which the friends of constitutional Government had still to struggle, he reminded them that the municipality of Cadiz had addressed to the Republican minority in the Chamber a telegram felicitating it upon the attitude it had assumed against the reconstruction of the Ministry. Their only safeguard—the only guarantee for the security of the country was, therefore, a complete spirit of accord among the members of the majority.

This list is identical with the one agreed upon at the majority reunion the night before. The lowest number of votes given—that for Señor GIRON—was 174. There is not a single Republican Deputy on the list.

Señor SABASTIANO DE OLOZAGA is expected back in Madrid immediately to assist in the labors of the Committee. He will have to resign his position as Ambassador, to qualify for that of Deputy. The Duc DE FERNAN NUNEZ is named as his probable successor. This nobleman is very wealthy, and will make a better show at the French Court than his predecessor, who, with a taste for extravagance, has no money to spend on appearances.

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

The reports prepared by the Ministers on the administrations of their respective departments have been sent in to the House, and will be printed and ready for circulation by the end of the week. That of the Finance Minister (M. FIGUEROLA) is especially interesting and furnishes full information concerning the operations he has been engaged in with foreign capitalists, as well as in regard to the measures which he proposes to submit to the Chamber. He hopes, with the assistance of the Legislature, to be able at once to put in execution the whole of the reforms which he has projected on the financial administration of the country, and which are in strict conformity with the aspirations derived from the revolution of September.

At the request of the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Grace and Justice is busily engaged with the consideration of the reforms which are called for in the law on mortgages, for M. FIGUEROLA is bent on conferring on the country the benefits resulting from trust institutions, Credits Fonciers and agricultural banks, which cannot be created so long as the old law on mortgages is retained, for it gives a fictitious security to the lender and protects all the shifts and contrivances of the borrower. This is why money cannot be obtained on the mortgage of real estate, even in Madrid, at a less rate than thirteen or fourteen per cent. The Minister of Finance also proposes to bring in a series of measures giving the fullest freedom to the banks and to commercial transactions generally; and this, with religious liberty, he thinks cannot fail to attract to Spain the foreign capital of which it stands so much in need. He feels satisfied that if the Chamber accepts his plans, in three years the commerce and industry of Spain will have attained a degree of prosperity sufficient to enable the Government to raise from taxation the amount necessary to cover all deficits and establish the equilibrium of the budget.

REFORMS IN THE TARIFF.

The Commission of Inquiry appointed by the Minister of Finance to examine the tariff and customs regulations, with a view to their revision, is proceeding actively with its labors. It comprises some of the most earnest partisans of free trade, and its conclusions are consequently of the most liberal character. At the last sitting, a great portion of which was consumed in the consideration of the plans of the Minister, it was resolved that the Custom-house tariff, a portion of which, under the existing law, attains a maximum of fifty per cent. *ad valorem*, (and, thanks to the zeal of the Custom-house employes, a maximum of from 120 to 130 per cent. on certain articles,) should be reduced to a maximum of twenty-five per cent. To alleviate as much as possible the disturbance which these changes must produce in the industry of the country, but more especially in the manufactures of Catalonia, it is further proposed to reduce this tariff every three years, until the complete abolition of customs duties is arrived at in all the seaports and on the frontiers. Certain members of the Commission (Catalonians) pretended that they were called home by pressing private business, and accordingly went back to consult with their fellow-manufacturers of the Province as to the best means to be adopted of defeating the free trade tendencies of their associates in the Commission. You can readily understand that the cotton and cloth manufactures of Catalonia, which maintain themselves with the greatest difficulty even under the system of absolute protection, will receive a terrible blow from the reduction of the tariff of importation on raw materials and manufactured goods. The English and French tissues already compete disastrously with the manufactures of Catalonia. What will be the further effect of this competition when foreign manufacturers will be able to sell their goods here with the twenty-five per cent. reduction which the proposed tariff will allow them. It is not probable that after three years experience of the benefits resulting from this state of things, the other Provinces of Spain will suffer the extension of the principle to be arrested, merely that their interests may be subordinated to those of Catalonia.

It may be, however, that it will be deemed advisable to prolong this delay of three years, in order to prevent discontent and trouble in one of the Provinces which is most difficult to govern, and which numbers in its capital more than 60,000 workmen occupied in the cotton and woolen manufactures. The principle, however, will not be departed from. The Commission has decided to propose a *projet de loi* to the Cortes before the 1st of July, for the establishment of a tariff based on the above reductions, and it will probably be attempted to put it in force for the budget of 1869–70.

Fears are expressed that the Catalonians will make use of these facts to cause trouble to the Government, for they regard these free trade projects as entailing ruin on their Province, and great excitement unquestionably prevails there on the subject. As the interests of our American cotton-growers and shipowners are largely involved in the question, I shall continue to keep you posted as to the various phases through which it may be destined to pass.

THE CANDIDATES FOR THE THRONE.

The *Imparcial* of this morning has an article upon this subject. After stating that all the journals which have a monarchical candidate have terminated their campaign, or at least acceded to its invitation to consider the question sufficiently discussed and to await now the decision of the Assembly, proceeds to say that in political circles the question seems to have been also left in abeyance for the moment. This it considers a grave symptom, because in these circles there are many important personages who have close relations with the chiefs of the revolution, and their silence gives rise to the conclusion that in these elevated regions the same phenomenon is to be observed as that which is to be remarked in the Press. But that which appears to it worthy of applause among the journalists, because it proves that no paper desires to exercise a pressure upon the Assembly, causes a certain astonishment in regard to political men, and gives ground for the apprehension that the leaders are not as yet agreed among themselves on this matter, although each of them must have individually made up his mind regarding it. It therefore asks how the question stands at present? Is the monarchical party without a monarch? "It matters but little," adds the *Imparcial*, "that the Republicans should learn the fact. They have already reproached the majority with it. The important consideration is to disprove it, and it will be disproved the moment when the men at the head of the Government will have formularized their opinion, as has been done by the Press. It is the aspirations of all that should inspire the decision of the Assembly."

The Republican organ, the *Ignaldad*, makes a frank declaration on the same subject. "As we cannot have the Republic," it says, "we desire to see arrive at the supreme power the party and the King who will in the most odious manner render the throne incompatible with the necessities of modern society."

"This declaration," observes SERRANO'S organ, "constitutes the basis of the future neo-republican coalition, which may be as profitable as its authors desire, but which is certainly not patriotic."

Protection of Fur Seals in Alaska.

From the San Francisco Alta California, Feb. 26.

It was frequently stated on the street yesterday by parties interested in the fur trade of Alaska, that orders had been received by the Collector of the Port, directing him to dispatch, as soon as possible, revenue vessels to the islands of St. Paul and St. George to prevent the killing of any fur seals at those points until further instructions have been received. In compliance with these orders we understand that the steamer *Alexander* has been chartered by the Collector, and will leave as soon as practicable for the ports mentioned, taking with her several officers of the Treasury Department. The revenue cutters *Lincoln* and *Wyanda* are also being fitted up for sea as rapidly as possible, and will doubtless sail within a few weeks for the coast of Alaska. Certainly, unless some active measures are taken to put a stop to the indiscriminate slaughter of the fur seal on the islands named, they will be abandoned by these animals, who will seek more secluded retreats in which to rear their young.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOME PICTURES OF THE ENGLISH POETS.—New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

We have here a series of biographical pictures, cabinet size, of the English poets from GEOFFREY CHAUCER to ROBERT BURNS, including both, and representing the chieftains of our literature in a very lively and attractive manner—the happy style of an accomplished woman, who carries the reader through her famous gallery of portraits, and is much too genial to trouble him with any superfluity of literary criticism. She begins with CHAUCER, "the noble rhetor poet of Britaine," who brings with him such a sense of morning freshness, whether of the free forestry or the daisied sward, or of the language itself with its charm of earliest words which he modulates with such a powerful ease into such excellent music; who with a robust common sense and a satiric force of humor unites a tenderness of heart beyond anything to be found in any other poetic biography of man or woman. He loved the daisy and sang it, long before BURNS, and he made a picture of a patient and a loving motherly woman, which draws tears from everybody—except the Sorosis. That stern sisterhood will never understand how a lady could be so cruelly worried without plucking up a spirit and expostulating—at the very least. Dan CHAUCER was a very perfect, gentle bard—not deriving his title *Dan* from *Dominus*, by any means, or, at least, necessarily. Since *Dan* is the good old Celtic for "poetry"—as *Dana* is for poet—a name which it will be observed was not formerly given to the warlike lords of men, but to Dan Virgil and Dan Phœbus, and which, furthermore, some of our own literary men have borne with an unconscious felicity without knowing how fancifully it became them. At the same time "*Dan*" does not actually mean "Lord" in almost all languages, and even in the Malay, as may be seen in Mr. BICKMORE'S late work on the Spice Islands, where the noble Yankee traveler was called *Dan* or *Taen* by the little boys. But the other etymology certainly suits the poets best.

CHAUCER was a very perfect, gentle bard; and it seems rather odd that he should have cuffed that poor Franciscan friar in Fleet-street—acting something like WILLIAM PENN at a later day. No doubt the friar began it, for GEOFFREY was a heretic and laughed at priests, who probably got him into his next great row in that same Fleet-street, where he acted in such a *subburdust* fashion that he was obliged to leave England for a time. He was a man of healthy cheer and round proportions. Of all poets in our language he most resembles WALTER SCOTT, both having the same love of horse and hound, as well as the same black-letter turn of thought and charm of lyric verse, and the same plenitude of healthy, good-humored feeling and chivalrous fancy. Like SCOTT, GEOFFREY sided with the "nobility and great oneyers," his wife being sister of PHILIPPA, wife of John of Gaunt. He was a Lancastrian, of course, and like DANTE, PETRARCH and other poets of the Middle Ages, he went on embassies and transacted State business. As regards his verse, which the people of the last two centuries thought rough and barbarous, it is really as musical as any other in our literature. It is only necessary to remember that the old ending vowels were formerly sounded in English poetry as they are at present in French, Italian and other languages. Read properly, CHAUCER'S lines are perfect. One of them is:

"Upon the smale, softe, swete grass."

This, read in our modern way, is very stubby poetry. Pronounced in the old English way, it is a very beautiful and happy verse. The harsh, rough tendency of the Northern throat demolished the harmony of our poetry. Our prosers, and then our poets, began to clip and dock, and throw away all those charming elements of musical sound, the vowels, that once rounded the closes of harmonious verse—as may be seen in many of the snatches of old songs in SHAKESPEARE, BURNS and others.

Following the portly and genial figure of CHAUCER, the poet of social realities, comes, at the distance of two turbulent centuries, the pallid and somewhat shadowy presence of EDMUND SPENSER, chanting in transcendent allegory and metaphorical romance. And yet he had his sad realities, too, whether in the crowded ante-rooms of busy-plotting patrons or in the solitude of his old castle in Desmond, soon to be burnt over his head by those who, like the manful Maories of our day, did not want to see their ancestral seats invaded by foreigners. His verse is another fair monument of language. Lord CHATHAM had a great liking for it—somewhat as NAPOLEON liked OSSIAN—and EDMUND BURKE also loved SPENSER, saying very often that the man who studied his poetry would be sure to have "a good hold of the English language." MILTON said that SPENSER was a better teacher than DUNS SCOTUS or AQUINIAS, and the Methodist JOHN WESLEY advised his disciples to study the Faery Queene along with the Hebrew Bible and the Greek Testament—a course of Divinity which very few of our Methodist pastors now-a-days care to follow, very probably.

After SPENSER comes SHAKESPEARE—a man with even less biography than either his great forerunner or his contemporary; the reason, of course, being that he was a player and playwright, of an order of men held in low estimation, ranking little above the motleys and minstrels of the Middle Ages; and also that he was a prudent, retiring man of indomitable pride, who worked mainly to get a gentlemanly independence, though not unconscious that he was also working out something that the world would not willingly let die. He had a wonderful play of brain, with a royal power over the English language, and at the same time a resolute and plodding industry to match them—without which, indeed, he never could have done so much or so well. Like SCOTT, he seems to have worn himself out prematurely; and, curiously enough, his bust at Stratford greatly resembles the head of Sir WALTER, as a distinguished English artist observed when he and SCOTT stood together before SHAKESPEARE'S monument in the church. People talk of SHAKESPEARE'S want of learning, as if he could not find in English books all the historical, philosophical and poetical science then known in the world. Indeed, it was fortunate for English literature that he was not a college-bred man, in which case he would probably have been a mannerist, like JONSON, working after old models, and scorning that home-born folk-lore and romance of the Celtic west which gave his "nimble and forgetive" genius all its natural force, coloring and variety. At the same time his Julius Cæsar and Antony and Cleopatra show that he understood the old classic realities, as well as the college critics themselves. His sonnets are things his admirers never wish to dwell on, though they contain some of the most melodious verses in the language—those "Delphic lines" for which he is so celebrated. It is very likely that several of them were written to express the sentiments of some of his young patrons. His plays, which, in our day, are more fitted for the closet than the stage, were nearly put out of sight for a century and a half; and it was not till 1741 that Lord BURLINGTON, POPE and a few others put up his monument in Westminster Abbey, at an expense of £300, mainly raised from a performance from each of the theatres, Drury Lane and Covent Garden.

After SHAKESPEARE comes the severe and stately muse of JOHN MILTON, who so remarkably combines the erudite manner of a classic scholar with the British inspirations of old legendary romance; the tone and sentiment of a Puritan with the love of cathedral chants and symphonies, and the dim, religious light of cloisters, and the austere philosophy of a republican with the reveries of ancient heroism—the charging of his British and Armoric knights and the imperial chivalry of CHARLEMAGNE. Perhaps his life was a mistake, after all. His genius was prelatic and kingly, and he might have been, like HOOKER, another noble son of Mother Church if her ladyship had only opened the door to him when he wanted to get in. But he would not sign the Thirty-nine Articles—those things which, in the year of grace 1762, over 200 clergymen of the Established Church asked the Parliament of England to do away with. MILTON turned away from the Church door, though longing for the organ, and became a Cromwellite, contending for the liberty of the Press, of divorce and other points of the radical charter, in strong but rather heavy prose, which his admirers would rather praise than steadily peruse. But his verse is the most vigorous and stately in the English language, long-breathed, firm-paced and sounding, like the march of his own angels to the music of the flutes and soft recorders, and only equaled by some of the beautiful winding passages of PERCY SHELLEY. His "Lycidas" is a charm of words—the happiest shape and harmony of the heroic verse, with all the embroidery of rhyme, and without that monotony which soon surfeits us in POPE. It is a thing to be read with a most perfect voice—no more. It is neither to be criticised, nor understood, but modulated. If you turn it into sense, you find it probably made up of a series of cold and classical conceits, without any natural touches or feelings of real sorrow for the death of a dear friend; while the intrusion of St. Peter, with his keys and his bitter homily, among the Arcadian fancies, is wonderfully disconcerting in such a melodious threnody. MILTON'S lofty nature had not much tenderness. "The first Mrs. MILTON," as BYRON expresses it, could tell us all about that. The poor woman turned his children against him, beyond a doubt. They came to dislike the task of reading for him in his blindness; and when one of them was told he was about marrying again, she said that was no news for her, but if she heard he was going to die, *that* would be something! This is, perhaps, one of the dreariest and most tragic passages in any biography—worse than anything in "Lear." MILTON, like most of those unhappy immortals, earned his celebrity hard enough.

Next comes DRYDEN—another master of that noble organ, the English language—with less stately precision, but with a more vernacular and easy command of the common speech. The French fashion which then prevailed in English literature, gave him a clear and powerful prose style, and spoiled his earlier poetry. That of his old age is the manliest and best—his "Alexander's Feast" being the first ode in our language, or in any language. POPE afterward tried to imitate this in his own "Ode on St. Cecilia's Day"—and fell far behind with his

"Descend, ye Nine, descend and sing:
Your breathing instruments inspire."

DRYDEN begins with—

"'Twas at the royal feast for Persia won,
By PHILIP'S warlike son!"

ringing like sound of a Macedonian trumpet through the royal gateways of Persepolis. POPE has a charm of his own—a short-lunged, sedate brilliancy of style which has had its day, and will never have any other.

Our authoress gives a very pleasant sketch of ADDISON—politest and happiest of humorists—and another of Dean SWIFT, the other great representative wit of that age. Her version of SWIFT is the popular, uncritical version of THACKERAY, MACAULAY and others who paint the picture in an exaggerated way, partly in prejudice and partly for the strong biographical effects which most writers wish to produce. No eccentric man goes through the world with impunity. The Dean's intellect was an extraordinary one. With the burlesque wit of ARISTOPHANES, he suggested the farce of the "Beggar's Opera"—the title of which so clearly shows his hand—and wrote some parts of it. He advised "little HARRIS," as he called him, to try his hand on a Sea-eclogue—a tarpaulin extravaganza with sailors' jargon. He was always giving ADDISON and the rest ideas for periodical essays—all satirizing society, its fallacies and follies. It was from one of his papers—a biography of an old Scottish Captain, which he wrote in Ireland, to benefit the veteran—that Sir WALTER SCOTT got his fine character of Sergeant Bothwell in *Old Mortality*. He was an etymologist and a lover of old books, and he very probably helped HARLEY to make the celebrated collection of rare volumes now at Oxford. It is certain that he got HARLEY, ST. JOHN and others to think of a Royal Academy of English literature, and he wrote a prospectus of it which they approved of. He would have had his Academy if the Guelphs had not come in. He was a great adept in folk-lore, and had a love for archaic phrases and old proverbs, of which he proposed to make a dictionary. In this connection there is a little curiosity of language, which may be mentioned for the amusement of the Noters and Querists. It is this, that the term "Gulliver" means "teller of lies," in the old British of Cornwall, which has long died out of use. It is very probable SWIFT had become familiar with that phrase in some of his pedestrian journeys among the peasantry, and left the joke at the head of his book for the critics to see, if they could. Every one will perceive that it is just what the Dean would be likely to do. His natural bent was to literature, its antiquities, amenities and curiosities, and one of his poems is an amusing translation from the Irish, giving an account of one of the formidable banquets—those "workshops of war" as XENOPHON calls them—which were spread in former days by the old chiefs of Ireland.

Following the biographies of the lazy THOMSON and the fastidious GRAY, we have the doings of SAMUEL JOHNSON which fill such a biographical space in that Middle Georgian era—a man whose intellectual qualities have been somewhat exaggerated, and who owes half his celebrity to his good-natured historian, who knew his worth and humanity. Indeed, JOHNSON'S kind acts make the finest traits in his biography—such as carrying home one night in his arms, a poor sick woman whom he found in the street, and giving rooms in his house to half-a-dozen respectable poor persons, who sorely tried his patience. It was in the society of literary men that he put on his bearskin. He went among them to talk, and talk with him meant controversy after the old scholastic fashion. His age was very unlike ours in that respect. Men of letters then met to say their best things, openly and manfully. Now people are careful to keep their points and arguments to themselves till they find an opportunity to use them in essays and books. BURKE and JOHNSON at the Club talked for mastery, the others looking on. "We had a good talk to-night," said JOHNSON, with a delighted roll, as he walked home with BOSWELL. "Yes, Sir," returned JAMIE, "you tossed and gored several persons." When JOHNSON was sick, and they told him BURKE called to see him, he growled out—"Don't let him come up. He would kill me in my present condition"—meaning that he was too weak to hold conversation with the gifted Irishman. During these strong, stand-up talks, GOLDSMITH preferred BURKE to JOHNSON, for his way of "winding into the subject, like a serpent." OLIVER'S own genius was finer and wittier than JOHNSON'S. Speaking to the Doctor one day on the language proper to beasts and fishes in fables, Goldie said: "If you had a fable of little fishes, Doctor, you would make them talk like whales." On such occasions JOHNSON would use savage language, "When his pistol misses fire," OLIVER used to say, "he knocks you down with the butt-end of it," adding, in a few moments. "After all he has nothing of the bear but the skin." JOHNSON'S works are seldom reprinted, while GOLDSMITH is brought out as often as Lord BYRON.

After OLIVER comes COWPER, in his night-cap, nephew of a Lord Chancellor, and descended, on the mother's side, by four lordly lines, from HENRY III., King of England. He was born a year or two after GOLDSMITH, who had run his career and departed before COWPER was heard of in literature. The latter was a delicate and sensitive being, with a natural tendency to insanity, who shrank from the rough business of life and took refuge in a country parsonage, where the impressions of his Calvanistical creed worked with his bad health to darken his spirit and plunge him into long intervals of misery. With gayer company he might never have gone mad. Lady AUSTEN once came to see him at Olney when he was mopish, and rattled him up with the story of "John Gilpin," which he sat down and versified, laughing with much enjoyment. He had the gay grotesque turn of GOLDSMITH, and would sometimes exercise the spirit of the terrible JOHN NEWTON with his jokes and pieces of poetry. One of his letters to that eminent divine looked like prose, while it actually went hopping along on short anapæstic rhymes, enough to disturb the gravity of a dying man. With all his levity and insanity, COWPER has given us a better translation of HOMER than POPE'S, Lord DERBY'S, Dean ALFORD'S, Mr. WORSLEY'S, or any other.

These interesting biographies close with ROBERT BURNS—a poet popular with everybody, and one whose ways nobody would put up with, if he was now going about in society in the same old way. He was a wonderful spendthrift of his life, considering that he was born with a strong, robust constitution, and that he had worn it to a wreck in the thirty-seventh year of his age. But that wild life is held to be worth a million of tame ones, and he sits among the immortals, with the singing robes about him, forever. In poetic thought and scope of mind he was inferior to SCOTT: but in strong-blooded and passionate feeling he ranked above him and every other poet of his country, and, perhaps, of his age; BYRON alone being on a level with him in that respect, and dying at the same age too. BYRON called him a mixture of "dirt and divinity," but he must have been struck with the strong resemblance to himself.

The young readers who wish to know something of those great poetic names that occur in all the varied literature of our times, could have no better book to begin with than the one before us, which says a great deal in a little space, and will stimulate them to become better acquainted with the works of the poets themselves. These last exercise a strong though scarcely recognized power of educating and raising the mind, and the reading of poetry should be taught in our schools like the other branches of learning. That poetry should be the best in our language. The reading-books for children contain pieces in verse, no doubt; but they are, as a general rule, very poor and paltry, calculated to debase the taste of a young person, instead of raising and exciting it. The poets were always among the noblest guides and instructors of men, and the love of poetry is the highest sign of civilization in any country.

THINK AND ACT. By VIRGINIA PENNY. Philadelphia: CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER. For sale in New-York by SHELDON & CO.

Think and Act is a series of nearly a hundred little essays, the well-purposed, well-written and garrulous work of a lady who has the welfare of her sex sincerely and zealously at heart. She lays great stress upon the necessity of woman's independence—a point on which she will be met, *in limine*, by a power of dissenting argument from the opposition benches. It is an interesting controversy, and the more so, perhaps, that it will never be decided, one way or the other, except in the way of compromise and a drawn battle. If this world were as it ought to be, and every man could earn enough to support his family, women would have no fair cause to be malcontent—the numbers of the sexes being nearly equal in society. But as it is, the world is out of joint, and it is undeniable that vast numbers of women need to work for their own support, as well as the men. It is scarcely a fair argument to say "home" is their proper department, if they cannot have such a blessing, without outside labor. In such circumstances it will be found hard to argue down our authoress or any woman like her who expostulates with fate under strong provocation and touched by a natural sympathy. This movement will continue, like all the other movements; and it is probable that women, impatient of the delaying millenium, will vindicate their cause somehow and conquer a large amount of independence. A result of which would be that woman would not be so "debonair and buxom" as formerly, in the bosom of the family, but much more bold, self-contained and self-asserting in what she would be disposed to call a partnership of interests—as long as that partnership should tend to the good of both parties—they being the best judges of the matter for themselves. Our authoress, however, does not seem to be very revolutionary or to look very far ahead. She is mainly for giving employment to that portion of the sex who need it, and in this way relieving the actual suffering of society. She does not seem to wish inordinately for the suffrage; for she alludes to it only in one essay, and there she speaks of it chiefly in connection with property and its rights. She argues within bounds, and her argument is all the more effective for that. Indeed, it would be a very savage thing to refuse to woman the liberty of taking her place in the work-shop of the world—even if it were not useless to try. As for the suffrage which so jars on the general feeling, perhaps it would be no harm to give it to all women above the age of twenty-five. Women, having weaker passions than men, have fewer evil propensities, and their influence on public opinion and public laws might rather tend to the moral good of society than otherwise. Men are always Tories and Conservatives in this argument, and think that emancipation would be a tempting of Providence, and liberty the first step to licentiousness. But in England and such countries those Tories have always prophecied badly. Society is all the better for those terrifying concessions of more enfranchisement. In the case before us it is probable that, come what may, in the shape of female audacity, secession and defiance, nature will reclaim her order, according to the articles of the original constitution, and so keep up the providential order and design of the cosmogony.

In her *causeries* respecting the home and education duties and purposes of women, Mrs. PENNY is unexceptionably right. She expresses herself with the most excellent feeling and good sense, while some of her didactic little essays are admirable, both in matter and manner, and the whole of them so cover the ground of her subject that we do not know how any one could say upon it anything which is not said in the book before us. Its style has the simplicity, decision and firmness that people are apt to attribute to masculine pens exclusively. Altogether, she seems to be the most persuasive championess of her sex, and her book deserves the candid perusal of all concerned—that is, all the intelligent men and women in society.

THE HISTORY OF PITTSFIELD. By J. E. A. SMITH. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD.

We have here an elegantly-printed volume as large as the town of Pittsfield itself—or very nearly—as regarded from a metropolitan point of view; a book for which the people of that place will have as large and liberal a welcome—and very deservedly. Pittsfield has, by position, a natural right to "a mountainous me"—as Mr. EMERSON expresses it—to say nothing of her merits in other respects; and Mr. SMITH has set them all forth in an attractive and satisfactory manner. The book begins with an agreeable description of that frontier ground of Massachusetts, part of the picturesque Oberland of Western New-England, where Berkshire spreads herself on her high forest plateau, in the midst of her seventy lakes, great and small, and the Housatonic goes winding down among its wooded heights and comfortable villages to the Sound, gathering on its way the tributes of its followers—*i seguaci suoi*—from the mountain slopes or *opes* of the Hoosac Ridges, on the one side, and the Taconic range on the other. This lacustrine valley of the aboriginal Mohegans and Shaghticokes remained unoccupied by the white people for a long time after the settlement of the rest of the colony, on account of the uncertainty of the boundary, till the year 1741, when Colonel STODDARD, Colonel WILLIAMS and others got, from the General Court of Massachusetts, a grant of over twenty-four thousand acres in the Housatonic Valley on the ground where once stood the wigwams of the high and mighty Coochecomeek, Mahtookamin and Wampanon Chiefs of that region. In 1743, forty solid men of Boston, among whom were the WENDELLS, GOODRICHS, LEES, ROOTS, TREMAINES and EASTONS, began to lay the foundations of Pontoosook, subsequently named Pittsfield, after the victorious War-Secretary of the Home Government. The distractions of the French and Indians at first hindered the settlement of the place; but after the expulsion of the former from Canada, matters were greatly changed for the better in New-England, and the Indians quietly let the advancing tide go over them. The book carries us through the early village annals of Pontoosook, when the inhabitants distributed the pews of their church by auction—anticipating the fashion of some of our modern places of worship—and so onward into the clearer and broader light of the revolutionary times, when Colonel WILLIAMS and the head men of Pittsfield wrote up to headquarters, to condemn in strong terms, the throwing of the tea into the harbor—a wild expenditure, for which the colony would be called on to pay, but for which Pittsfield was resolved not to contribute anything—not being able to afford it. This was a natural gasp of Toryism—and the last; for, when the fright about the payment was over, Pittsfield shouldered as heroic a firelock as any of the others. On the surrender of General BURGOYNE, his men passed through Berkshire to Boston, paying their way, and exciting the enthusiasm of the inhabitants, and of the poets, also, one of whom set the statistics of British discomfiture to a dithyrambic melody, which has the downright air and jangle of a regular war-dance:

Here followeth the direful fate,
Of Burgoyne and his army great,
Who so proudly did display
The terrors of despotic sway.

British prisoners by convention, (2,442.)
Foreigners by contravention; (2,198.)
Tories sent across the Lake, (1,100.)
Burgoyne and his suite in state. (12.)

Killed in September and October, (600.)
Taken by Brown, some drunk, some sober, (413.) &c
* * * * *
The whole make fourteen thousand men (14,000.)
Who may not with us fight again!

No obscurity in those poetic figures of BERKSHIRE; and indeed they are true to the military genius of the old epopee; for some ancient author has preserved for us a song of the Gauls in the Roman service, in which the burden was on the word *thousand*, repeated many times, to indicate the killed—a chorus resembling that sung for young David in the time of Saul, as everybody knows.

AFFAIRS IN PERU.

Editorial Responsibilities in Lima—Personal Encounters and Official Surveillance—President Balta Attempts to Shoot an Editor—Revolutionary and Political Affairs—Ignorance of Peruvian Ladies—Frightful Murders.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LIMA, Peru, South America, Monday, Feb. 22, 1869.

Since my last letter this has been an unusually quiet month. A Permanent Commission has been organized to exercise its functions in Governmental affairs during the recess of Congress. Several new Peruvian Consuls have been appointed in adjoining ports on the coast. Not only all the members of Congress and their families, but all the leading men of Lima have gone for recreation to the seaside of Chorrillos—the men to gamble, and the women to dress and flirt, envy each other, and try to outshine every female competitor. This is the only ambition of their lives.

I believe I mentioned in a former letter how extremely arduous was the position of editor of a Government paper in Peru, and how constantly the articles published awoke censure and reproof, and that the editors were often imprisoned for some leading article reflecting upon affairs of Government or of private matter. A few evenings since, as Señor D. VIAL, senior editor of the *Nacional* in Lima, was sitting in his *sanctum*, making out some reports for the morning issue of his paper, a certain Señor VERUTIA (whose father had been commented upon in the *Nacional* on account of some deficiency in his public career) entered the office, and without a word of warning, seized upon the heavy glass inkstand from the desk, and from which Señor VIAL was writing, and broke it into atoms upon the unfortunate editor's head, cutting not only his own hands but the head of Señor VIAL. So furious was his onslaught, and so unexpected his attack, that the editor had no opportunity to defend himself, and now lies in a very precarious state from the effects of his beating. Public opinion seems divided as to the right of this attack upon Señor VIAL by a son of the accused, but certain it is that the elder Señor VERUTIA has been condemned by every one for his vacillating and dishonest course of action in public life.

And still another public fracas, in which President BALTA has taken the most prominent position, has occurred among the corps editorial. A few days after my last writing, a long and exceedingly bitter article appeared in the *Comercio*, or leading Lima paper, reflecting seriously upon the administration of President BALTA, touching him in certain personal and private matters, calculated to deeply wound the feelings of President BALTA, and written with bitter malice and sarcasm. The article was signed C. ODIAGA, and he, it appears, is a military subaltern, who, for some act or misdemeanor, was personally dismissed from the service by President BALTA himself. Señor ODIAGA, considering himself aggrieved by the dismissal from service, questions the legality and justice of the act, and holds President BALTA in supreme contempt. This fiery letter coming to the notice of the President, he immediately sends for Señor AMUNATEGUI, the editor of the *Comercio*, and not the author of the scurrilous article in question. Hardly had Señor AMUNATEGUI entered the palace, little dreaming of the unwelcome greeting awaiting him, when President BALTA met him, and heaped a shower of insult and abuse on his head. In vain did Señor AMUNATEGUI try to explain; but President BALTA only grew more exasperated, and suddenly opening the doors, called in the guard, and ordered them to shoot Señor AMUNATEGUI on the spot. As the unfortunate editor shouted for help, and rushed around the room, trying to evade the guns pointed at him, the noise and *melée* brought in the Ministers, who in vain endeavored to preserve order and appease the wrath of the irate BALTA. For a long time they could not calm the perturbed spirits of the President, who, indignant at the guard not having shot the poor editor, actually took up a chair and threatened to break it over the head of Señor AMUNATEGUI. Fortunately Don FRANCISCO BALTA, the elder brother of President BALTA, and also Minister of War, entered the saloon at this state of affairs, and succeeded in getting his brother out of the room, and escorted the editor also outside the palace walls. The guard, however, interposed and declared that President BALTA had given them strict orders to shoot down Señor AMUNATEGUI, and they dare not disobey his decree. This occasioned another parley, and finally the guard were withdrawn and the editor permitted to go in peace. The affair spread like lightning all over Lima, and Señor DON FRANCISCO BALTA, the savior of the editor's life, went personally to the offices of the papers and forbade them from publishing any account of the matter. But the official paper, *El Peruano*, published a long leading article from President BALTA upon the affair, animadverting upon the liberty of the Press, the pernicious effects of such freedom of speech, and abusing the *Comercio* in the most scathing terms. This long letter called forth a publication of the whole affair in the columns of the *Comercio*, and many predict that Señor AMUNATEGUI will be imprisoned yet for thus daring to publish an *exposé* of the matter. It is universally regretted that President BALTA allowed his temper to obtain the master of him in the affair, that he acted in so violent a manner toward the editor, and that his acts have thus proved derogatory to his dignity.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

Every one here seems to be getting tired of watching for the outbreak of a revolution so long in contemplation. The want of money to carry it out is the only cause of its being delayed so long, as President BALTA has now many and bitter enemies. But Peruvian Presidents are never popular longer than six months. There is great dissatisfaction as to the Cabinet officers, and an entire remodeling is now proposed, Señor BARRENECHEA being reinstated in public favor as Minister of Foreign Affairs. He is a man of unmistakable talent and diplomacy.

The mixed Commission, appointed by protocol in March last, between the then Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Consular and Diplomatic Corps, to adjudicate upon the Callao Pillage claims, (when Callao was sacked by the Spaniards in November, 1865,) has at last reported upon the different claims of property and individuals. Although Congress has closed its sittings for this session, these claims can become officially sanctioned by being "*pro forma*" submitted by the Executive to the consideration of the Permanent Legislative Commission. But the claimants will be obliged to receive Government bonds instead of the coveted silver, and as Peruvian finances are in a very unsatisfactory state at present, these bonds will suffer an alarming depreciation in value. The money would be much more acceptable, but as "half a loaf is better than no bread," they must be satisfied with the bonds or with nothing.

The revolution in Bolivia has been broken up, President MELGAREJO having had the ringleader, (his *own* cousin,) Colonel LOZADA, shot down by the soldiers for the getting up of the rebellion against his Administration.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Since the breaking out of yellow fever at the Chincha Islands, many of the wives and children of the Captains of the ships lying there have taken the steamer at Callao and gone home, fearing to expose themselves to the epidemic. But one Captain has died with it so far, however—an English Captain—the disease being mostly confined to the residents of the islands. As yet, this dread pestilence has not broken out among the ships lying in Callao Bay.

IGNORANCE OF PERUVIAN LADIES.

Having been sojourning for a month past at one of the fashionable bathing-places near Lima for the benefit of the sea air and the daily stimulus of the sea bathing, I happened to make the acquaintance of a cultivated French gentleman, a professor of languages and private teacher among all the wealthy families in Lima. Although I had heard a great deal about the ignorance of the Peruvian young gentlemen and ladies, yet I must confess myself astonished at the information he accorded me relative to nearly every family of note, of wealth and of high position. As we would sit out in the evening on the long shaded promenades that form the principal out-door attraction for the young of both sexes, and as one and another of the dark-eyed señoritas would pass us, dressed in the most stylish and expensive outfit, really better fitted to a ball-room than for display in a crowded and dusty public promenade, the young people would invariably stop to bow and chat with their learned preceptor, always treating him with that courtesy and politeness that is an element of Peruvian life, and that is inherent among every station and caste. As these bright-eyed damsels stood conversing or jesting, I had abundant opportunity to notice the elegance of their wardrobes, the richness of their diamonds and the general "*tout ensemble*" of their dashing appearance. What could equal my astonishment when the professor would gravely inform me how exceedingly limited were their attainments, in fact, how totally and deplorably ignorant they, one and all were—indeed, perfectly indifferent as to knowing anything beyond the art of dress and flirtation. In such a family of young ladies (whose station entitles them to a position first in Limenian society) "I am teaching those young ladies just conversing with me to write, to read and to spell. In another family, eminent as to their station and wealth, I am instructing the young ladies, whose style and dress are the envy of all the rest here, in writing, reading a little arithmetic and the geography of Peru. In a few families, very ambitious to be scholars, I am teaching French, but only as a conversation, and not from the grammar. Nearly every young lady I am instructing, will not go beyond her own Spanish language, and I cannot induce any of them to take up any history, beyond that of Peru, the simplest geography of their own Republic, and a limited amount of arithmetic; never beyond addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Some of the very wealthiest are only learning to read, spell and write, and persist in thinking that there is no other country or people worth knowing anything about excepting their own land, Peru. All of them have fine musical tastes, and though too indolent to take lessons in music, scientifically or thoroughly, yet each one will play acceptably from ear nearly every brilliant or popular air or ballad they may chance to like."

I was astonished at this lamentable ignorance among the higher classes. I knew that they were wholly given to dress and to appearance, but I supposed they attended school when children, and had some instruction in the common branches. This, he assured me, was a great mistake on my part, and as I had no reason for misstating the facts, I give you this little insight into the educational element of Peruvian high life. I suppose it would create great scandal if it were known that their learned Professor not only holds their scholastic attainments in supreme contempt, but is willing to communicate the fact to a stranger, and that stranger a foreigner too. But it speaks poorly for the literary ability of the Peruvian young *elite* of both sexes. The ladies make a very fine showy appearance, and are generally very fond of their children, and very affectionate and loving in disposition, but they are wretched housekeepers, and having no resources, such as reading or sewing, fancy work or literary talent of any kind, they perforce must pass their time in dress, in gossip, and in making and receiving visits. Such is their daily life, and never knowing any higher aspirations, they are satisfied with the bare life that would be a degradation to any educated female. Here is a great field for usefulness among the "Women's Rights people," and if they would emigrate here they could train the ignorant minds and instruct them in every possible accomplishment.

FRIGHTFUL MURDERS.

By the steamer just arrived from down the North Coast we have an account of some awful murders committed on an immense sugar plantation called San Pedro. It seems that one of the coolies at work on the estate was denied some request of his, and in revenge he that night took a butcher knife and murdered seven persons—the proprietor, the wife, her aged mother and four defenceless little children. In the morning, when every one was found weltering in their blood, the public indignation ran to such a pitch that the Chinaman was taken out into the public square, tied to an iron post and saturated with turpentine. Then, in full view of all the Chinamen, he was burned up alive at his fiery post. Two days later, in an adjoining plantation, the major domo, or steward of the house, was murdered by a coolie, and this coolie was also taken and burnt alive before the assembled people. They say the coolies are greatly enraged and excited, and as they are a very cruel and revengeful set, it is feared that a revolt will break out among them, and that they will rise and massacre every white person and every plantation owner. There are so many thousands of them at work on the estates that they can carry everything before them if once they rise in revolt. An armed force from Lima has been sent down, and more troops are to go; but the trouble is not over, and the danger looks very threatening.

X. Y. Z.

Commencement of the Hot Season—The Loss of the Steamship Santiago—The Horrors of the Coolie Trade—Removal of the Remains of a Saint—Destruction of Another Town by an Earthquake—Scandal in Lima.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LIMA, Peru, S. A., Saturday, Feb. 27, 1869.

The tropical Summer has now set in with a vengeance, and as one glaring hot day succeeds another, the yellow fever, which is raging in North Peru, must make its ravages felt in Lima and Callao.

The last steamer from Panama brought Mr. HENDERSON, late Her Majesty's Consul at Panama, to take charge of the English Consulate at Callao, Mr. WILTHROW, the acting Consul at Callao, being removed to take Mr. HENDERSON'S place in Panama.

Mr. WILTHROW lies seriously ill, however, in Callao, and is unable to depart in to-day's steamer. A few cases of yellow fever are reported in Callao, but not as yet in the hospitals. The Peruvians complain incessantly of the extreme heat and hot sun, while the truth is that a cool wind is blowing from the sea always, and no day in the Summer begins to be as hot as the months of July, August and September in the United States, the thermometer never ranging as high as ninety degrees. As to the nights, there has never been a night in Peru, since I became a resident, that a blanket was not used upon my bed as a covering. Think of growling at the heat with a woolen blanket on your beds, oh! ye roasted inhabitants of Gotham! Yet the Peruvians call the Summers here insupportable and insufferable, while they do not know what heat is.

THE LOSS OF THE SANTIAGO.

The last letter I reported the loss of the Pacific English Mail Company's steamer *Arica* down the coast, and by the last mail we have intelligence of the total loss of another one of the same Company's steamers—the finest one on the new English route, and the swiftest sailer. I allude to the *Santiago*, which left Callao for England by the new route through the Straits of Magellan, commanded by Captain KING, one of the Company's ablest commanders. The information received of the loss of the *Santiago* was very meagre, as it barely stated the fact that she struck on a sunken rock in the Straits of Magellan, and that all the passengers and crew were saved, an English man-of-war being in the vicinity of the accident, and coming to the rescue in time to save every person on board. We shall have full particulars by the next English mail.

THE HORRORS OF THE COOLIE TRADE.

The yellow fever is greatly on the increase in Lima, and in Callao a few new cases are reported. The physicians in Lima have entered a solemn protest against the arrival (and often months' detention) of coolie ships in Callao Bay. These ships, loaded with Chinamen, are constantly arriving in Callao Bay, destined for transportation to the sugar, coffee, rice and cotton plantations up and down the entire coast of Peru, and the yellow fever was first communicated to the residents of Callao and Lima by the arrival of these coolie ships, with the disease on board, among the Chinamen. The leading physicians declare that this yellow fever is not a miasma, nor a disease incidental to the climate of Peru, and that it will always be an epidemic here every season, having got such a foothold, as long as these overloaded and overcrowded coolie ships are permitted to come here with the disease on board. They all declare that there is always to be found a kind of yellow fever or ship fever on board every coolie ship ever landing here. If this be true, (and I have no reason to doubt the testimony of so many able physicians,) I should think the Government here would at once take active measures to prevent these coolies from arriving and discharging here, as these Chinamen certainly do bring all kinds of disease and death among their crowded numbers. I know of no sadder sight than to visit the hold of a Chinese cargo ship and see the poor wretches, huddled into such close and dirty quarters as to be incapable of lying down; sitting, half bent, half lying, in the dark, noisome hold, covered with sores and vermin, dying of fever and scurvy, and the coolies around them so indifferent to the fate of a dying comrade, and so jealous to obtain his vacant room and breathing-space that I have seen them actually pick up the poor, dying wretch before the breath had left the body, and toss the loathsome carcase overboard, in actual glee, at having got a little more room in which to stretch out their own cramped limbs. The food they get is well calculated to breed disease and pestilence. Twice a day only a pint of rice, so mouldy and wormy often as to be unfit for any purpose, and so scrimped an allowance that the poor wretches will lick the outside, bottom, top, sides and handle of the tin, as a ravenous dog would gnaw a bone. I have turned shudderingly away when I have been looking at the poor wretches at their meals, and as I looked over the side of the ship I have seen the nankeen pants and jacket of some poor coolie bobbing up and down a moment before sinking, a sad witness that the coolies about him had pitched him overboard, possibly while yet alive! The Captains tell me that they are powerless to prevent this happening—that every cargo of coolies has its own Chinese physician on board, but that the coolies are so proverbially cruel and indifferent to the sufferings of others that, despite their care and watchfulness, they will thus rid themselves of their ailing fellow-sufferers! I myself saw them playing dominoes, with one of their number gasping in the death agony at their very elbows, and whenever the horribly swollen head of the dying coolie got into the way of their game, one of those engaged in gambling would rudely push the poor wretch to one side. Walking aft to look at some more interesting spectacle, not a half hour after this occurrence, I caught a glimpse of some nankeen trousers drifting in the foam at the anchor, and I think the dying coolie that I have described was then on his way to another refuge for Celestials. I have also seen them transferring the coolies from one ship to another and those suffering from scurvy and disease were brought on board, rolled in a blanket, their arms clasping their knees, and two sailors bringing them along by their clasped elbows, dumping them down in the hold, and pulling them by the ears to make them sit up, exactly as I have seen dead hogs loaded into freight cars. I asked "what was done with the very sick ones left behind as unfit for transferment?" and I was told that they were thrown overboard as soon as dead, and the ship had got out into deep water. I think I have seen them disposed of before they were quite dead. Is it any wonder that this horrid coolie trade has brought with it such sickness, epidemic, and disease. As long as these ship loads of Coolies are permitted to lie in Callao Bay weeks, and often months, before being disposed of, huddled in amid the filth and disease to which they are so subject, and without proper attention from the health authorities, I do not see how it is possible to prevent the spread of yellow fever.

CANONIZING A SAINT.

Callao had a great feast day and religious observances last Sunday, over the canonization of a saint—a Sister MERCEDES, who died in Callao some twenty years ago. She was a Sister Superior, belonging to the Convent of the Sacred Heart, and noted for her good works and deeds of mercy. She died of some lingering disease wherein the blood all turns to water—a species of diabetes, probably. They tell fabulous stories of the perfect transparency of her body after death, of the clear marble of the skin, and of seeing through the outer surface of her body, even to the conformation of her brain, heart and lungs. For her good deeds she was made a saint, and at her burial the Archbishop cut the form of a cross in her forehead and side, and, strange to relate, there issued from the cut blood and water, as from the crucified body of Christ. There was a great celebration at the time of her death, and from this miracle she was made a patron saint, called Saint Mercedes, or our Lady of Mercies. I have already stated that in every family in Peru some female child is named Mercedes. It became necessary last Sabbath to remove the body from Callao to Bella Vista, and thousands of good devoted Catholics attended the process of interment of her remains. The tomb was opened and the body exposed, after being first annointed in secret by the attending priests, and, strange to tell, the same drops of blood still trickled from the cross in the forehead and side, as when cut there, twenty years ago! From this fact there was a great parade, and the body was canonized; and there were bands of music and fireworks in the evening, excursion trains to the different groves and to the Point, and all Callao joined in one grand jubilee. It is very amusing to see the complete superstition that influences the minds of these misguided people.

MORE EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

There has been seven severe shocks of an earthquake in Arequipa since my last writing, and Tapay, a small town in the interior, has been shaken into ruins and completely destroyed. No lives were lost, however; although the earthquake occurred in the dead of night, yet the inhabitants had sufficient time to escape to the hills, back of the town. Arica also felt the same shocks, and five frame buildings in process of erection were again thrown down. This makes good work for the carpenters and builders.

SCANDAL IN LIMA.

An intrigue of a laughable character has occurred in Lima, creating great scandal and greatly pleasing the lovers of gossip. It seems that a gentleman, high in Governmental position, has been suspected by his jealous wife of calling at the house of a certain frail Limenian, noted for her intrigues. Accordingly, in order to satisfy her fears, the wife, closely vailed and disguised, entered the house one evening under some flimsy pretext, for the purpose of gratifying her own senses by occular proof. But despite her disguise, some friend of her husband saw her enter, and ran to tell her horrified husband, who was not there, and who could hardly believe his friend's assertions. The wife on entering had asked for the husband, giving the name of "Señora Martha," and been shown a room, where she paced the floor in great wrath and gathering indignation. The friend had heard the assumed name given but not the person inquired for, and the husband, boiling over with rage, came to the house at once, and asked for "Señora Martha," and was at once shown into the room where she waited. The wife supposing he had come by appointment to meet some fair one, overwhelmed him with reproaches, and the husband getting in a word whenever he could, supposing she was unfaithful, from seeing her there, in turn assailed her with a torrent of abuse and blows. Matters were fast becoming mixed, neither waiting for the explanations of the other, when the friend who had caused all this misunderstanding fortunately arrived, to gratify his curiosity. He at once saw the mistake, and at last succeeded in having one story at a time told and quieting the other. It then flashed into the minds of husband and wife that they had mutually made a mistake and fools of themselves at the same time. They forgave each other for all suspicion, "kissed and made up" in the most approved melo-dramatic style, and then it suddenly occurring to them that the friend who stood smiling at their reconciliation beside them was the aggressor, they flew upon him and administered to him a fearful beating, from which he will be long laid aside. The wife inflicted the worst punishment with her fingers and nails in his hair and face. It will be a lesson to them all, but especially to the friend, never to interfere again between husband and wife. The whole affair, though strenuous exertions were made to hush it up, has leaked out, and occasioned great merriment. The wife is cured of her jealousy, (so they say,) and the husband is happy that his suspicions were unfounded, and the poor friend is smarting and bound up in liniment in his bed, another instance of the uselessness of trying to do good with evil intentions. Verdict of all parties, "that he is served as he deserved."

X. Y. Z.

MISS VAN LEW.

Why She Has Been Appointed Postmistress at Richmond—A Tribute from One Whom She Befriended.

From the Troy Times, March 17.

We greet with hearty satisfaction the appointment of Miss ELIZA VAN LEW as Postmistress of Richmond, Va. A special order of the President confers this well-deserved honor upon her. And there are thousands of our soldiers now scattered throughout the land who will approve the generous act of their late leader, viewing in the appointment a recognition of their own sufferings, as well as of the pitying tenderness and self-sacrificing loyalty of a noble woman.

Miss VAN LEW was a resident of the City of Richmond, residing in an elegant mansion on what is known as Church Hill, when the rebellion broke out. Thoroughly loyal at heart, she early found a way to make herself known to the "Yanks" who were confined in the tobacco warehouses of that city, after the disastrous battle of Bull Run. Books and comforts were sent to the starving captives, while Captain TODD (a brother of Mrs. LINCOLN) was commandant of the prisons. But that worthy gobbled up everything of the kind, and vented his rage in drunken curses on the giver and those to whom they were sent. But where there is a will there is a way—and woman's wit will always find it. Nothing daunted by her first failure, Miss VAN LEW offered rooms in her house to Captain GIBBS—the successor of TODD. Under this cover she could and did exercise a degree of hospitality to the prisoners—in the way of books, provisions and clothing. GIBBS was an old soldier and a kindly man, though in many respects a severe disciplinarian. Evidently he winked at the acts of the lady beneath whose roof he was sheltered. Her kindnesses were many, and were continued, when it was possible, through the war. The writer is indebted to her for comforts that were not only substantial, and helped to ward off the effects of rebel starvation and cruelty, but for the still more exquisite comfort of knowing that, even where the rebel flag waved, the Union had tried and trusty friends. Said this lady, on the day when we left Richmond for the North, as she pointed to the stars and bars that waved above the Capitol at Richmond when the so-called Confederate Congress was in session, "I would gladly see my home laid in ruins if I could once more see the Government of the United States restored here. Tell your friends at the North that there are some of us left still who pray day and night that the Stars and Stripes may take the place of that rag of rebellion!"

It was through the kindness of Miss VAN LEW that a home was offered to Hon. CALVIN HUSON, of Rochester, a few days previous to his death. The rebel authorities kept this distinguished gentleman confined in the room where nearly a hundred officers passed their days and nights—where the noise made by them, and by 500 private soldiers in the rooms above, was incessant and hard to be borne by a well man—until delirium had set in from typhoid fever. Then they yielded a reluctant consent to the entreaties of his faithful friend and fellow-prisoner, Hon. ALFRED ELY, of Rochester, and allowed the invitation of Miss VAN LEW to be accepted. There Mr. ELY closed his friend's eyes—from this hospitable mansion, followed by two of his late fellow-prisoners, (under confederate guard,) and the family of the host, the body was carried to the cemetery—in a grave in the burial plot of the VAN LEW'S it was laid to rest until it should be claimed by kindred—and, waiting until the grave was filled, the hands of the loyal lady planted a rose-bush upon the mound that covered one who had been "only a Yankee prisoner."

But neither time nor space will suffice to repeat the good deeds of this friend of the Union that have come within our ken. It is enough to say that their name is legion. Such devotion of loyalty was rare during the war, and deserves to be recognized and rewarded. It is a grateful tribute that every soldier will appreciate. And the women of the nation will rejoice that the President has, by this act, championed the true doctrine of woman's rights.

Secretary Guthrie's Slaves.

The Louisville *Democrat* gives the following in a sketch of the late Ex-Secretary GUTHRIE:

"Mr. GUTHRIE was remarkably blessed in his domestic affairs. He married, on the 13th of May, 1821, Miss ELIZA PRATHER, at the house of her uncle, Colonel SAMUEL CHURCHILL, in Jefferson County. Miss PRATHER was the daughter of a sister of Colonel CHURCHILL, and was reared and educated by Colonel CHURCHILL. All who knew her speak in the highest terms of her great excellence of character and the nobility of her spirit. She was the owner of numerous slaves at the time of her marriage. She fully and joyfully joined Mr. GUTHRIE in calling them together for the purpose of proposing a plan of emancipation for all of them. The slaves met at Mr. GUTHRIE'S house, where he presented the plan to them. He proposed to unite with Mrs. GUTHRIE in giving them a free passage to Liberia, and furnish each of them—there were over forty of them—a full support for six months after their arrival at Liberia. To each mechanic among them they proposed to give a full set of tools, and to each one that desired to attend to the cultivation of farms they offered a full supply of agricultural implements. Mr. GUTHRIE urged upon them how important to them it was to be free in a community where all the people were on an equality with themselves. The slaves requested time to deliberate on the subject, and selecting three weeks as sufficient for deliberation, they were dismissed. At the end of three weeks the slaves again called on Mr. and Mrs. GUTHRIE at their mansion, and unanimously decided to reject Liberia, but offering to accept freedom if permitted to remain in Louisville. This could not be entertained, because Mr. GUTHRIE would be required to give bonds with security against the impoverishment of the slaves. It is the settled conviction of those who know the affairs of these slaves, that they annually cost Mr. GUTHRIE a great deal more than their annual worth to him. He was one of the gentlest of slaveowners, his slaves doing very much as they pleased. This brought them very frequently under arrest, and the common remark among some of the most eminent lawyers of the city was, that Mr. GUTHRIE would appear in Court in their defence, and fight as hard for them as if he were working for a ten thousand dollar fee.

A Frame Building Twenty-Two Miles in Length.

From the San Francisco Alta-California, Feb. 26.

Persons who pass hastily over the Union Pacific Railroad hardly give a thought to the immense amount of work which has been performed by the Company. From the Sacramento to the present terminus of the road, at Elko, the trains are once more running regularly. The immense amount of money and labor expended in cutting through mountains, opening tunnels, grading the road and laying the track can with difficulty be realized by those not familiar with the business. Not the least of the problems to be solved was that of protecting the track from the heavy falls of snow which were to be anticipated during the Winter months. To obviate this difficulty as far as possible, the Company determined to erect a series of sheds, or rather one building, which should protect the road over the snow line. Accordingly, they have erected a building which is doubtless the largest in the world. It is twenty-two miles in length, sixteen feet in width and sixteen feet in height, not including the pitch of the roof. It is put up in the most substantial manner, all the timbers used being of the best quality to be obtained. The sides are inclosed, and were it not for the fact that daylight penetrates through the interstices between the boards, the whole affair would be very like a huge tunnel. The building is braced together in a most peculiar manner, and is, in addition, firmly bolted to the rocks wherever the road nears the face of a cliff. Where snow slides are to be feared, an extension of the roof has been carried to the cliffs, so that falling masses shall pass over the building and lodge on the other side. In many places, where side-tracks are located, the building is wider than the figures given above. More than 40,000,000 feet of lumber have been used in its construction. It covers an area of more than 1,800,000 square feet, or nearly forty-four acres. One of the best proofs of the stability of the structure is in the fact that, with the exception of a few miles which had not been really completed, it thoroughly answered the purpose for which it was designed during the recent severe storm, in which it was subjected to the most severe tests.

CAPE COD WASHING AWAY.—A correspondent of the Yarmouth (Mass.) *Register* says Cape Cod is washing away. He says: "Thirty years ago the salt mills along our shores were where salt water did not come. Within that time they have been moved up on shore once or twice, and now at high tide the water is around them, or what is left of them. We find stumps of trees, and underneath peat, or what was once a regular mud swamp, one-fourth of a mile down our flats."

WASHINGTON.

The Finances of the Country in a Hopeful Condition.

No More Secret Sales of Gold to be Permitted.

Further Debate in the Senate on the Tenure-of-Office Law.

No Vote Taken --- The Debate to be Continued.

The Office-Seekers and Politicians Growing Impatient.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 19.

The financial condition of the Treasury at the close of the present fiscal year will undoubtedly be much more favorable than was anticipated. This can be stated on semi-official authority. The receipts from Customs now promise to be the largest of any one year in the history of the Government. They will reach, without doubt, $190,000,000, or $20,000,000 in excess of the estimates, and it is not impossible that they may even reach the high figure of $200,000,000. The internal revenue receipts to the present time are in excess of $100,000,000. The remaining three and a half months will cover the greater portion of the income tax, and the special taxes which fall due May 1, and which will augment the receipts to $150,000,000 and possibly to $160,000,000. This will be fully up to Commissioner WELLS' estimate for the internal revenue, and if the latter figure is reached it will be considerably exceeded.

GOVERNMENT SALES OF GOLD.

The House Committee of Ways and Means, headed by their Chairman, General SCHENCK, this morning paid an official visit to the President and Secretary BOUTWELL, as is customary after the organization of the Committee. They also called upon Commissioner DELANO. They had a long conversation with Secretary BOUTWELL relative to financial matters, during which the Secretary declared that it was his intention to sell gold publicly and never at private sale, and also that it was his opinion that he had the power to invest surplus gold in bonds, and he thought he would do so.

CONTINUED DEARTH OF APPOINTMENTS.

This was another day of disappointment to expectants of office. It was generally believed that the President would at least send in some of the important revenue appointments. But General PORTER, on his arrival at the Capitol, presented but one name, that of W. A. RICHARDSON, Esq., of Boston, for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. It is getting to be weary waiting for many people, and as resources give out they depart in sorrow and disgust. The Senate is more blamed than the President, for the great pressure for office is for positions which must first be made vacant by removal. The total number of vacancies is only about two hundred all told, and this will not go far under existing circumstances to supply the demand for change.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE BILL.

Six speeches were made on the Tenure-of-Office act to-day, after which, at 4:30, the Senate went into Executive Session, so that the whole subject again went over till to-morrow. Mr. SCHURZ made an exceedingly practical speech in favor of suspension with a modification. It was his maiden effort in the Senate, and a pin might have been heard drop when he rose. There was, however, no oratorial pretensions. His remarks were simple and to the point. Mr. SPRAGUE followed. He made a startling if not an able speech, not on the bill particularly, but on the composition of the two Houses of Congress. He was of the opinion that there were too many lawyers in Congress; that they were incapable of legislating for the interests of a great country. A tyranny and an aristocracy existed, said he, at the present time on the floor of the Senate. Mr. NYE followed in a piece of special pleading for the lawyers, but it did not possess much force, although it amused the galleries. Mr. TRUMBULL endeavored to get a night session, but the Senate decided otherwise by a small majority.

The question of repeal or suspension of the law is to-night the general theme of speculation among politicians, and there is quite as much anxious canvassing on the subject as there was twelve months ago on the very same measure, when the effort was being made to convict ANDREW JOHNSON for an alleged violation of its provisions. A careful canvass of the Senate to-day gives the following as the probable vote to-morrow on the question:

For Repeal—Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Boreman, Cameron, Casserly, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, Fenton, Fessenden, Fowler, Gilbert, Grimes, Hamlin, Kellogg, Mccreery, McDonald, Morton, Norton, Osborne, Pomeroy, Pratt, Robertson, Ross, Sherman, Spencer, Sprague, Stockton, Thayer, Thurman, Vickers, Warner, Yates—33.

Against Repeal—Messrs. Anthony, Brownlow, Buckingham, Carpenter, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Morrill, Nye, Patterson, Pool, Ramsey, Rice, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Stewart, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull, Willey, Williams, Wilson—31.

This gives thirty-three for repeal to thirty-one against it. The first vote to-morrow will be taken on Mr. THAYER'S amendment, which declares the law inoperative and on which those in favor of repeal will rally. There are some to-night who give up all hope of being able to carry the repeal, as according to them only twenty-nine votes can be counted on for that side. The question will then recur on the amendment of the Judiciary Committee, suspending the law, and the figures on that are thirty-two in favor to thirty-one against it. There are three or four doubtful Senators, who may go one way or the other, but the majority either way will not be more than two or three. Only sixty-four Senators are accounted for in the preceding calculations, although the Senate consists properly of sixty-six, but Mr. HAMILTON has not yet been sworn in, and Mr. SAULSBURY is too much indisposed to attend.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Secretary FISH was at the State Department this morning at 10 o'clock, where he was engaged for a short time on official business, and then admission was given to members of Congress and others. Among those who called were Don MANRICO LOPEZ ROBERTS, the Spanish Minister, who presented his credentials; E. M. MCCOOK, United States Minister Resident at the Hawaiian Islands; Governor MARSHALL, of Kentucky; Senators PRATT and FENTON, Representatives HOAG, DEWEESE, BINGHAM, VAN HORN and others. The usual office-seeking visitors were early on hand, together with large accessions to their number; but none of them were able to obtain interviews, as about 11 o'clock the Secretary left the Department to attend the Cabinet meeting.

GENERAL LONGSTREET'S NOMINATION.

The Senate Committee on Commerce have considered the nomination of General LONGSTREET for Surveyor of the Port of New-Orleans, at one or more meetings, and though their action has not yet taken the shape of a formal vote, it is exceedingly probable that the Committee will report the nomination back for the action of the Senate without any recommendation. The whole policy involved in the appointment will then receive a thorough discussion in the Senate. Of the Louisiana Senators KELLOGG will favor the confirmation, and HARRIS, in obedience to what he believes to be the sentiments of his loyal constituents, will oppose it. The result, therefore, is doubtful. Colonel CASEY, the nominee for Collector, will be confirmed.

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

On the subject of the New-York appointments, only this can be positively said, viz.: That they have been substantially agreed upon. It was believed by some gentlemen who are cognizant of their *status* that they would be sent to the Senate to-day, but they did not come. The names of the successful candidates have not transpired, and there is no reason, on what little is known, to vary the statement afloat last night as regards Collector and Naval Officer. The name of Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD has been quite freely mentioned in connection with the Collectorship of the Port for the past two days.

COLLECTOR SHOOK.

The report of the resignation of Collector SHOOK, of the Third District, was incorrect. That officer has not resigned.

JUDGE RICHARDSON CONFIRMED

Judge WM. A. RICHARDSON was confirmed by the Senate to-day for the position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. RICHARDSON thought at first of declining, but finally he consented to accept for a short time, and will enter upon its duties. He does not intend to resign his position on the bench and will ultimately return to Massachusetts.

THE HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The House spent nearly the whole day on the Indian Appopriation bill, and passed it. The bill is in precisely the same shape as when it passed the House before, Mr. DAWES having successfully resisted all attempts at amending it to-day. The amount appropriated is $2,418,000. It now goes to the Senate just as it went before, and the same issue made then will doubtless be made again. The difference between the two Houses is about $4,000,000.

ARRIVAL OF DR. MUDD.

Dr. MUDD arrived in Baltimore yesterday on the steamship *Liberty*, from Key West. He remained several hours, and then left Baltimore for his home in Charles County. When Dr. MUDD left the Dry Tortugas, ARNOLD and SPANGLER were in good health. As their pardons went out in the steamship *Cuba*, they are expected to reach their homes on the return of that ship.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 19.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent RICE, of the Treasury Building, is engaged in taking an inventory of the stock and property belonging to the Government in that building.

The following are the custom receipts from March 8 to 13, inclusive:

Boston	$326,282
New-York	2,569,899
Philadelphia	128,567
Baltimore	207,208
San Francisco, from Feb. 1 to 15	238,547
Total	$3,506,503

Dr. H. C. LANCK, Chief Clerk of the Pension Office, died this morning of consumption.

PRESENTATION OF THE NEW SPANISH MINISTER.

Mr. ROBERTS, the newly accredited Minister of the Provisional Government of Spain, was officially presented to the President to-day. The following is a copy of Mr. ROBERTS' remarks upon the occasion:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to present to you the letter of credence by which His Excellency, the President of the Provisional Government, charged with the Executive power, accredits me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain to the Republic of the United States of America. Spain, carrying out a revolution which has destroyed her ancient institutions, which were opposed to the development of a policy desired by the nation, awaits from the national sovereignty, represented by several Constituent Cortes, the form of government which is to rule over her future distinies, and cherishes the confidence that the new order of things which is springing up will obtain the sympathies of the United States and of all liberal people, as she obtained them on the reception of the news of her glorious revolution. The only lot falling to me is to discharge the honorable mission to this Republic which my Government has confided to me. I shall endeavor, by all the means in my reach, to maintain and strengthen the friendly relations which have always existed between Spain and the United States.

The President replied:

Mr. ROBERTS: I am happy to receive you as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain in the United States. The recent events in that country, to which you advert, have excited, and will continue to maintain, a lively interest here, hoping as we do that they may ultimately lead to an increase in the welfare and happiness of the people of Spain. The disposition which you express to exert yourself during your mission, to the end that these friendly relations which have always existed between the two countries may be strengthened, will be cordially reciprocated by me.

THE FRANKING QUESTION.

Postmaster-General CRESWELL has addressed the following circular to the several members of the Cabinet, with a request that the names and signatures of the chief clerks of the respective bureaus be furnished the City Post Office for the guidance of the Postmaster in carrying out the order:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

With a view to facilitate the transmission by mail of official communications emanating from the Executive Departments in this city, and the bureaus thereof, it is ordered that authority be given to the chief clerks of the bureaus of all the Executive Departments to frank official mail matter emanating from the bureaus to which they are attached.

J. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

The practice heretofore has been to stamp a fac simile of the officer's signature upon the envelope, but under the late law the signatures must be autographic, and the authority to sign by the above order is given to chief clerks of bureaus, as it would require most of the time of the heads of bureaus to frank official letters, over 1,500 going out daily from the Second Auditor's office alone.

ARMY MATTERS.

General Orders No. 19, issued from the headquarters of the army, are as follows:

All officers of infantry below the rank of Major, absent from their regiments, are hereby afforded option for joining their respective companies to take their chances in consolidation, or to remain, as at present, detached or on leave. Every such officer, no matter on what duty he may be, can now apply to be relieved, and the commanding General of the army, or of the Military Department in which such officer is serving, will relieve him and order him to join his proper regiment before the consolidation, either while the regiment is *en route* to or in the Department to which it is assigned, by general orders No. 17, in the way the journey will involve the least expense to the United States.

Second—Commanders of Departments, wherein regiments of artillery or cavalry are serving, will report the names of all absent officers, and may recommend to these Headquarters any of the infantry officers left out by the consolidation competent to fill places of the officers of artillery and cavalry so absent, with a view to their permanent transfer on assignment.

Third—Commanding Generals of Departments, and of the First, Fourth and Fifth Districts, under the Reconstruction act, may also retain out of the officers left out by the consolidation, a number of officers, not to exceed four to each regiment assigned for duty in their respective commands, for court martial, signal or staff duty.

Fourth—Signal duty will hereafter be done by the Regimental Adjutant, or by officers to be detached by the Department Commander, who will acquaint themselves with the system of the signals adopted and prescribed by the Chief Signal Officer in Washington, and these will be expected, when occasion requires, to qualify themselves to transmit orders by signals as well as by words.

Fifth—When the consolidation is complete the recruiting service will be reorganized, and chiefly the officers disabled by wounds or by long service will be detailed.

Captain MCKEEVER, who has been in command of the guard stationed at the Executive Mansion since the assassination of President LINCOLN, has been ordered to join his regiment, at Atlanta, Ga.

The President has directed Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. PEASE to be relieved from duty as Professor of Military Tactics at the State University of Wisconsin, at Madison, and he will, at the end of the present college term, proceed to his home in Brooklyn.

Post Chaplain CHARLES M. BLAKE has resigned.

Brevet Colonel J. G. CHANDLER, Major and Quartermaster, is announced as Chief Quartermaster of the First Military District, and will relieve Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES M. MOORE.

SUPREME COURT PROCEEDINGS.

In the Supreme Court to-day, on the motion of W. F. SAUNDERS, OBED. F. STRICKLAND, of Utah, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this Court.

On motion of Mr. CUSHING, WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, of Massachusetts, was also admitted to practice.

On motion of J. H. MITCHELL, JAMES B. UNDERWOOD, of Oregon, was also admitted to practice.

On motion of Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS, HENRY B. HAMMOND, of New-York, was also admitted to practice.

On motion of Hon. MATTHEW H. CARPENTER, CLARK BELL, of New-York, was also admitted to practice.

No. 223.—*Ex parte*, William H. McCarle, appellant. The motion to enter judgment in this cause was argued by Mr. Sharkey, in support of the same, and by Mr. Carpenter, in opposition thereto.

No. 217.—The Providence Rubber Company, appellant, *vs.* Charles Goodyear, executor &c., et al. The motion to rescind the several orders heretofore entered in this cause was argued by Mr. Evarts, of counsel in support of the same, and by Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Cushing, of counsel in opposition thereto.

No. 13.—Original *ex parte* Samuel Arnold petitioner and No. 14, original, *ex parte* Edward Sprangler petitioner. Petitions for *habeas corpus*. Mr. Phillips, of counsel for the petitioners, filed a certificate of the granting of pardons by the President of the United States to the petitioners, whereupon it was ordered by the Court that the petitions be dismissed.

No. 117.—William Ward et al., plaintiffs in error, *vs.* Francis L. Smith.—The argument of this cause was continued by Arthur G. Brown, of counsel for plaintiffs in error, and by L. Brent, Esq., for defendant in error, and concluded by Frederick W. Brune for the plaintiffs in error

Adjourned until Monday morning.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Friday, March 19.

Mr. FESSENDEN presented petitions for the removal of political disabilities.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill relating to the Freedmen's Bureau, which was passed. It continues the educational and collection departments of the Bureau until Jan. 1, 1870.

Mr. FERRY introduced a bill to establish the office of Associate Judge for the Eastern District of Texas. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KELLOGG offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit any information in his possession regarding the present condition of the Marine Hospital at New-Orleans.

Mr. DRAKE submitted an amendment, in the nature of a substitute, for the bill to reorganize the judicial system, lately reported from the Committee.

PROTECTION OF SETTLERS' RIGHTS.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendments, joint resolutions enabling actual settlers to purchase certain Cherokee and Osage Indian lands, and extending the time to construct the St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad.

Mr. CASSERLY, from the same Committee, reported a bill amendatory of the act to protect the rights of actual settlers on the public lands, approved July 27, 1868.

The bill provides that Agricultural College scrip shall be received from actual settlers in payment of preëmption claims in the same manner as bounty land warrants, and that all locations of such scrip made within thirty days after the passage of the approval of said act, if otherwise in conformity with the law, shall be deemed legal and valid.

LAND GRANTS.

Mr. TIPTON introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from Lincoln, Nebraska, to Denver, Colorado. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill granting lands to the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota to aid in the construction of railroads from Menomee River to St. Paul, and from Green Bay to La Crosse. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. FENTON introduced a bill to encourage the building of steamships in the United States, and to provide for the transportation of the United States mails to Europe by such vessels. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

It directs the Postmaster-General to contract with the North American Steam Navigation Company for a weekly service from New-York to Antwerp, with the Commercial Navigation Company for a service in conformity with the act of July 27, 1868, between New-York and Liverpool, and between New-York and Bremen, and with the American Steamship Company for a semi-monthly service between Boston and Liverpool, together with any other companies, so that there may be four departures per week of mails to Europe.

QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. HOWE called up the order offered by him yesterday, setting aside Friday in each week for the consideration of business from certain committees.

Mr. TRUMBULL hoped the order would not be adopted, because its adoption would indicate an intention to prolong the present session. He thought the Senate ought either to agree to adjourn on the day named in the resolution of the House or very soon afterward.

Mr. HOWE said the object of the order was to avoid the necessity of struggling for the floor from day to day.

The Senate refused to take up the order by a vote of 13 to 23.

Mr. WILSON moved to take up the House resolution fixing the time of adjournment, but at the joint suggestion of several Senators, withdrew the motion.

DIVORCE CASES.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the bill concerning divorce cases in the District of Columbia, and the bill regulating the rights of married women in the District of Columbia, were taken up and passed.

COMPENSATION FOR BRITISH VESSELS SEIZED.

Mr. SUMNER called up the bill to carry into effect the decrees of United States Courts relative to compensation for British vessels illegally seized during the rebellion.

Mr. STEWART said he was opposed to the bill, and opposed to compensating British subjects under any circumstances for ships seized by our Government during the late war, until Great Britain should agree to settle our claims against her.

Mr. SUMNER said these were cases in which our own Courts had decreed that the British vessels had been wrongfully seized.

Mr. STEWART was at a loss to see how a British ship could have been wrongfully seized by the United States during the rebellion, when Great Britain was, herself, making active flagrant war upon us. His doctrine was, that at that time, it was perfectly proper for us to capture or destroy British ships, wherever found.

Mr. FESSENDEN was astonished at the avowal of the Senator from Nevada, and thought the policy which that Senator advocated, inconsistent with law, equity, or national honor. The pending bill was intended simply to carry into effect decrees of our own Courts.

Mr. STEWART did not hold himself under any obligation to carry into effect the decrees of any Court to pay British claims, until our claims against Great Britain should be in a fair way of being settled. The decrees were no doubt legally correct, but they were based upon legislative action long anterior to the war, and without reference to the conduct of Great Britain during the war. He repeated that it would have been perfectly proper during the war for the United States to retaliate upon Great Britain by destroying her ships. It might not have been wise, for it would, of course, have led to open war. Even as it was, however, there had been war between the two countries, but it had been all on one side.

The bill went over at the expiration of the morning hour.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE BILL.

The Tenure-of-Office act came up as unfinished business.

Mr. SCOTT resumed his argument to show that the power of removal from office is within the jurisdiction of Congress, and may be regulated by legislation. The Republican Party was committed to that view by the Tenure-of-Office act, by the vote on the impeachment, and by its party platform. He hoped, therefore, that the Senate would stand upon principle, and refuse to repeal the law; but he would vote for its suspension with proper qualifications and safeguards.

Mr. SCHURZ thought that a man might declare himself in favor of repeal or against, without being open, on the one hand, to the charge of obsequiousness, or, on the other, to the charge of discourtesy to the President. Had the question been presented to him simply upon its merits, he might have voted for repeal. He believed the law to be strictly constitutional, but the constitutional view was not always the only, nor sometimes even the most important, view of a question, and in this case there were certain great practical questions to be taken into consideration. One of the greatest problems presented to the statesmen of the day, was how to reform the public service and root out the degrading and disgraceful corruption and inefficiency existing there. The main source of that corruption was not to be found in the exercise of arbitrary power of removal by the Executive, but in the system of appointment of public officers at random from personal or political favoritism, or upon the principle that "to the victors belong the spoils." While that system should be continued it would be a question whether a law like the Tenure-of-Office act would not do more harm by preventing salutary removals by a good President than it would do good by preventing improper removals by a bad President. When the body politic was daily swallowing poison it was well to have at hand, ready to act promptly, a powerful emetic like the absolute power of removal from office. Therefore, he might be willing to vote for repeal if he believed that the majority of the Senate was in favor of keeping the law on the statute book in its present form. It seemed, however, to be generally understood that if the law was not repealed it would have to be modified at the next session of Congress. For this reason, paradoxical as it might seem, he would now vote against repeal, because he hoped that when the subject should come up again Congress, having already attempted reform in the wrong direction and failed, would go to the root of the evil, and at least attempt a true reform by establishing a system of examination, appointment for merit, and removals for cause, thus giving respectability and permanence to the public service. He did not expect to bring about the millenium by act of Congress, but he did hope that at the next session one step, at least, would be taken in the right direction. With this hope he would vote to suspend the law, in order to facilitate the action of President GRANT in removing unworthy public officers. He had heard, with regret, rumors that the President felt sensitive on the subject, and would not send any nominations to the Senate until the Tenure-of-Office act should be repealed. These rumors, though doubtless without foundation, had a tendency to make trouble between the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government, and were, therefore, to be deprecated; because, although the struggle of Congress with Mr. JOHNSON has shown that a President, even with the fullest official power and patronage, was in the end powerless against the will of the people and their representatives; yet it had also shown that he could imperil, and to some extent neutralize, the effect of the best legislation. He (Mr. SCHURZ) could not himself believe any of these stories. He was not one of those who availed themselves of every opportunity to fly into a paroxysm of adulation of President GRANT, but he had too favorable an opinion of his character and judgment to believe that he would not avail himself with avidity of every aid to do what the country expected him to do, whether that aid came in the shape of a suspension or repeal of the Tenure-of-Office law.

Mr. SPRAGUE followed with an argument for repeal. A day or two ago, he remarked, the Senator from Maine (Mr. FESSENDEN) had felt called upon, as he often did, to lecture the Senate, and had been especially severe upon those who advocated the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act because of the high character of the President; but he (Mr. SPRAGUE) believed that that was a legitimate and an excellent reason for repeal. He believed that one such man occupying a responsible position like the President's might more safely be trusted to act with reference to the interests and views of the whole country than an irresponsible, limited and non-representative body like the Senate. The great evil in both Houses of Congress was that too many of the members were lawyers—men educated only in one line, in one range of ideas and experience, and therefore incompetent to represent faithfully the diverse interests and necessities of the great mass of the people. Of sixty-six members of the Senate forty-five were lawyers, and of the twenty-one remaining five had received a legal education, and most of the few remaining members were guided and governed by lawyers and their teachings. In the House the preponderance of members of this profession was even greater than in the Senate. Some States had no other representatives. This was a most unwholesome state of affairs. He was not one of those who worshiped the political system transmitted to us by our fathers, or attributed to it our great material growth. The mainsprings of our prosperity had been slavery and foreign immigration; the former had stimulated the growth of cotton and made it an American monopoly, and so had built up the manufacturing and commercial interests of the North, and these had in turn invited foreign immigration. The politicians had, of course, had something to do with the promotion of each of these great interests, but all they had accomplished after all was the building up of two great powers for mutual destruction. The politicians had never been willing to let the people know the true state of the country. They had failed to warn them of the approach of the late war, and had plunged them into it unprepared. The politicians still adhered to the same blind policy, but he had already done something to let the people know the true condition of the country, and he meant to do more. The object of the majority in Congress seemed to be rather to perpetuate the existence of a party than to promote the welfare of the people; but no party could have his support which did not make the prosperity and contentment of the people its chief object. A party which failed in this, failed in the great purpose for which alone it had a right to exist. In conclusion he said he was in favor of repealing the Tenure-of-Office act in any case, because if he had to subject himself to any tyranny, he preferred the tyranny of one man with some humanity in him and occupying a responsible position, to that of an irresponsible body like the Senate.

Mr. NYE humorously defended the lawyers from the sledge-hammer assaults of the Boanerges from Rhode Island.

Mr. CORBETT made an argument for repeal. He wished to leave the President untrammeled, because he believed that a single man in his position could better judge of the fitness of officers to serve the public than could the Senate. He reminded the Senate that the war of the Government against the rebellion was a costly failure until one man was given supreme command, when it immediately began to be successful.

Mr. BAYARD also spoke in favor of repealing the law, because he believed it to be unconstitutional. The position of those who thought otherwise and yet favored its suspension was, in his judgment, untenable, because the Senate had no more right to divest itself of a constitutional power than it had to usurp a power not granted by the Constitution.

At 4:40 the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon thereafter adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Resolutions for the employment of clerks to the Committees on Naval Affairs, Invalid Pensions and of the District of Columbia were introduced and referred to the Committee on Accounts.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. PAINE introduced a bill to refund to the City of Milwaukee $15,000 for moneys advanced for the improvement of the harbor. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. JULIAN introduced a bill providing that agricultural lands sold for the non-payment of taxes in the lately rebellious States be disposed of in subdivisions not exceeding forty acres each, and that no greater portion shall be disposed of than is actually necessary to discharge the legal obligations. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. JOHNSON introduced a substitute for the Senate bill to protect the fur and seal trade in Alaska. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota, presented a memorial of the Legislature of Minnesota in reference to the Falls of St. Anthony. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WILSON also introduced a bill making a grant of land for the same purpose as that set forth in the memorial of the Legislature. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. DOCKERY introduced a bill to refund to distillers of brandy from apples, peaches or grapes the special tax exacted under section 59 of the act of the 20th of July, 1868. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. JUDD in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. DAWES, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, explained the bill. It called, he said, for appropriations to the amount of $2,413,816 for the purpose of fulfilling existing treaties with Indian tribes; it was the precise bill as it passed the House last session, and which had failed to become a law owing to disagreement between the two Houses; the Senate had added on to the bill, by way of amendments, additional appropriations to the amount of $4,341,902; those amendments had grown out of an attempt, on the part of the Senate, to make provision for the fulfillment of the stipulations of eleven treaties with Indians, made since the 11th of August last, by the Indian Peace Commission. This bill contained none of these items, and therefore it would be premature for him to anticipate any of the difficulties that he apprehended would arise, and be forced upon the attention of the House when the bill would come back from the Senate. While he did not feel disposed, and did not feel competent to discuss any special Indian policy at this time, he was of opinion that the new administration of the Government, in which the people had unbounded confidence, should be left untrammeled by legislation to develop its own policy in reference to the Indians.

The Clerk proceeded to read the bill by paragraphs for amendment.

The whole question of the Indian policy of the Government was opened up by an amendment offered by Mr. WOOD to reduce an appropriation to the Arickare, Gros Ventres and Mandans; and the discussion was participated in by Messrs. WOOD, BECK, AXTELL, DAWES, LAWRENCE, MAYNARD, JULIAN, BENJAMIN and other members.

Mr. WOOD denounced the system of making treaties with Indians as a fraud on the Treasury and an injury to the Indians, and declared that appropriations had been made for Indian tribes which had no existence.

Mr. LAWRENCE, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, characterized the whole Indian Bureau as utterly rotten and as a den of thieves. The only question for the House was whether it would root out that den of thieves and save the people from the plunder and robbery that was going on under cover of the treaty-making power, or whether it would surrender the legislative power to the treaty-making power. He denied that there was any such thing as an Indian treaty. There were contracts made with various Indian tribes, but treaties were conventions between sovereign nations, and it was a farce to apply such a term to tribes of waadering savages.

Mr. MAYNARD asked when Mr. LAWRENCE thought the time had arrived that Indians ceased to be a Power to make treaty with.

Mr. LAWRENCE replied that the Indians had never ceased to be a nation with which treaties could be made, because it never had been such a nation. It was not till within the last four years that the treaty-making power had ever assumed that it was independent of legislation, and that it could sell and buy public lands through treaties with Indian tribes. He was in favor of leaving the whole question of the Indians to the new Administration.

Mr. JULIAN remarked that General GRANT had intimated his intention of placing the Indians under the control of the sect of Quakers, and that he had told him, (JULIAN,) expressly, that he was opposed to every form of taking the lands of the United States and giving them to corporations, either through Indian treaties or any other way.

Mr. LAWRENCE—Thank God for General GRANT and his policy. Treaties have been put through the Senate when there were not six Senators present. Every man who participated in a fraud of that sort is unfit to occupy a seat in any deliberative body. I wish to God I could reach the Senate, and the ears of every man in the country, until the Senate should be compelled to pay some heed to the voice of the people, and to have some respect for the interests of the people, instead of squandering the people's money.

Mr. NEGLEY inquired of the Chair whether it was parliamentary to apply such language to the Senate?

The CHAIRMAN—(Mr. JUDD)—As the Chair understood it, it was rather broad, and the Chair suggests to the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. LAWRENCE,) that in referring to a coördinate branch of Legislature, he should be a little more careful and choice in his language.

Mr. LAWRENCE—Yes. I shall be more careful. I could go a good deal fvrther than that, and say things a good deal worse, and yet keep within the bounds of truth. [Laughter.]

After further discussion the amendment offered by Mr. WOOD was rejected, and the clerk proceeded with the reading of the bill, which was occasionally interrupted by the offering of amendments, which brought up the same general question for discussion.

At 1:15 o'clock the Committee rose and reported the bill to the House, and it was thereupon passed.

THE PARAGUAY OUTRAGE.

Mr. JUDD, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution instructing that Committee to inquire into all the circumstances relating to the alleged imprisonment of Messrs. BLISS and MASTERMAN in Paraguay, and into the conduct of the late American Minister in Paraguay, and of the officers commanding the South Atlantic Squadron, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report at any time.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Governor of Massachusetts, with the action of the Massachusetts Legislature ratifying the fifteenth article of the amendment to the Constitution.

The House then, at 4:20, adjourned until Monday.

TELEGRAMS.

Armed Resistance to the Conscription in Spain.

Serious Engagement Between Troops and Citizens in Andalusia.

The Insurgents Defeated and Six Hundred Captured.

Wanton Destruction of Property by the Cuban Revolutionists.

SPAIN.

Continued Conscriptive Hostilities—Appearance of a Carlist Leader.

MADRID, Friday, March 19.

The troubles in Andalusia still continue. At Jerez de la Frontera the opposition to the military conscription culminated in a battle between the insurgents and troops. The engagement was of short duration but was very fierce.

The insurgents were defeated and routed. Six hundred of them were taken prisoners. MERAMON, at the head of 900 Carlists, had appeared at Patema, i n the mountains, near Almeria.

Troops have been dispatched to that neighborhood.

CUBA.

Disaster at Sea—Depredations by the Insurgents—Arrival of Spanish Troops—Continuance of Hostilities.

HAVANA, Friday, March 19.

On Thursday the English bark *Lochee*. laden with coal from Troon, Scotland, went ashore at Cojemar. The amount of damage is not stated.

The insurgents have burned five of the largest plantations in the jurisdiction of Sagua la Chica —one near Cienfuegos and another near Maeagua.

It is positively asserted that the insurgent Generals are carrying out their deferred plan of burning everywhere.

A detachment of insurgents had left Alvarez, well mounted, to burn the plantations in the vicinity of Jabacoa. The planters are terrified.

Authentic information from insurgents admit that many plantations have been burned within a week.

Another steamer has arrived from Spain with troops. General BUCETA and the famous General AMABLE ESCALANTE were passengers. The troops have gone to Nuevitas.

An engagement took place between the troops and insurgents yesterday, near Alvarez. The insurgents were routed, and, dividing, one force fled toward Macagua, and the other toward Jocuri Grande.

An engagement has taken place at Guaracabulla. The official account reports 136 insurgents killed, and only one Spanish soldier wounded.

The insurgents are active near Bolondron. Troops from Matanzas have gone there.

When the battle of Sicia Cabita was fought QUESADA was sick with the small-pox. ORTEGA commanded.

The insurgents are carrying off the slaves from the plantations, and making them soldiers.

The number of insurgents in the Sagua and Remedios Districts is estimated at from 7,000 to 9,000.

The Esquerra plantations, near Trinidad, have been burnt. The five places burnt in the Sagua District produced 9,000 hogsheads of sugar yearly.

The insurgents have destroyed the railroad and telegraph between Alvarez and Macagua.

Order is being restored in the district of Santo Espiritu. General PUELLO is moving toward Puerto Principe. The situation at Cienfuegos is unchanged.

The disturbed condition of the surrounding country prevents sugars from reaching Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Remedios and other markets. It is generally estimated that the sugar crop this year will fall short by three-eighths that of last year. Sugars at the outports are firmer.

There are rumors of an engagement near Holguin, but nothing definite is known of the affair.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The American Ocean Mail Service.

LONDON, Friday, March 19.

The National Steamship Company have made an offer to the Post Office Department to carry the mails between Great Britain and the United States for one penny per ounce. It is objected, however, that the steamers of this line are too slow.

QUEENSTOWN, Friday, March 19.

The Inman steamship *City of Antwerp*, Captain MIREHOUSE, from Liverpool, March 17, for New-York, put into this port to-day with her main shaft broken.

GERMANY.

A New Polar Expedition.

BERLIN, Friday, March 19.

Dr. PETERMANN is preparing to send out a new polar expedition, which will sail in June.

AUSTRIA.

A Modification of the Press Law.

VIENNA, Friday, March 19.

A Royal decree has just been published establishing trial by jury for offences against the Press law.

ISTHMUS OF SUEZ.

Communication Opened with the Mediterranean.

ALEXANDRIA, Friday, March 19.

The waters of the Mediterranean have been successfully admitted into the Bitter Lakes through the Suez Canal.

JAPAN.

Termination of the Civil War.

YOKOHAMA, Saturday, Feb. 13,
VIA LONDON, Friday, March 19.

The Foreign Ministers have announced the termination of the civil war in Japan, and withdrawn their proclamations of neutrality.

SOUTH AMERICA.

President Lopez Again Assuming the Offensive.

PARIS, Friday, March 19.

Later advices have been received from Rio Janeiro. The war news was unimportant. President LOPEZ had collected an army of 4,000 Paraguayans, and was fortifying Grasse, a town in the interior.

Antagonism to Annexation in New-Brunswick.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Friday, March 19.

Mr. CUDLY'S action in moving the annexation resolution is unanimously condemned. It appears that the House refused to allow even a notice of the resolution to appear on the Clerk's book.

Navigation is open in the upper part of the Bay of Fundy. The steamer *Conqueror* leaves for Windsor to-morrow.

Fatal Accident on the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Friday, March 19.

A construction car, filled with laborers, ran off the track on the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad near the Glenham Woolen Mills this morning, killing one and badly injuring seven others. The following is a list of the casualties:

Killed—William McKnight, unmarried, 35 years of age.

Severely Injured—John Kinlin, both thighs and a leg broken and right shoulder broke; Michael Dewine, jaw broke and severe scalp wound; John Hennedy, arm broke; Michael Dowd, injured badly; Hugh McAvery, severe scalp wound; Benjamin Arell, neck and hip injured; John Murphy, shoulder and leg badly hurt.

The body of MCKNIGHT was taken to Fishkill. The cause of the accident has not yet been definitely ascertained, though it appears that the car was being backed up to Fishkill by the locomotive Foronda for gravel. Both the engineer and fireman escaped uninjured.

MEXICO.

Stagnation in Business—General Lozada Hiring the Indians—War Supplies Expected by the Insurgents.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, March 19.

Mazatlan advices to March 8 have been received by steamer.

The United States steamer *Resaca* was in port.

Trade was languishing, and the future prospects are discouraging. The steamer brings $207,000 in treasure from Mexico.

Colonel PELACACOS, who was one of MARTINEZ'S principal officers, and started the revolution against Governor RUBI, with nineteen other criminals, had escaped from the Mazatlan Prison.

Information from Tepic states that General LOZADA was placing his army of Indians on a war footing.

The rumor that General PLACIDO VEGA sailed from San Francisco with arms and ammunition and is expected to land somewhere on the coast, created considerable excitement at Mazatlan.

The Customs authorities of Mazatlan seized an American vessel, and attempted to extort export duties on a cargo of dye-woods. The vessel was only released on the bond of the American Consul that such duties should be paid, if according to law.

Proceedings of the Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, March 19.

Both Houses of the Legislature adjourned *sine die* last night. Yesterday a motion was made in the Senate authorizing the Sheriff of any county to call on the Government for United States troops to assist the Sheriff whenever deemed necessary.

Mr. HUNGERFORD, a Republican, thought the resolution unnecessary, and moved to lay it on the table. The motion was sustained. On a motion to reconsider the indefinite postponement of the Fifteenth Amendment yesterday the resolution was sustained, and the amendment put on its final passage and defeated by the following vote: Republicans for its adoption, 8; Democrats for its adoption, 5; Republicans against its adoption, 11; Democrats against its adoption, 9; Republicans absent and dodging the vote, 8. Thus the Fifteenth Amendment was slaughtered in a Republican Senate, after its passage by a Democratic House of Representatives.

Both Houses passed the General Appropriation bill, which was signed by the Governor.

The House took up the Senate resolution to purchase the Kimball Opera House building for a Capitol building. The chair ruled that a majority having voted to adopt the Senate resolution, and a quorum being present but refusing to vote, he decided the question settled. An appeal from the decision of the chair was sustained, and the purchase of the Opera House defeated by yeas 64, nays 57.

The Alaska Fur Trade and Emigration.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, March 19.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce on the Alaska Fur Trade, after a thorough investigation of the subject, reported in favor of the abolition of all restrictions not necessary to protect the young and female seals, and submitted a draft of a bill which will afford ample protection, and at the same time open trade with American enterprise and industry. The Committee are of the opinion that the Government should aid and encourage emigration, and establish at an early day a Territorial Government over Alaska. The report and the draft of the bill were adopted by the Chamber, and the President was instructed to forward the same to our Representatives at Washington, and urge immediate Congressional action upon the subject. The Chamber declined to indorse the communication from the Chamber of Commerce of Memphis, asking the Government to aid in the reclamation of lands on the Mississippi River.

Faction Fight in Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., Friday, March 19.

A large number of Irishmen, employed on the Midland Railroad, got into a fight in Oxford, Chenango County, on St. Patrick's Day, and were driven out of the town by the citizens. Several of the Irish were seriously and some fatally injured. They threaten to return to Oxford to-morrow, (Saturday,) three or four hundred strong, and burn the town. The citizens are arming themselves for a defence.

The Commercial Traveler Difficulty.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 19.

In the Criminal Court, yesterday, the case of ELIAS WARD, of New-Jersey, indicted as a non-resident trader, was taken up and a fine of $400 imposed, under the State License law. An appeal was entered, and the case was sent to the Court of Appeals of this State. This is to be made a test case, and if the Court of Appeals sustains the State License Law, it will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States for final decision.

The Monster Musical Festival in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, March 19.

Contributions to the National Musical Festival, to be held in this city in June, are now being made with great liberality, and success on that point is already secured. Among the latest contributors are JOSIAH BARDWELL, $5,000; the Boston and Albany Railroad Corporation, $500, and a large number of individual subscriptions in sums of $500 and $1,000 each. Hon. ALEXANDER RICE is Chairman of the Executive Committee, and EBEN O. JORDAN Treasurer.

Increased Activity in the Government Armory.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, March 19.

Orders have been received from Washington, at the United States Armory, to begin the manufacture of a new model of breech-loader, and to turn out 500 per day.

HAYTI.

Progress of the Insurrection—Salnave Repulsed at Aux Cayes—The Rebels Defeated in the South—Foreign Merchants ask the Intervention of Great Britain.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the steamer *Georgia*, from Port-au-Prince, we are in receipt of Haytian news to the 9th inst.

Aux Cayes had not yet been taken by SALNAVE. An attack had been made upon it by the Government troops, who penetrated the town up to the Custom-house, but they were repulsed, and driven to a distance of three leagues from the town, losing a great many men and three pieces of cannon. The forts had also been bombarded by the war steamer *Alexander Petion*, but it did not appear that much damage had been done by the bombardment. After the bombardment, which was conducted under the immediate direction of the President, SALNAVE departed for Port-au-Prince, leaving the *Petion* to blockade the port, and the Secretary of State of General Police to direct further operations against the place. During the bombardment, the *Petion* got upon a reef of rocks near to one of the forts, and was for sometime in a position of great danger. But for the fact that the guns of the fort were useless, owing to their carriages being utterly decayed so that they could not be used to effect, the *Petion* might have been destroyed; as it was, nine of her men were killed by the fire of the *Cucos*, with small arms, before she could be got off. The greatest distress prevailed in Aux Cayes, the citizens being threatened with the horrors of famine, and it was confidently expected that in spite of the stubborn bravery of its defenders, the town would soon be compelled to surrender. The towns of Jacmel and Jeremie had been also reduced to terrible straits, and could not hold out much longer.

But while matters were thus unfavorable for the insurgent cause in the south, in the north the rebels were every day becoming bolder in their operations, and were confident of success. Their attack upon the fortified town of Gonaives was a bloody affair, their losses on that occasion being not fewer than three hundred men; but their repulses had not discouraged them. They have since then established a heavy battery on the top of a mountain near the town, from which they can shell the place, and have received some rifled guns and a good supply of ammunition from the St. Marc rebels. They were making vigorous preparations to renew the attack, and it was generally believed that the next time they would be successful. The Government on its part was making strenuous efforts to strengthen Gonaives, and it was determined to defend it to the last extremity. General CHEVALIER was sending all the women and children to Port-au-Prince, and at that place the conscription was being rigidly enforced to obtain men to send in to Gonaives. All the Haytien stores there were closed, and men were hiding themselves to escape conscription. It was said that the Government had no money to pay the crews of the war steamers, and that probably the men would refuse to fight unless they got their arrears of wages. It was also reported at Port-au-Prince that Cape Haytien was on the point of surrendering to the Cacos.

The American steamer *Mount Vernon* had been converted into a man-of-war for the rebel service. She is heavily armed. The fortifications at St. Marc have been greatly strengthened, and heavy rifled guns mounted. St. Marc has never been molested by any of SALNAVE'S cruisers. Everything was progressing favorably at that place, and more good business was being done than at any other port in the island.

The foreign merchants at Aux Cayes had addressed a letter to the British Acting Vice-Consul at that place, urging the necessity of such representations being made in the proper quarter relative to the peril in which foreigners at Aux Cayes are placed, as might induce some more active interference of the Great Powers in order to have a stop put to the fratricidal war now desolating Hayti. They say:

"The information supplied by our consular officers to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is insufficient and not demonstrative enough to show the necessity of interfering, or at least remonstrating with President SALNAVE, and holding him responsible for the consequences. This," they add, "is only a supposition of ours; but had we the conviction, we would send a full account of our grievances to the London *Times*, to interest the public in our favor."

The steamer *Henry Lloyd Aspinwall* had arrived at Port-au-Prince, from New-York. She was to be armed and added to SALNAVE'S navy. SALNAVE'S cruisers had been picking up all the small coasting vessels in the South, the consequence of which was that for some time previous to the investment of Aux Cayes there had been scarcely any arrivals of coffee, coastwise, at that place, and freights could not be found for foreign vessels.

The United States steamer *Yantic* was after the *Mount Vernon*, which, sailing under American colors, had entered the port of St. Marc, where she landed cannon and ammunition for the rebels, and was afterward regularly equipped at that place for the insurgents.

It was reported at Port-au-Prince that a large banking firm in the City of New-York had offered the Haytien Government to send it out a monitor, to assist in suppressing the rebellion.

Captain HUGGINS, of the steamer *Salnave*, left Port-au-Prince in the *Georgia*, to return to the United States.

Mr. RACSTER, the Haytien Minister at Washington, had been recalled, and Mr. DE LA ROCHE had been appointed to succeed him.

The Haytien Cabinet had been entirely reconstructed, the following being the names and offices of the new Ministers: General CASSIEN DANIEL, Secretary of War and Marine; the excellent Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. C. ARCHIN, Secretary of Justice, Public Instruction, and Foreign Affairs; M. DUVAL, Secretary of the Interior, of Agriculture, and of Worship; and General HYPOLITE, Secretary of General Police.

Business was in an unsettled state. Exchange, 210.

Improvements at the White House.

A Washington correspondent says: "The President's family is now finally installed in the Executive mansion. The interior of the building has been very handsomely refitted, repaired and refurnished, and is about to be adorned and emblished with statuary and other works of art in which it has been greatly deficient. Among the prominent works of art are full sized Indian figures in bronze, which are intended to be placed in the hall in the rear of the main entrance; beautiful statuettes of WASHINGTON and his hatchet; FRANKLIN and his whistle; WILLIAM TELL and his son; NAPOLEON at confirmation; LINCOLN, and one representing freedmen, by ROSETTI. All will be placed in appropriate places in the east room, and the reception rooms. Adjoining the blue room is to have splendid Louis XVI. clock, with Roman lamp in ormolu and gilt. The red room will have a real Sevres vase with handsome gilt finish. Other portions of the mansion will be decorated in like manner. A silver service of plate, to be used at state dinners, has also been purchased to replace the service purchased in France by Consul LEE in MONROE'S administration.

Mrs. GRANT has given her personal supervision to the refurnishing of the White House. She was warmly attached to the residence which she has just left; and she remarked a few days since that she should go to the White House with reluctance. She proceeded to remark: "I intend to make Mr. GRANT comfortable there, and shall no doubt soon feel at home. I am told that it has been customary to have the Commissioner of Public Buildings superintend the household to a considerable extent, but I don't desire to have any gentleman do that for me. I shall also engage the steward and servants, and as the steward's salary is paid from the Treasury, I shall exercise great care in selecting him—as under the Tenure-of-Office act I shall not be able to get rid of him."

The Eldest Son of Senator Douglas.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard, March 18.

The telegraph has already announced to the public that His Excellency President GRANT has complimented our State by the appointment of Colonel ROBERT M. DOUGLAS as his Private Secretary. Colonel DOUGLAS is the eldest son of the late Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, a native of Rockingham County, in this State, and has not yet attained his majority, having been born Jan. 28, 1849. He graduated at Georgetown College, District of Columbia, in July, 1867, at the head of his class. In July, 1868, he was appointed by His Excellency, Governor HOLDEN, private Secretary, and also aid to the Governor, with the rank of Colonel. He entered with great zeal into the Grant and Colfax campaign, canvassing the County of Rockingham with signal ability for one of his age. He was Chairman of the Rockingham delegation in the Convention which met in Greensboro last October, and renominated Hon. I. G. LASH, of the Fifth Congressional District, and was chosen Secretary of the Electoral College of North Carolina.

Colonel DOUGLAS is thoroughly identified with the great Republican Party, is a young gentleman of much promise, and we regret to lose him from our city. To be connected in any way with the Administration of President GRANT is no ordinary honor, and we congratulate our young friend on his appointment.

Consular Fees.

The protest of certain New-York merchants against the practice by GEO. J. ABBOTT, "late a clerk in the Department of State at Washington, but subsequently appointed United States Consul for Huddersfield, Bradford and Sheffield," of charging the sum of two shillings and sixpence sterling for the declaration to an invoice in addition to the fee of $2 50 presented by law, was some time since published in the *Times*. It now appears that the extra charge is for fees paid to the local Magistrate or Commissioner, who is alone empowered, under the English law, to administer the oath requisite to the verification of the invoices, of this the Consul does not receive one farthing. The Bradford (England) *Observer*, of Feb. 25, which sets forth this fact, states that letters from the State Department and from Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, entirely exonerating Mr. ABBOTT, have been read by the editor.

Protection for Loyal Southern Men.

A Washington dispatch to the New-Orleans *Republican* says that "President GRANT told Hon. W. JASPER BLACKBURN that he could resume and continue the publication of his paper (the Homer *Iliad*) without molestation if there was power enough in his Administration, with General SHERIDAN'S help, to protect him." It will be remembered that the rebels at Homer, La., two or three times destroyed Colonel BLACKBURN'S press and type, until they compelled him to discontinue the publication of his paper.

Hon. James F. Wilson and the Cabinet.

From the Boston Advertiser, March 19.

We have once or twice referred to the reports in circulation as to the offer of a high place in the Cabinet to Mr. WILSON, of Iowa. We now learn upon authority which is not to be questioned that the President offered to Mr. WILSON first the State Department, and then three other places successively. To this almost unexampled solicitation, which shows so strongly the President's desire to call to his side a gentleman whom the public was ready to welcome to the Cabinet, Mr. WILSON felt himself compelled to return a final negative.

Personal.

Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan and Brevet General Forsyth are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Mr. Crapkay, United States Consul at Bucharest; Ex-Governor Harriman, of New-Hampshire; Commodore Mayo, of the United States Navy; Hon. G. G. Fogg, of New-Hampshire; Gen. Hagner, of the United States Army; Hon. Benj. Fenton, of Nevada; Hon. M. Tappen, of New-Hampshire, and Hon. H. Hobart, of Providence, are at the Astor House. Hon. W. D. Colt, of Washington; Hon. W. Wendell, of Washington, and Hon. A. G. Lippincott, of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. M. A. Bryson, of St. Louis, and Hon. E. W. Leavenworth, of Syracuse, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General Hofner, of the United States Army, is at the Hoffman House. Professor Mahan, of West Point, is at the Union-place Hotel.

SPAIN AND PERU.

The Recent Hostilities Between Spain and the Allied Republics—The Peruvian Monitors—Official Correspondence Between Mr. Seward and the Peruvian Minister.

The following correspondence between Mr. SEWARD, while Secretary of State, and the Peruvian Minister, relative to the recent war on the Pacific coast and the purchase of vessels of war in this country, will be found highly interesting.

MR. GARCIA Y GARCIA TO MR. SEWARD.

LEGATION OF PERU, NEW-YORK, April 14, 1868.

SIR: The war which the allied Republics of the Pacific saw themselves compelled to declare against the Government of Spain has assumed a character which can only be qualified, with propriety, as an imperfect peace. The active hostilities which terminated on the 2d of May, 1866, have been succeeded by a period of real tranquillity, during which the opposing parties in the conflict, far from renewing acts of force, have visibly modified their policy and removed serious obstacles in the way of reconciliation. This is the historical period of conquests between Spain and America. The capitulation of Ayacucho, signed in Peru on the 9th of December, 1824, was the starting point of forty years of imperfect peace, imperfect in form, although real in feeling and in the practice of mutual relations. The 2d of May, 1866, likewise appears to be called to mark one of these characteristic terms, since it has been followed by two years of quiet, which, if they do not express a covenanted cessation of hostilities, may at least be considered as years of reflection and oblivion.

The United States, in common with all other nations of the world, of their own free will, deemed themselves released from all obligations of neutrality during the *de facto* peace which ensued after the war of independence between the new American Republics and their mother country, and entered fully with all of them into the relations of a state of peace, in obedience to a sound principle of common justice, and to the requirements of those great interests of the commerce and industry of the world, which cannot tolerate indefinite wars. It would have been better had no other occasion presented itself for the practice of this principle of positive consuetudinal right, for this would have proved there had been no renewal of those unfortunate causes which make its application indispensable. But the truth is, this has occurred, and it becomes the duty of the Government of the United States to renew the declaration of that doctrine which has already been taken into consideration by the Federal Congress, in a resolution now before the House of Representatives, and which essentially declares this principle.

It is publicly known that in January last the belligerent Governments of Chili and Spain, through their diplomatic agents at the Court of London, conjointly asked permission of Her Majesty's Government to remove beyond the jurisdiction of that Kingdom armed vessels for the military service of both. It is also known in a reliable manner that Lord STANLEY, after mature deliberation and having consulted with the Crown Attorneys, who expressed the opinion that there was nothing in the case in violation of the principles, nor contrary to the precedents of that Government in matters of neutrality, granted their petition notwithstanding a protest presented by the Peruvian Minister who did not deem it his duty to assent to an arrangement for which he had no authority.

This incident, which I recall not as an example of authority, but on account of the grounds which led, not only to the joint action of Spain and Chili, but also to the policy of the British Cabinet, amply justifies the clear and essential purpose of this communication, since it distinctly manifests that by express agreement, nay more, that by accomplished public official acts, a stop has been put to the state of war; that the diplomatic act concluded in the office of a foreign Government, has expressly abrogated all the limitations imposed on non-belligerent States by the duties of neutrality; and finally, that the state of war having in this way ceased, all other Governments have, although a formal peace may not have been celebrated, the right to restore to the allied Republics and to Spain the liberty of doing within their territories all such things as are lawful in the normal condition of international affairs, and for other purposes than for those of that interrupted war.

With these antecedents, which I doubt not will be accepted by your Excellency as exact and conclusive, I take the liberty of asking your Excellency to be pleased to inform me if, in consequence of the indefinite character which the war between the allied Republics and Spain has assumed, your Government considers itself, with respect to said nations, in the same relations as in a state of peace, and if they may, consequently, once again enter into free and unrestricted commerce with the United States, without offence to their laws, which Peru with the other Republics have ever observed and still propose to respect; or if you shall deem it your duty to maintain the position of a neutral, whatever time may elapse before a treaty of peace is made in the Pacific.

In view of the considerations which I have had the honor of submitting in this dispatch, I incline to believe that there can be no difficulty in your Excellency's Government arriving at a resolution in the former sense, for it would be but in conformity with its previous conduct, and would at once be accepted by Spain, who having in fact herself annulled the state of war, and being at this moment occupied in fitting iron-clad vessels in the ship-yards of other nations, could not object to it without offence to her own character, not without presenting her own conduct in flagrant contradiction.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to your Excellency the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

(Signed) J. A. GARCIA Y GARCIA.

To His Excellency WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State of the U. S. A., Washington.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. GARCIA Y GARCIA.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 20, 1868.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a note, which bears date on the 14th inst., from Mr. J. A. GARCIA Y GARCIA, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Peru, near this Government.

In that note Mr. GARCIA expresses an opinion that the war which four allied Republics of the Pacific coast heretofore declared against Spain, has at last assumed a character of imperfect peace.

In support of this position Mr. GARCIA observes that active hostilities between the belligerents ceased on the 2d of May, 1866, and they have not been renewed since that day. Mr. GARCIA further states that it is publicly known that in January last the belligerent Governments of Chili and Spain, through their diplomatic agents in London, jointly asked permission of Her Majesty's Government to remove beyond British jurisdiction armed vessels for the military service of both. Mr. GARCIA further mentions that it is also reliably known that Lord STANLEY, after mature deliberation and having consulted with the Crown Attorneys, granted the petition of those Ministers, notwithstanding a protest was presented by the Peruvian Minister, who did not deem it his duty to assent to an arrangement for which he had no authority.

Upon these grounds Mr. GARCIA, in the name of Peru, one of the belligerent Republics, asks that the Government of the United States will now feel itself at liberty to make a declaration to the effect that a state of war is no longer recognized as existing between the Republics of Peru, Chili, Ecuador and Bolivia, on the one part, and Spain on the other.

The undersigned has the honor to reply that the Government of the United States has no official or authentic information of the proceedings to which Mr. GARCIA refers as having taken place at London.

This Government is, on the other hand, well advised that Spain continues to assert in a collateral correspondence with the United States of Colombia the continued existence of a state of war between herself and the heretofore allied belligerent Republics.

So far as is known to this Government, no transaction has recently occurred within the United States by which occasion has been given to this Government to make an authoritative declaration upon the question which Mr. GARCIA now submits, namely, whether the state of war between the belligerents ought to be deemed as still continuing, or whether by the intermission of mutual hostilities it is to be deemed as having come to an end.

Any declaration which this Government might make, under present circumstances, upon that question would be unnecessary and gratuitous, and it might ultimately prove to have been prematurely and erroneously made. The United States, constantly desirous for the establishment of perfect peace and friendly relations between the belligerents, can entertain no question presented by one belligerent without giving a hearing upon the same question to the other belligerent parties. For this reason the undersigned will think it proper to furnish a copy of this note to the Spanish Government, and also to the Governments of Ecuador and Chili.

The undersigned avails himself of the occasion to offer to Mr. GARCIA a renewed assurance of his high consideration.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To Sr. J. A. GARCIA Y GARCIA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Peru.

MR. GARCIA Y GARCIA TO MR. SEWARD.

LEGATION OF PERU, CLARENDON HOTEL, NEW-YORK, May 8, 1868.

SIR: I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency's note bearing date 20th ult., in which you are pleased to reply to my communication of 14th of same month, stating that any declaration your Government might make under present circumstances, upon the question of neutrality, would be unnecessary and gratuitous, and might ultimately prove to have been prematurely and erroneously made.

Referring to some of the considerations submitted by me, your Excellency bases your conclusions upon the ground that the Government of the United States has no official or authentic information of the arrangement made in London between Spain and Chili for the removal of armed vessels of both nations, while on the other hand your Government knows that Spain continues to assert in a correspondence with the United States of Colombia, the existence of a state of war between herself and the allied Republics. Your Excellency also adds that no transaction has recently occurred within the United States, giving occasion to your Government to make an authoritative declaration as to whether such State of war ought to be deemed as still continuing, or whether, by the intermission of hostilities, it is to be deemed as having come to an end.

Although the object of my communication of the 14th ultimo is evident, your Excellency will permit me to explain it fully. Peru having, as your Excellency knows, interests of great value on her coasts and islands to watch over and protect, was desirous of obtaining some vessels of war, with which to augment her standing squadron, without special reference to the interruption in her relations with Spain, and for that purpose found a very favorable occasion in the public offer by the Secretary of the Navy of this country for the sale of a large number of vessels. That a formal state of war no longer exists between the allied Republics and Spain, but, on the contrary, a condition of imperfect peace has been expressly recognized by other nations, which, in their relations with them, have resumed the normal condition of affairs; and this proof would have been enough to persuade Peru that she might freely equip and remove from beyond the jurisdiction of this country, such vessels as she may have engaged, had the profound respect she has ever paid to the laws of other nations, and the particular friendship and high consideration she entertains for the United States not impelled her to seek from your Excellency a declaration deliberately and explicitly releasing yourself from all obligations of a neutrality inconsistent with the existing state of affairs, before carrying into effect her intentions of sending to Peru vessels which she has acquired, and which she will certainly defer doing until the declaration asked for shall have been made, or the consent of the Government of the United States been given. Such is her firm resolution with due regard to the position assumed by the United States, whose strict neutrality commenced twenty months prior to the formal declaration of war and is still continued two years after the cessation of hostilities. In the years 1865 and 1866, Peru obtained in France and England, with the knowledge of their respective Governments, the vessels which she sent for to the United States, but whose neutrality would not permit her to secure, and in 1868, Chili and Spain have obtained like benefits, undoubtedly because the present situation has been deemed identical with the former.

The example, which I had the pleasure of recalling to your Excellency's mind, of the conduct observed by the United States and other Powers subsequent to the war of independence between Spain and the new American Republics is so analogous to the events of the present time, and its significance so great, that the necessity of putting an immediate stop to the obligations of neutrality, in consonance with the *de facto* cessation of war, can only be ignored by condemning the five nations involved in the Pacific difficulties, and the neutral States to which they are bound by the ties of commerce and industry, to all the restrictions of a state of war which does not exist, and for an indefinite period, which an unhappy precedent might prolong to another forty years. When the new American Republics triumphed over their adversary, obliging her to abandon the continent of America, in 1824 and 1826, not only were they recognized by the United States, Great Britain and other nations, but they at once found all markets open to them for the purchase of vessels, armaments, and whatever else they needed, notwithstanding they had made no treaty with Spain, and in spite of the latter's persisting in defending as natural her right to reconquer her lost colonies. The policy which inspired such a course was prudent, humanizing and productive of great good to civilization, and it is to-day demanded by the same great interests, suffering from a similar state of affairs.

Differing from the past, there now exists in support of my opinion, the agreement made in London between Spain and Chili, for the removal of their war vessels, which clearly and of right annuls the state of war. Your Excellency has, nevertheless, not taken that significant event into serious consideration, because, as you are pleased to say, it is not known to your Government in an official or authentic manner. A fact so notorious, the publicity of which commenced in the British Parliament, and which has been repeated by the Press throughout the world, would of itself place beyond doubt the truth of its existence; but your Excellency has in the United States Legation at London, the sure means of acquiring that information, which may also be obtained from the representatives of Spain and Chili in Washington, and of the truth of which I now formally assure your Excellency. I permit myself to insist on this point as it shows that the wishes of my Government are in strict conformity with the conduct of Chili and Spain, and that is due to justice to acknowledge that in seeking to increase their respective navies, which during the past four years have suffered considerably, all are yielding to the same peaceful inspirations and to the same motives of convenience, and the requirements of their home service. It would not be just to deem an act of Peru vituperable, which has a precedent in the doings of the other two nations, when they declare that what they do is in the exercise of a perfect right. The acts being identical, it is in the nature of things to qualify them alike; it cannot be wrong for Peru to acquire vessels in the United States, and right and praiseworthy for Spain and Chili to obtain them in England.

The fact of Spain's continuing to assert, in a collateral correspondence with the United States of Colombia, the existence of a state of war, cannot be a reason to guide the Government of the United States in its resolutions. That fact, if it proves anything, shows an open contradiction in the conduct of Spain. To ask from the British Government, conjointly with one of the Republics allied against her, permission to remove armed vessels, allowable by international law only in time of peace, and to assure another Government in furtherance of different interests, that a state of war still exists, your Excellency will permit me to say is, at least, not logical. Moreover, a state of war cannot be maintained by mere written declarations. Should so absurd a doctrine be recognized, smaller Powers unable to carry on an effective war against strong nations, or the latter, should they wish not to waste their time and means in fighting weaker countries, would prefer to carry on a paper war, as being both easier and cheaper than those which are settled by arms, as well as more disastrous to the commerce and industry of the world. For the simple act of hostility termed a blockade, the law of nations requires the employment of an effective force sufficient to keep the ports closed. With how much more reason, then, should it be claimed as but just, and demanded by common sense and the requirements of other countries, whose interests suffer so greatly by the ravages of international wars, that all hostilities should also be effective so that they may be brought to a speedy termination, and not mere written manifestations which would make wars all the more lasting and disastrous, according to the obstinacy of the belligerents or of the one who had the least to lose in the struggle.

Nor is the London agreement the only act which proves the cessation of a state of war. The acknowledgment of such cessation is also found in public official acts done in the United States by the agents of Spain, acquiesced in by the national authorities, and not objected to by the Allied Republics. The Spanish war vessel *Gerona* arrived in this port in the beginning of the present month, and after exchanging salutes with the forts of this harbor, took out her guns, entered a dock, repaired her bottom, painted her hull, and examined her machinery, &c. The iron-clad *Tetuan* is now *en route* for this port for like repairs. A manufacturer in the State of New-York is manufacturing arms for Spain, and is to-day preparing 40,000 of BERDAN'S rifles for the military service of that nation. None of these acts would be lawful if it were deemed that a state of war exists. When the Spanish frigates *Carmen* and *Isabel la Catolica* arrived at this port for repairs, early in 1866, I announced to your Excellency in compliance with my duty, that war had broken out between the allied Republics and Spain, and solicited from you a declaration of neutrality. Your Excellency was pleased to make such declaration, and the above-mentioned vessels left New-York without doing that for which they came, notwithstanding the statement published in the newspaper which serves as the organ of Spain here, that the free use of the Brooklyn Navy Yard had been tendered to them. But now the allies have neither protested, nor has the Government of the United States of its own motion prevented an act which international law forbids a belligerent's doing within neutral territory. Thus perfectly have all coincided in their estimate of the actual condition of things, and which it would be necessary to invest with characters it does not possess to qualify in any other way than that of an imperfect peace.

If, for want of any preceding act, the Government of your Excellency has hitherto found no occasion for the declaration which I asked for, as to the suspension of neutrality, the present offers one worthy of all consideration. It will serve not to define past occurrences, but to authorize future doings, permitting Peru to equip and remove from within the jurisdiction of this Republic, for her service, two vessels which she will otherwise keep in your waters until she can lawfully send them away without offence to your laws. Peru has no intention of changing the existing condition of affairs in her relations with Spain by renewing hostilities to which she may not be directly provoked; and much less does she propose to attack or invade the colonies of that nation. In completing her fortifications on land and her naval defences, she has no special view as to the war with Spain, nor any other Power. Taught by the events of the past, she merely wishes to supply herself with all the means which a nation should possess at the present time, in order to make her autonomy and her rights respected as an independent nation, against any unjust aggressor who may attempt to attack them. In this manner she believes she will the better assure that peace, both internal and external, which is the chief object of her aspirations.

These declaration, which your Excellency should accept upon the faith of my Government, furnish the most ample security as to the use which it proposes to make of the military elements it now possesses within its own territory, and of those it has subsequently sought in this and other countries. If, in order to accede to the request which I have thus expressed, it should be necessary to give you a positive promise that the vessels which leave the United States will go direct to Peru, without attacking or in any way molesting those of other nations, without any exception whatever, and without injuring or threatening their possessions, I thereunto pledge the honor of the Government of Peru to that of the United States.

I avail myself with great satisfaction of this opportunity to renew to your Excellency the assurances of the high respect and esteem with which I subscribe myself your Excellency's most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. A. GARCIA Y GARCIA.

To His Excellency WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of the United States of America, Washington.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. GARCIA Y GARCIA.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 18, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 8th inst., in reference to the question of the intermission of hostilities existing at the present time between the allied Republics of the Pacific and Spain.

I shall be pleased to give it that attention which its importance merits.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To Senor J. A. GARCIA Y. GARCIA, Minister Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Peru.

MR. GARCIA Y GARCIA TO MR. SEWARD.

LEGATION OF PERU—CLARENDON HOTEL, NEW-YORK, 28th July, 1868.

SIR: Complying with your Excellency's desire, it affords me pleasure to resume in this communication the subject of which we treated in our interview of the 10th inst., and for this purpose to submit to your Excellency's impartial judgment a few more consideration which I deem it not amiss to recall to your mind, in view of the importance of the matter which has occasioned this correspondence.

I had the honor to inform your Excellency, in my note of the 8th of May last, that Peru had purchased two monitors in this Republic, and that in the exercise of what, in the actual condition of her international relations, she deems a perfect right, and with the consent of your Excellency's Government, she proposes to send those vessels to the Pacific. Pending the receipt of a definite answer to that communication from the Department of State, I have received especial instructions to carry the aforesaid purpose into effect, the favorable season for the navigation of those vessels being close at hand, and for that purpose, as I explained to your Excellency at the interview already referred to, to solicit the previous and explicit consent of the United States Government, which is now free to grant such permission, inasmuch as all obligations of neutrality have ceased with the interruption or cessation of hostilities in the war on the Pacific.

The only cause which could now in any way abridge the right of Peru freely to procure naval armaments, in this or any other country, would be the existence of an effective state of war, identical to that in which said Republic and Spain were placed by the official declaration made at Lima on the 14th of January, 1866, and which terminated on the 2d of May of the same year, with the signal victory of the Peruvian arms which compelled the naval forces of Spain not only to abandon the Pacific Ocean, but also to desist from every military operation or any subsequent act of hostility against the four nations allied for the common defence. That situation has remained unchanged for the last two and a half years, and so notable a circumstance would, of itself, suffice to prove that at present a state of war exists but nominally, and that all other nations are therefore authorized to consider it as terminated, so long as the belligerents do not renew it by continued and effective acts of war, were there not in addition thereto innumerable other acts of deep significance, performed indiscriminately by the various parties engaged in the quarrel, and even by other nations having relations with them, to confirm in an irrefutable manner the truth of that situation.

Your Excellency will recollect that on the defeat of the Spanish squadron in the waters of Callao, they at first sought neutral ports, and then those of their own country, in various divisions and distinct routes, to repair the disasters of that engagement. Two and a half years should have sufficed for that purpose, or to send a new expedition to carry on the campaign, had the Spanish Government, taught by its recent experience, not formed the deliberate intention of considering as terminated, by that deed of arms, all the unhappy projects which had sent its flag to South America. The complete inactivity maintained by Spain since that memorable event; the unequivocal evidence which she has on different occasions given of her desire to settle her differences with the allied Republics by means of treaties rather than by arms; her abdication of the rules of war, of which I have spoken to your Excellency in previous dispatches, by entering into an agreement at London with one of her adversaries for the removal of armed vessels of both nations from British shipyards; the use which she officially asked and obtained, of both private and naval docks and shipyards in the United States, in which to repair the frigate *Gerona* and the iron-clad *Tetuan*, restoring their offensive powers and consequently fitting them for the services and fatigues of a campaign,—acts in open contradiction to the principles of international law, and which your Excellency's Government would certainly not have permitted had Spain recognized the existence of an effectual state of war between herself and the Allies of the Pacific; and, finally, the respect paid by her vessels of war at present stationed on the coasts of Colombia to the flag of one of the allied Republics under which two sailing vessels are now not only passing them almost daily, but on one occasion, while engaged in matters of commerce, received assistance from the said Spanish steamers, having been towed by them: all these confirm the belief that in abandoning active hostilities, Spain, who was the aggressor, has renounced the rights of an effectual state of war, and consequently relieved all other nations from the obligations of a neutrality which, under existing circumstances, is purposeless.

That the allied Republics, comprehending the position in which Spain was placed by the battles and obstacles she encountered in the Pacific, have accepted her withdrawal, and the attitude at present maintained by her, as an implicit desistance from war, is confirmed by numerous acts. To them the situation is plain; war exists in principle, and so long as a solemn treaty of peace is not entered into, may be renewed at any moment; but *de facto* it has ceased, and all of them respect the actual condition of affairs, in consideration of their true interests, and of the upright intentions which animate them. Thus, Chili entered into the agreement at London, already commented on by me, took out two iron-clad corvettes in May last, and is now building a monitor at the some place. The President of that Republic, in his last message to the National Congress, states that the extraordinary powers conferred upon him to carry on the war with Spain are no longer necessary, and asks that they be annulled, inasmuch as that war has ceased in fact, and there is no reason to fear its renewal. Animated by the same conviction, that Government with the Peruvian have dissolved the allied squadron, and both countries have suppressed the Command in General and the naval divisions of a state of war, and their vessels have returned to their ordinary stations. Nothing of this would have occurred, especially when it would have been so easy for them with their iron-clads to attack and destroy the wooden vessels which Spain has at the Philippines and on the eastern coast of South America, as also to prey upon Spanish commerce by means of privateers, nor would the return of the exiled Spaniards to the territory of those Republics have been allowed, had the actual conditions of affairs been otherwise considered by them, and were they not animated with the sincere desire to alter it in no way on their part, unless provoked thereto by new aggressions, or unless unhappy causes should occur to render it unavoidable.

The situation created by the nature and incidents of the war, and by the temporary difficulties which have hitherto prevented an understanding, by which to arrive at a solution of this question, constitutes an anomalous state, which in principle is evidently one of war for the belligerents, although it be in fact an uncovenanted truce or a *de facto* peace, which they alone have the right to change into a new war by the simple renewal of hostilities, and prior notification thereof; but so long as this does not take place, all authorities on the law of nations restore to other States, in view of the existing order of affairs, full liberty to exercise all those rights which are abridged or limited by an actual war. HAUTEFEUILLE'S opinion, by its precision and truth, is decisive on this point: "The duties—he says—imposed on neutral nations by a state of war refer expressly and essentially to that state. Whenever, for any reason, this ceases, although it be but temporarily, the duties of neutrals likewise cease, and peace, so far as they are concerned, is perfectly reëstablished during the suspension of arms. Then they recover all rights which had been modified by war, and may exercise them during the term fixed for the duration of the truce, if such term has been fixed by agreement, or until the renewal of hostilities shall have been officially notified to them, if the suspension of arms has been indefinite."

On the other hand, the celebration of treaties is not an essential condition of peace. War may terminate by the mere suspensions of all acts of force, and this offers to neutrals the same guarantees, and assures to them the same rights which they could derive from the stipulation of an express covenant. PINHEIRO-FERREIRA, although he does not elucidate this doctrine, recognizes it in these words: "It is seldom that war terminates with the mere cessation of hostilities. There is ordinarily a covenant, more or less express, which constitutes the treaty of peace." HEFFTER, a very respectable authority among writers of international law, sets forth this doctrine: "that belligerents are not obliged to put an end to hostilities by means of formal conventions, although custom and expediency may counsel such proceeding," and he adds, "they may, on the contrary, by a sort of tacit agreement suspend hostilities and reëstablish reciprocal relations of friendship, in which case no third power is allowed to act as if hostilities were continued. The *statu quo* accepted by the belligerents on the suspension of hostilities, will naturally serve, in such a case, as a basis for the reëstablishment of the relations of peace."

This opinion is corroborated by the example given by VON STECK, of the war between Sweden and Poland, which terminated *de facto* with the cessation of hostilities in 1716, although the *de jure* restoration of peace was not recognized until ten years later, by letters mutually exchanged between the Sovereigns of both countries. The prolonged and bloody struggles between Spain and the new American Republics, although decided on many a battle-field between 1809 and 1826, have only been slowly and gradually settled by written treaties during the course of forty years, and two of said Republics are this day, after the expiration of half a century, still in a state of *de facto* or imperfect peace, never having settled by treaty the conditions of their relations with the mother country. The war entered into under the name of Italian unity, between that kingdom and the Pontifical States, in which the former, by force of arms, took possession of some important provinces of the Holy See, has, notwithstanding the lapse of years, never been brought to a close by any treaty between the Sovereigns of the two nations; the ravages of the invasion ceased by means of treaties celebrated with a third Power clothed with the protectorate of those States. Lastly, the invasion of Mexico by the joint armies of England, Spain and France, and the persistent intervention of the latter in the internal affairs of that Republic, present the most decisive example, in confirmation of the principle which I have laid before your Excellency. Those doings gave rise to a formal and positive state of war between Mexico and the three nations aforementioned, which was recognized by the United States as well as by other impartial Governments, and which imposed upon them the duties consequent to that situation. The contest terminated by the withdrawal of some of the invaders and the expulsion of the others; no treaty has been celebrated between the late belligerents; the interruption of all official intercourse between them still exists; and, notwithstanding this, the war is considered as *de facto* terminated, and all obstacles, political, commercial and otherwise, incident to that abnormal state of affairs, have been voluntarily removed by the United States, as also by all other nations similarly situated.

The actual state of affairs when notoriously established, is the only rule by which, in view of a strife between two or more nations, to define the position which of right belongs to non-belligerent Powers; it is the only possible guide, the only legitimate one, when treating of so sad and disastrous an event as war. Those belligerents, which from impotency, exhaustion, or for any other reason, cannot or do not wish to continue active hostilities, have no right to impose upon other nations, to the injury of their interests, the restrictions and burdens of a situation which they themselves have abandoned. The contrary doctrine would give a nominal or paper war, so far as neutrals were concerned, all the rigors of a struggle in which victory is purchased with the blood of the belligerents. But, fortunately, this is not the case. Common reason, the law of nations and the practice of all enlightened Governments have marked out a very clear line of conduct for neutrals. Whenever a political or military act is evident, they have the right to proclaim it so, and to act accordingly; the rule of their action depends, therefore, upon the doings or on the attitude of the belligerents. To recognize a fact is but to declare the truth as it exists, and this is not only a right but an imperative duty, which, on the other hand, cannot in the least affect the position nor the rights of the disagreeing parties.

The annals of diplomacy furnish striking examples, which by analogy completely illustrate the present case. Queen ELIZABETH recognized the independence of the Netherlands who revolted against Spain in the sixteenth century, and England entered into a treaty in 1585 with the "United Provinces" in spite of the protests of Spain, upon the ground, aside from the reason of convenience, that the independence of said Provinces was an accomplished fact. In answer to the representations made by England against the recognition of the independence of the United States by France, the latter, among other considerations, stated: "That her declaration to the Court of London, dated 14th of March, 1778, concerning that recognition was based on the unanswerable fact that the Americans were in possession of their independence, when the treaties of alliance and commerce were concluded on the 6th of February, 1778, and that, according to the equally unanswerable doctrines of public law, that fact was sufficient to justify the King's entering into his engagements without examining the question of the legality of that independence. * * * * * * That it sufficed for His Majesty's justification, that the Colonies, which, by their population and the extent of their territory, formed a considerable nation, had established their independence, not only by solemn declaration, but also in fact, and that they had maintained it against all the efforts of England; and such was the position of the United States when the King negotiated with them."

Speaking of the desolating and unfruitful war maintained by Spain against her former colonies in America, and initiating the recognition of their sovereignty, the President, JAMES MONROE, in a special message to the Congress of the United States, dated 8th of March, 1822, said as follows: "* * * * * * For the last three years the Government of Spain has not sent a corps of troops to any part of that country, nor is there any reason to believe it will send any in future. Thus, it is manifest that all those provinces are not only in the full enjoyment of their independence, but, considering the state of the war and other circumstances, that there is not the most remote prospect of their being deprived of it." * * * * * * * * "When we regard then, the great length of time which this war has been prosecuted, the complete success which has attended it in favor of the provinces, the present condition of the parties, and the utter inability of Spain to produce any change in it, we are compelled to conclude thas its fate is settled, and that the provinces which have declared their independence, and are in the enjoyment of it, ought to be recognized." * * * * * * In proposing this measure, it is not contemplated to change thereby, in the slightest manner, our friendly relations with either of the parties, but to observe in all respects as heretofore, should the war be continued, the most perfect neutrality between them." * * * * "The measure is proposed under a thorough conviction that it is in strict accord with the law of nations; that it is just and right to the parties, and that the United States owe it to their station and character in the world, as well as to their essential interests, to adopt it."

The Committee of Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives through Mr. RUSSELL, presented to that same Congress on the 19th of March, a very luminous report, which, among other doctrines, contained the following: "The political right of this nation (U. S.) to acknowledge their independence without offending others, does not depend on its actual establishment. To justify such a recognition by us, it is necessary only to show, as is already sufficiently shown, that the people of Spanish America are, within their respective limits, exclusively sovereign; and thus in fact independent." * * * "Whatever may be the policy of Spain, however, in respect to her former American Colonies, our recognition of their independence can neither affect her rights nor impair her means in the accomplishment of that policy. We cannot for this be justly accused of aiding in the attainment of an independence which has already been established without our assistance. Besides, our recognition must necessarily be coexistent with the fact on which it is founded, and cannot survive it. While the nations of Spanish America are actually independent, it is simply to speak the truth to acknowledge them to be so."

"Should Spain, contrary to her avowed principles and acknowledged interests, renew the war for the conquest of South America, we shall indeed regret it; but we shall observe, as we have done, between the independent parties, an honest and strict neutrality. But on the other hand, should Spain, faithful to her own glory and prosperity, consent that her offspring in the new world should enjoy the right of self-government, equally with their brethren in the old, we shall sincerely rejoice; and we shall cherish with equal satisfaction, and cultivate with equal assiduity the friendship of regenerated Spain and of emancipated America."

There is, therefore, in the matter of which I treat, the most complete harmony between the recognized rules of the law of nations and the practices observed by the most cultivated peoples, between the suggestions of an enlightened reason and the precedents which the traditional policy of numerous Governments have converted into precepts of positive right. That doctrine may be summed up in these two principles: A war may terminate not only by means of treaties, but also *de facto* by the cessation of hostilities, and in the latter case, although the belligerents have the right to renew it, all restrictions and the obligations of neutrals cease, who are *de facto* restored to the relations of a state of peace with the former, so long as the situation is not changed by formal and effective acts of force, previously announced to other nations; the actual recognized state of affairs, be it in treating of the cessation of a war, or of the struggle of a people seeking to achieve or recover their independence, or, finally, of any international situation not clearly established by express treaties, fully and legitimately authorises all other nations at once to resume every right, which may have been abridged by war, without in so doing, in any manner qualifying the motives or controverted rights of the belligerents.

The application of this rule, which your Excellency will find in conformity with the principles of your Government and the laws of this great nation, and in harmony with the just demands of the law of nations and universal interests, is obvious and conclusive in the present position of the United States, with regard to the interrupted or *de facto* terminated war between Spain and the allied Republics; and decides in a manner satisfactory both to your Excellency's Government and to that which I have the honor of representing, the pending question of the speedy departure for the Pacific of the Peruvian monitors at present lying in the port of New-Orleans. I believe myself authorized to trust that your Excellency, giving immediate attention to this matter, will be pleased to decide it in the favorable manner warranted as well by the incontrovertible right of my Government to solicit permission to take out those vessels, as by that of the United States to grant it.

The foregoing would undoubtedly suffice for the end in view, when addressing an upright and enlightened Government, such as that of your Excellency, but the Government of Peru voluntarily and deliberately desires to offer to yours, the most perfect security as to the rectitude of its intentions in sending those vessels to the coasts of the Republic, and, for that purpose, has instructed me to reiterate expressly in its name, to the United States Government, the formal promise that the monitors will leave for the Pacific, without attacking or in any way molesting any vessels or possessions of Spain, and without committing any act of hostility, directly or indirectly, against the flag of that nation, either at sea or on land, to which they may not be provoked. The honor of the Peruvian Government, I again repeat on this occasion, guarantees to your Excellency the strict fulfillment of this solemn promise.

Trusting that this dispatch, which the gravity and great importance of the matter have made too long, will merit the favorable reception which my Government has well-founded reasons for expecting will be given by that of your Excellency to the subject which has occasioned it, I have the pleasure of subscribing myself, with the highest consideration, your Excellency's most obedient servant.

(Signed) J. A. GARCIA Y GARCIA.

To His Excellency, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State of the United States of America, Washington.

MR. GARCIA Y GARCIA TO MR. SEWARD.

LEGATION OF PERU, CLARENDON HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1868.

SIR: Having been honored by your Excellency at our interview of the 8th inst., with the official notification that Peru is at liberty to remove her vessels-of-war from within the jurisdiction of the United States, without restrictions or conditions of any kind, I deem it my duty to anticipate the expression of high esteem and satisfaction with which my Government will receive this new proof of consideration which the United States Government has been pleased to extend to it, by thus giving deserved attention to the important case which was the object of my endeavors with your Excellency, and by deciding it in accordance with the rights of Peru. Great is the honor cast upon your Excellency's Government by this transcendental act, destined as it is from its nature to strengthen the authority of really sound principles of the law of nations, and to invigorate and give renewed impulse to those valuable commercial and industrial interests of the American people which a vague and uncertain situation was seriously compromising.

In accordance with your Excellency's suggestion, I conferred on the same day, the 8th instant, with the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury and with the Assistant Secretary of the Navy as to the instructions to be communicated to the Collector of Customs, and to the commanding officers of the Navy-yard and forts of New-Orleans, and I had the satisfaction of learning the tenor of the orders sent to those officials.

Tendering to your Excellency on this occasion the assurance of my personal gratitude, I have the honor of subscribing myself your Excellency's most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. A. GARCIA Y GARCIA.

To his Excellency, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State of the United States of America, Washington.

THE TREASURY.

Statistics of the Sales of Gold by the Government.

Washington Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

The bill introduced by Messrs. CONKLING and JUDD prohibits the secret sale or purchase of gold or bonds on account of the United States. From this we learn that, heretofore, these sales and purchases have been in secret, and with premiums amounting to over $7,000,000 have been a source of enormous profit to the gold ring, not only through these premiums themselves, but through the manipulations of the market the possessors of the secret were enabled to make.

That your readers may realize the extent of these transactions, I give a statement prepared at great labor by my friend, Mr. WILLIAM P. COPELAND. I was engaged in securing from the original sources this information, when my friend kindly gave me the results of his own labor:

Currency realized by Government from secret sales of gold through commission brokers since 1861, and previous to April 23, 1868	$293,782,329
Amount of Seven-thirty bonds, act of Congress 1861, placed in the market through secret sale commission brokers	24,486,047
Ditto, sold by Treasury Department	115,513,703
Amount of Five-twenty bonds, act Feb. 7, 1862, converted and placed upon the market through secret sale commission brokers	454,734,006
Ditto, direct by Treasury Department	60,037,504
Amount of Ten-forty bonds, act of March 3, 1864, converted from other loans and placed upon the market by secret sale commission brokers	127,592,800
Ditto, converted and sold direct by Treasury Department	72,407,200
Amount of Five-twenty bonds, act of June 30, 1864, converted from other forms and placed upon the market by Government through secret sale commission brokers	36,500,000
Ditto, direct by Treasury Department	89,211,300
Amount of Seven-thirty bonds, acts of June 30, 1864 and March 3, 1865, placed upon the market by Government through secret sale commission brokers, mostly conversions from other forms	803,328,700
Ditto, direct by Treasury Department	26,663,800
Amount of above-mentioned Seven-thirty bonds and other securities reconverted, by sales and purchases through secret sale commission brokers into Five-twenty bonds of act of March 3, 1865	958,342,900
Total manipulations to December 1, 1868	$3,062,450,378

The commissions paid on the last mentioned item of $958,342,900 have not been ascertained, nor is it probable that the public will soon be informed.

In the same way I have obtained a statement of commissions paid by the Secretary of the Treasury to agents or brokers outside his department on secret sales, purchases and conversions of bonds and gold, previous to April 23, 1868, and since 1864:

Commissions paid to secret sale commission brokers, for secret conversion of gold into greenbacks	$231,650 00
For conversion of a small portion of loan of July 17, 1861, the bulk of the loan having been sold by the Secretary of the Treasury	36,109 10
For conversion of sundry securities into Five-Twenty loan, authorized February, 1862	1,028,780 32
For conversion of Ten-forty loan, authorized March, 1864	490,368 12
For conversion of Five-twenty loan, authorized June, 1864	45,437 50
Commissions paid on conversion of Seven-thirties into Five-twenties of 1865, (the amount of bonds manipulated being $958,342,900,) have not yet been ascertained; but previous to this conversion, the amount paid previous to April 23, 1868, on the same system of conversion, was	4,993,845 45
Total commissions paid previous to April 23, 1868	$7,007,447 46

The bill introduced in the Senate by Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING, is nearly the same as former bills offered in both Houses, and provides that

"Hereafter no percentage, deduction, commission or compensation of any amount or kind shall be allowed to any person for the sale, negotiation or exchange of any bonds or securities of the United States, or of any coin or bullion disposed of at the Treasury Department or elsewhere, on account of the United States; and repeals all acts and parts of acts authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint any agent other than some proper officer of his Department, to make such sale or negotiation of bonds and securities. All exchange, purchases or sales of bonds of the United States shall be by inviting the competition of the public by advertising for proposals for any such exchange, purchases or sales, which shall be awarded publicly to the best bidder or bidders, the Secretary of the Treasury reserving the right to reject any such bids, should he deem it to the public interest to do so. All sales of gold on account of the United States shall be made at public auction by a proper officer of the Treasury Department, after giving public notice of the time and place such sales shall be made, by advertising the same."

The New-York State Poultry Society.

To-day the entry books of this young Society will be closed. On Monday, the 22d, as has been previously announced, the great exhibition of all kinds of poultry, rabbits and dogs, will commence at the spacious skating rink in Sixty-third-street, on Third-avenue. For more than a week past the entry clerk has been at his post, and animals for exhibition have been constantly arriving, until the number has increased beyond the anticipations of the Society. Even at an early hour yesterday, the number of entries had reached nearly 800. The prospects are eminently encouraging to the officers of the Society, as exhibitors in large numbers have appeared from East, West, North and South. Numerous coops of the choicest products of Europe have been entered, and are expected to be landed in the rink as early as the 22d. Competitors from the Canadian Provinces will be present, so that an excellent opportunity will be afforded of comparing the appearance of many of the choicest breeds of gallinaceous birds—turkeys, ducks and geese—of our own country with the products of other countries, where it is claimed that these domestic animals have been brought to the highest state of perfectability by judicious crossing and thorough breeding. The fame of this juvenile Society has become world-wide, and present appearances clearly indicate that the forthcoming exhibition will not fail to prove the most creditable success, in every respect, of any similar exhibition that has ever been held in America. The rink will be open from Monday morning the 22d, until Saturday night, the 27th inst. The street cars on the First, Second, and Third Avenues, all pass within a short distance of the rink. Next week the TIMES will give full details of the entries of different competitors and of the animals on exhibition.

Fatal Car Accident—Inquest on the Body of the Boy, Wm. Henry Yarrow.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of WM. HENRY YARROW, the little boy who was killed on Wednesday evening, having been run over by car No. 32 of the Brooklyn and Newtown Railroad Company, resulted in a verdict to the effect that the drivers, WM. BABCOCK and JAMES STROUSE, were guilty of culpable negligence in running over the boy: that car No. 12 ran over him, and that the driver, WM. H. ADAMS, was guilty of neglect. The testimony revealed the following horrible details: The deceased, whose parents reside at the corner of Conselyea-street and Evergreen-avenue, had gone to the end of the De Kalb-avenue car route to meet his mother, who had been down town, and while waiting here he must have been standing upon the down track, or had fallen upon it, and was run over by cars Nos. 32 and 12. The wheels passed over the hips and abdomen, causing death almost immediately. Car No. 32, of which JAMES STROUSE is conductor, and WM. BABCOCK, the driver, left the end of the route for the down trip. Just previous to this, car No. 12 had come up, and as car 32 went down and had proceeded about 130 feet, the driver of car No. 12 saw car 32 jolt, and so much so that he thought it had struck something which had thrown it off the track. No. 32 did not stop his car, but proceeded on his way. Immediately after the driver of No. 12 started off, and did not stop until his car ran over the same obstruction; then, and not till then, did this driver stop and try to discover what it was, over which both cars had passed. It was found to be the body of a boy, who was picked up and taken to the doctor's office, where he expired immediately. Both cars then went their way to the stables, where the driver and conductor of car No. 32 acknowledged that they had run over something, first saying that it was a large stone, and then that it was "an old shoe." The drivers and conductors deny that they had any knowledge of the obstruction being the body of a human being, or that they saw anything previous to running over the obstruction. The three men, WM. BABCOCK, JAMES STROUSE and WM. H. ADAMS, were held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer.

THE FEVER SHIP.

Death of Two More Victims—Coroner's Inquest Commenced and Adjourned.

An inquest was yesterday commenced over the bodies of THOMAS PETERSON and ALFRED ROBINSON, who died in the early part of the week, as already reported, at the Seamen's Retreat at Edgewater, Staten Island, in consequence, as is alleged, of the hardships endured on board the ship *James Foster, Jr.*, during her last voyage from Liverpool.

The jury, with the Coroner, having gathered in the library of the Hospital,

Dr. Thomas C. Moffat, Physician-in-Chief of the Retreat, was called and sworn. He testified that Peterson, one of the deceased, had been admitted to the institution on the 8th of March for treatment for frozen feet and extreme general debility; that at the time of his admission he was cold, feeble and almost pulseless, and that his skin was dry, dead and parchment-like; that he was also extremely emaciated; that he was so far debilitated that soon after admission he lapsed into a state of half-consciousness, and died insensible, and that he had taken, and could take, no nourishment for some days prior to his death. The doctor's *post-mortem* examination of the body revealed in addition to the emaciation of body already referred to, an abrasion on the right hip, ecchymotic patches, indicative of violence, under each eye, the left foot mortified as far as instep, anteriorly, and extending around under either ankle-joint anteriorly to and including the heel; the toes of the right foot also gangrenous, the condition of these feet being produced by frost; the lower lobe of the left lung consolidated by inflammation characteristic of pneumonia; the superior lobe of the same lung very much congested, the spleen about twice its normal size and very much softened, as were the kidneys, and considerable congestion of the lower end of the small intestines; the deceased had generally the aspect of a man who had been cruelly beaten. The Doctor thought that inanition was the cause of death. In relation to Robertson, the second deceased victim, the Doctor testified that at the time of his admission his external appearance was generally the same as that of Peterson, and that he died on the 15th instant at eleven P. M. On the *post-mortem* examination it was observed that the toes were frosted, the lungs congested, the spleen enlarged, the liver softened; that internal ecchymotic spots, the growths of internal congestion, marked the gastric mucous membrane; that the kidneys, whose structure was very much softened, were swollen to about three times their normal size, and that in his opinion inflammation of the kidneys was the immediate cause of death.

Dr. John L. Feeny, house physician, corroborated Dr. Moffatt in all essential particulars.

T. H. Bryan testified that he had known Robertson and Peterson; that Peterson shipped as a sailor and Robertson as a passenger cook, on board the vessel *James Foster, Jr.*, at Liverpool; that they had been put upon very short allowances, and that they were savagely illtreated by the third mate, carpenter and boatswain; that going upon deck one day he saw Peterson's face in a horrible condition—completely bruised up, and that when he asked Peterson what was the cause of it, he was informed that Peterson had been struck over the face with a belaying pin by Felix Soberlisk, the second steward, now in custody at Richmond County Jail; that the same day he saw the boatswain beat the deceased again, most savagely, with a belaying-pin; that the carpenter was in the habit of beating both with a belaying-pin or hammer, bit of iron or anything that might be handy; that Peterson, after having been beaten sick, was sent to the hospital, where he received no care, and was fed on a pint of gruel a day; that though he had nothing to wear about his feet—he was so poor—he, for some weeks, lay in the hospital, which was as cold as the arctic regions, upon a floor half covered with water, and covered only with an old bag or something of that kind; that when the weather got to be most cold the sick man was turned out of the hospital and sent to the deck for duty; that so far as he (Bryan) knew there was no cause for such treatment; that the men were obedient men, and that he never heard a man retort in saucy or improper language to his superior. He further testified that when they first went aboard of the ship at Liverpool both of the deceased were hale and hearty men; that as much might, indeed, be said of all the crew, since the Captain was very careful in his selections.

James Watson corroborated the testimony of Bryan.

John McVeity was then called and testified: That except for a week, during which he was put before the mast, as a punishment for his refusal to couple his authority over the seamen with brutality, he had acted on the *James Foster, Jr.*, during her last trip from Liverpool, in the capacity of second mate; he corroborated the testimony of preceding witnesses.

The jurors then retired to consider their verdict; after the lapse of five minutes they returned with a request for an adjournment of further proceedings for a week. JUSTICE GARRET, the foreman, stated that they wished further and fuller evidence. The request was granted, and the matter was adjourned to Friday next, at 2 o'clock.

Billiards.

The proposition of MELVIN FOSTER to increase the number of points in his match with JOSEPH DION from 1,200 to 2,000, and to count all caroms alike, or three points for each, is not regarded favorably by the Montreal player. The object of the proposition was to reduce the chances of "luck," and insure the game to the best player.

EDWARD DANIELS, champion of Massachusetts, will be among the contestants in the grand tournament about to be held in this City. The entries will close to-day. The players already entered are JOSEPH DION, of Montreal; WILLIAM GOLDTHWAIT, of Williamsburg; A. P. RUDOLPHE and PETER SNYDER, of Chicago; EDWARD DANIELS, of Boston; and JOHN DEERY and MELVIN FOSTER, of this City.

The result of the series of contests between FOSTER and WILLIAM WICKS and MICHAEL PHELAN, the latter being on this occasion FOSTER'S opponent, resulted in favor of PHELAN. The game was 100 points, French caroms, FOSTER giving the odds of discount. He was beaten 25. PHELAN made the best run—18. The eighth game was 500 points up, push shots barred, FOSTER discounting PHELAN, who played first, but failed to count. FOSTER then ran out the game, his average being of course 500. On the same day, at the same game, FOSTER grand-discounted an amateur, 300 points up. He won in three innings, making 25, next 8, (all of which his opponent took away from him,) and then 300. The ninth game of the series of matches was then played. It was 50 points up, French caroms, WICKS receiving the odds of discount. FOSTER scored a total of 73 to WICKS' 23, finishing the game with a splendid run of 34, and averaging 8. The tenth game, (500 points, pushes barred, was played yesterday, and won by PHELAN, who, besides being discounted, was allowed to count three for a carom on any two of the balls, and six for a carom on all three. FOSTER scored a total of 643 to PHELAN'S 500, thus losing by over 300. The best run was 141, made by PHELAN.

JOSEPH DION is practicing assiduously for his meeting with FOSTER, and on Tuesday night last made runs of 301, 219 and 176, in a game of 1,000.

DANIEL LYNCH, a prominent professional player, died in Yokohama, Japan, in January. He was particularly well known at the South and on the Pacific coast.

Velocipede Items.

There seems to be no diminution in the velocipede excitement, on the contrary, had it not begun with such a full-tide rush, we should say it was on the increase. Not only are all the earlier established halls crowded with all the customers they can accommodate, but new schools are being fitted up as rapidly as convenient rooms can be secured, and the requisite supply of machines be obtained from the manufacturers, who are all overcrowded with work. On Thursday, a new hall for instruction and practice in the antics of the bicycle was opened at No. 141 Fulton-street, running through to and comprehending also No. 20 Ann-street.

It is known as the "Merchants' Hall," and is under the supervision of Mr. H. TAXTER and Mr. H. J. KELLY, the first-named of these gentlemen was the manager and instructor in PEARSALL'S establishment, Broadway and Twenty-second-street, and Mr. KELLY has been with Messrs. MERCER & MONAD, manufacturers of one of the now popular velocipedes. Both gentlemen are accomplished riders and well-qualified to speedily develop inexperts into proficients. The room is 165 feet by 30, clear of posts, pillars, or other obstructions, and its location is most convenient for down-town learners.

THE RANTOON.

The velocipede which bears this name was first manufactured in England in 1864. It is claimed for it that it is not a mere plaything like the French bycycle, although an endless source of amusement to its possessor; but for healthful exercise it is a gymnasium complete in itself, while as a means of fast locomotion from place to place it is adapted to the wants of every class of men, especially the tourist and physician. It has no superior for beauty, speed, comfort and safety. It is almost the only velocipede that is appropriate for the use of ladies, while it is a never-failing source of delight to children. Invalids, who have no use whatever for the bycycle or any other velocipede propelled by the feet alone, will find this carriage to exactly meet their requirements. The rider sits perfectly at ease on his seat, and can propel the vehicle by the hands alone, or by the feet alone, or by both together as he may choose, thus calling into play and developing the various muscles of the arms and chest, as well as of the lower extremities.

The rantoon is introduced in this country by Mr. W. POMEROY. To ride it and guide it requires no previous instruction.

Criminal Business of the Week in Brooklyn.

The Court of Sessions, Judge TROY presiding, in the City of Brooklyn, did a good business during the present week, having disposed of some of the most daring and expert thieves that inflict their vices upon society. The following list includes the principle cases: Wesley Allen, grand larceny, four years and seven months in State Prison; Angus Denzer, grand larceny, two years and seven months each in State Prison; Margaret Ellen and Margaret Hays, grand larceny, three years and seven months each in State Prison; James Blake, grand larceny, sentenced deferred; John O'Donoghue, grand larceny, sentence deferred; Henry Snyder and Peter Hays, grand larceny, four years and seven months each in State Prison; Chas. Broom, grand larceny, nine years and seven months in State Prison; James Kelly, robbery, nine years and seven months; Robert Collins, picking pockets, not sentenced; Thos. Smith, burglary, seven years and seven months; Michael Lally, burglary, four years and seven months; John Collon, burglary, one year in Penitentiary.

To-day a batch of twenty prisoners will be arraigned, and some of them tried next week.

The Cuban Ladies' Relief Association.

This Association met yesterday afternoon at their rooms, in the St. Julien's Hotel. After the reading and approval of the minutes, several letters from distinguished men in sympathy with the Association were read. The following extract from one bears repetition. It is from Señor JOSE MORALES LEMUS, the recently appointed Ambassador to Washington, from General CARLOS MANUEL CESPEDES' Provisional Republican Government in Cuba. Alluding to the ladies of the Association, the Minister says: "I congratulate all of those who, impelled by the sacred fire of patriotism and humanity, have established that liberal, evangelical and patriotic Association. I cordially and affectionately accord them that praise which they so well deserve from all true Cubans, and from all those who are capable of experiencing the least sentiments of humanity. Although I am an obscure and unworthy son of Cuba, and unfitted to represent her, this motive, however, compels me to declare to those good Cubans that they have earned the thanks of their country. I feel confident that in assuring them this I am a feeble but a faithful echo of the sentiments of the people of Cuba."

The Grand Sacred Concert for the benefit of the sick and wounded patriots in Cuba will take place at Steinway Hall, on Easter Sunday evening, March 28. Great preparations are being made for the Grand Charity Fair in May next. Several eminent artists have offered their services for the concertizing tour of the Association through the cities of the United States.

Death from Chloroform.

Yesterday afternoon MARY ANN HART, aged 10 years, residing at No. 701 East Fifth-street, visited the Eye Infirmary, Thirteenth-street and Second-avenue, for the purpose of having an operation performed for strabismus. Having been placed in the operating chair, chloroform was administered to her by Dr. CUTTER, the house surgeon, and when she was fully under the influence of the drug, the operation was performed by Professor FRANCIS DELAFIELD. After the operation was finished and Professor DELAFIELD had washed his instruments, he noticed that the child sitting in the chair was strangely livid, and upon examination found that respiration had entirely ceased. Every possible effort was instantly made to resuscitate the child, but without avail, and she had evidently died under the surgeon's knife. Coroner FLYNN was notified, and an inquest was held yesterday afternoon, when it appeared that both Professor DELAFIELD and Dr CUTTER were blameless in the matter, as only a very small dose of chloroform had been administered and every precaution had been resorted to in its use. Dr. WM. SHINE made a *post mortem* examination, when it appeared that death had been caused by congestion. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

A Supposed Suicide.

On Thursday night MARTHA F. MILLER, a cook employed on the canal-boat *J. Harvey*, lying at the foot of Eleventh-street, East River, disappeared under circumstances that induce the belief that she has committed suicide by drowning. About three weeks ago the woman went on board the boat, and told Captain KNAPP that she had been inveigled from her home in New-Jersey by means of a promise of marriage made by a man whom she did not name, and who, having seduced her, placed her in a house of ill-fame in Centre-street, where he abandoned her. She added that, as she was determined not to lead a life of shame, she had left that house, and was then a homeless, friendless and penniless wanderer. Moved by the story of her wrongs and sorrows, Captain KNAPP offered her employment on the canal-boat as cook, which she accepted, and made several trips with him. He noticed that she was frequently low-spirited, and sometimes spoke of life as a burden too heavy to be borne. Thursday night she said she was unwell, and requested Capt. KNAPP to go ashore and get her some liquor, to be used medicinally. When he returned from this errand the woman was nowhere to be found, and as she had left her shoes and a ring in the cabin, he presumed she had jumped overboard, and notified the police. Active measures have been used for the discovery of the woman's fate, which have as yet been unattended with success.

Assignments of Police Inspectors.

The change in the Inspectors, caused by the death of Inspector LEONARD and the appointment of Captain WM. JAMESON to fill the vacancy, has made necessary the following order, which was issued yesterday:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY-ST., NEW-YORK, March 20, 1869.

GENERAL ORDER No. 562.—For the information of the members of the Metropolitan Police force, and in order that the position occupied by each of the Inspectors of Police may be known, it is hereby announced that Inspector GEO. W. DILKS is continued as Office Inspector at Headquarters, New-York. That Inspector JOHN S. FOLK is continued at the Central Office, Brooklyn. That Inspector WILLIAM JAMESON is assigned to the First Inspection District, consisting of the several precincts, and the sub-station in Brooklyn, the First, Second, Fourth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Twenty-seventh Precincts, New-York, and the Fifty-first Precinct and sub-stations in Richmond County. That Inspector GEORGE W. WALLING is assigned to the Second Inspection District, consisting of the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second Precincts, New-York, and the Thirty-second sub-stations at Tremont and Yonkers, in Westchester County.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

GEO. W. DILKS, Inspector.

The Detective Troubles.

Superintendent KENNEDY has placed Detective JAMES J. KELSO in temporary charge of the Detective Squad at Police Headquarters, and that stalwart official for the time being is occupying the chair of Captain YOUNG. The latter was at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon clearing away the private papers that had accumulated there during his long term of service, and does not appear disturbed by his approaching trial. It is asserted that a new complication has arisen in the fact that Rule No. 464 of the Police Board provides that the returns called for from Captain YOUNG by the resolution of the Board shall be made "through the Superintendent," and Captain YOUNG claims that these reports have always been fully made as provided by the rule. If Captain YOUNG shall appear and answer, which is by no means certain, some important developments may be expected.

The Howard Mission.

Interesting exercises are expected at Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery, on Sunday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock. Mr. W. H. SUTTON having accepted the superintendency of the Sabbath School, will give a blackboard exercise. Subject—"The Leper." This, with the singing of the little ones, and a few short addresses, will afford a very pleasant entertainment. In the evening Mr. A. C. ARNOLD, Acting Superintendent of the Mission, will be at the Church of the Saviour, (Rev. Mr. PUTNAM'S,) corner of Pierpont and Monroe streets, Brooklyn, where he will speak of the work. A company of the children will be with him, and give to the people of Brooklyn some of their sweetest songs.

The Alleged Malpractice Case.

Coroner ROLLINS yesterday committed Doctor GABRIEL J. WOLFF, of No. 251 East Tenth-street, for alleged malpractice upon the person of Mrs. MAGDALENA PHILLIPI, a German woman 28 years of age, who died on Tuesday last at her residence in Sixty-third-street, near Second-avenue. The details of the case were published yesterday morning, and no further developments are expected until Tuesday next, when Coroner ROLLINS will commence a rigid investigation into the circumstances of the death of the unfortunate woman.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

DECISION IN ADMIRALTY.

Henry Hastings vs. *the ship Hudson.*—*Wm. D. Morgan* vs. *the ship Midnight.*—These are cross actions brought to recover the damage occasioned to the ship *Hudson* and to the ship *Midnight* by a collision which occurred between these vessels in this harbor on the 18th day of March, 1867. The *Hudson* was at anchor in the middle of the channel, between Robbins' Reef and Bedloe's Island, about abreast of Oyster Island Shoal, heading north-east, the tide being ebb, and the wind fresh from west southwest. The *Midnight* was also at anchor above the *Hudson*, and about two miles from her. Both vessels intending to go to sea had tugs hold of them. The weight of the evidence is that the *Hudson* had not begun to move at the time of the collision, but was just getting up her anchor with the tug ahead, ready to start her when the anchor should break ground. The *Midnight*, on the other hand, was under way, having got up her anchor, turned round and begun to move down the river. The management of the *Midnight* was, however, such that she put the tug under her port bow in such a position that it became evident that the tug could not get ahead of the ship in time to tow her clear of the *Hudson*, whereupon the attempt was made to cross the bows of the *Hudson* but the effort failed, and the *Midnight*, while on a swing with the tug, still hauling her to port, came down heavily upon and across the bows of the *Hudson*, thereby causing serious injury to both vessels. These facts, which can hardly be disputed upon the evidence, make out a clear case of negligence on the part of the *Midnight*, which must render her liable for the damages that ensued. It was daylight; the *Hudson* was in plain sight of the *Midnight*, and some two miles below her. There was abundant room for the *Midnight* to pass on either side of the vessel below. No other vessel came in the way to embarrass the movements of the *Midnight*, nor did any action of the *Hudson* interfere with or mislead her. Under such circumstances she could get afoul of the *Hudson* only through inattention to her position or through gross miscalculation. Proper attention to the position of the *Hudson* would beyond all question have enabled the *Midnight*, with proper management, to have so got under way as to have gone down to westward of the *Hudson* in safety. Whether, then, the cause of the collision arose from the failure to see the *Hudson* until after the *Midnight* had begun to move down, or

which there is some evidence, or whether it arose from turning so short as to bring the tug under her bows when she could do nothing forward. Keeping the ship in a proper position, to go down to the west and clear off the *Hudson*, the *Midnight* is equally in fault. The libel against the *Hudson* must therefore be dismissed with costs, and in the action brought by the owners of the *Hudson* a decree entered in their favor, with an order of reference to ascertain the amount of their damages.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

In the case of Charles A. Willard, arrested for embezzling letters, the witnesses Gayner and Haywood were cross-examined yesterday; defence was waived, and the defendant was held for trial in $3,500 bail.

United States vs. *Bishop*—This is the second mate who killed the sailor, Philips, on the passage from New-Orleans to Havre, and who was brought before the Commissioner on a charge of murder. The evidence that Philips had drawn a knife was too conclusive to admit of any other indictment than one for manslaughter. It seemed that there had been a fight before the mate used his knife. Bishop was committed for trial in default of bail.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT AND SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 19.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD LITIGATION.

Previous to the call of the short-cause calendar to-day, in Judge BARNARD'S Court, Mr. D. D. Field made a motion for an attachment against Mr. Thomas C. Durant, an officer of the Union Pacific Railroad, for the purpose of having that gentleman punished as for a contempt of court, in refusing to answer certain questions which have been addressed to him on the witness-stand, before Mr. Redfield, referee. Mr. Field said he had the interrogatories all prepared, and he was anxious to proceed with the motion.

Mr. Charles Tracy objected. He thought it was not proper for his opponent to press the motion to-day. They desired time in which to prepare and file their answers to the interrogatories. After some further informal discussion, the Judge decided to hear the case on Saturday, the 20th inst.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Gilbert.

DAMAGES RECOVERED IN THE COTTON COMMISSION CASE.

Daniel H. Baldwin vs. *Roscell S. Burroughs.*—In this case, the substance of which was reported in yesterday's TIMES, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs for $14,000, being the full amount claimed.

VERDICT FOR A RAILROAD COMPANY.

Leopold Michel vs. *The Broadway Railroad Company.*—This was an action brought to recover the sum of $20,000 damages, which the plaintiff alleged he had sustained in consequence of being run over by one of the cars of the Broadway Railroad Company on the 11th of July, 1867. The plaintiff was trying to get on one of the open cars, which was then in motion, and while doing so his foot slipped and the wheel passed over it. The defendants, in their allegation, state that the accident occurred in consequence of the negligence of the plaintiff, and not of their employes.

The jury, after remaining out for a short time, rendered a verdict for the defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Before Judge Fithian and a Jury.

Mann vs. *Betziman.*—The plaintiff in this case sends the following correction: "In the proceeding before Russell the only question determined by him was that Mann's landlord nor his agent had received the rent for July, 1868, and not as to the genuineness of the $1,400 receipt alleged by defendant to be a forgery."

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 19.

THE ROGERS MURDER.

The *habeas corpus* in the case of Logan No. 2, which has been repeatedly postponed, was to-day again adjourned for one week. It is reported that all the affidavits and other papers herein have been sent to the Grand Jury, and that they will act upon them at an early day.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MARCH 19.

Before Judge Daly and a Jury.

LIABILITY FOR NON-COLLECTION OF DRAFTS.

Michael Lenan et al. vs. *William B. Dinsmore, President of Adams' Express Company.*—In the month of December, 1866, plaintiffs made a draft or bill of exchange on one David Wolf, of Memphis, Tenn., for $1,027 56, and placed it in the hands of defendants for collection, taking therefor the ordinary receipt of the Company. The Adams' Express Company transferred the collection to another company, and after a reasonable time had elapsed, plaintiffs made inquiry at the office of Adams' Express, and was informed that they would telegraph concerning it. A month or more elapsed when it was discovered that the draft was uncollected, and the party on whom it was drawn had become insolvent.

Demand was made on the Company for payment, which was refused on the ground that written notice had not been given them, according to the terms of the receipt, and also that the failure to collect was made by another Company, to whom they had a right to transfer it. It was claimed by plaintiffs that, in accepting a verbal notice, which had been frequently given, defendants thereby waived their right to a written notice, and that, in failing to disclose the name of the Company to which the collection was transferred until after the thirty days had expired within which notice should have been given to that Company, they had confirmed their own responsibility. It appeared that the Company had assumed the right to give the drawer of the draft time to make the payment. No evidence was given showing the solvency of the drawer of the draft at the time it was made, but plaintiffs did show that similar drafts had been paid, thereby raising the presumption of solvency, which defendants failed to contradict. It was also claimed by plaintiffs that they ought to have had notice from the Company of a failure to collect.

The jury promptly rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiffs for the amount of the draft with interest, and the Court granted an allowance of five per cent.

Messrs. Lee and T. M. Alexander for plaintiffs. Mr. Blackford and Charles De Costa for defendants.

CHARLES THE SECOND.

Vanlens Phillippe and Leonado Petrille vs. *Charles K. Deutsch.*—In March, 1867, defendant in this action having the ambition to personate King Charles the Second at a masked ball obtained a loan of the appropriate costume together with that of another character, for the use of which plaintiffs claimed $78 25 and brought this action therefor. Judgment was entered up for plaintiffs by default in the action brought by the owners of the costume, and in the action brought by the owners of the *Hudson* a decree entered in their favor, with an order of reference to ascertain the amount of their damages.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 19.

By Judge Barrett.

Albine Schnept vs. *Alois Schuept*; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; alimony and costs not fee as reported.

DOUBT NOTED.—In the case of Krannel vs. The Mayor, &c., tried in the Court of Common Pleas, and Gray vs. Heller, tried in the Superior Court, both of which have been heretofore noticed, the juries failed to agree and were discharged.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

BURGLARY.

Henry Monroe was tried for entering the premises of Elias L. Van Arsdel, No. 149 East Thirty-ninth-street, on the night of March 1.

Elias L. Van Arsdel stated that on the night in question he was aroused by a noise, looked out of the back window and saw a man scaling the fence. In the morning he found the back door forced open and certain trunks in the basement opened. The door showed marks of a chisel, the bolts being broken off. The prosecutor saw the prisoner after the arrest and asked him how far he had got into the house. The prisoner said, "A little way up stairs."

Officer Rowe testified that on the morning of the 2d of March he heard a cry of "stop thief," and saw the prisoner coming out of an alleyway in East Fortieth-street, at the rear of Mr. Van Arsdel's house; found nothing on the prisoner, but found a chisel and screwdriver in the yard of No. 142 East Fortieth-street; the Officer heard the prisoner admit that he had been in the house.

The jury promptly brought in a verdict of "burglary in the first degree."

The Judge, addressing the prisoner, told him he had served two terms in the Albany Penitentiary, and had been arrested for theft in New-York. The sentence was twelve years and six months in the State Prison.

GRAND LARCENY.

People vs. *George Smith.*—The prisoner, a self-possessed youngster of 14, was charged with grand larceny.

Benjamin F. Raynor, a real estate dealer at No. 86 Cedar-street, testified that on the 26th of February he sent the boy, who was in his employ, to carry a number of checks, amounting to $6,045 14, to the Union Trust Company's office—checks, book and deposit ticket together; that when the boy returned the receipt was less by $126 45 than the amount sent, that being the value of one check on Howes, Macy & Co., which check was missing.

Frederick J. Fox, paying teller of the Union Trust Company, said the boy came in with book and checks but no deposit ticket. The witness made a list of the checks and proved the amount to be $5,918 59. He asked the boy if that was right, and the boy didn't know. In half an hour Mr. Raynor came in and said there was a mistake, the receipt was not large enough.

Edwin W. Bramhall, paying teller of Howes & Macy, stated that on the day in question a boy came in, presented a check drawn by James Hobart Scott for $126 45, and asked for the money; witness certified the check supposing that the boy was mistaken in the errand on which he came, and that Mr. Raynor had sent the check to be certified; the witness has never seen the check since.

A. Walter Platt stated that he was left in charge of the boy while Mr. Raynor went to see about the check, and that the boy threw several papers into the stove.

Wm. Smith, the prisoner's father, testified to his good character.

Levi Wing testified to the same effect.

John H. Ryerson, a real estate dealer, said the boy's character was bad.

Mr. NASH, counsel for the prisoner, moved that the boy be allowed to make a statement, on the ground that the boy had not been properly examined at the Police Court. The motion was denied. The counsel then argued that this was no case of larceny, but an embezzlement, and that nobody under 18 years of age could be indicted for such an embezzlement. The law forbade the indicting of boys under 18 for embezzlement on purpose to prevent striking the name from trusting small boys with money.

Mr. HUTCHINGS replied that the distinction between larceny and embezzlement is, that larceny is taking property which is in the possession of the owner, and that embezzlement is taking it before it comes into the owner's possession.

The Judge denied the motion to quash the indictment, stating that it was a larceny if the boy had the felonious intent when he took the checks from Mr. Raynor.

DISCHARGED.

People vs. *James Devlin.*—This man, who was, on Thursday, tried for larceny, and who, after a verdict of guilty had been rendered, made a defence for himself, was called to the bar yesterday. Judge BEDFORD told him that he believed the defence, and that he would discharge him on his own recognizance.

James Wilson, who pleaded guilty to the burglary for which Devlin was indicted, was discharged under a suspended judgment, in view of his having a young wife and child.

LARCENY OF BUTTER.

Charles Johnson was tried for stealing ninety pounds of butter. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sent to State's Prison for two years.

People vs. *Henry Reffelt.*—This most respectable looking gentleman was charged with stealing $80, in gold, from a poor emigrant. His counsel promised that the money should be restored, and the trial was postponed to Tuesday.

BURGLARY.

John Skelly was tried for burglary. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for a year and six months.

FALSE PRETENCES.

People vs. *Ezra Smith.*—Seven indictments for obtaining goods on false pretences were brought against this man, but for some reasons all the complaints were withdrawn. Judgment was suspended.

The Court then adjourned.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Loew.

THE RIGHTS OF LANDLORDS.

Rufus E. Johnson vs. *Henry Livingston.*—This was an action to recover the sum of $250 damages, by reason of plaintiff being kept out of possession of a house which he had hired from defendant. It appeared on trial that plaintiff had leased from defendant a house in Second-avenue for the term of one year and three months, commencing on the 1st of February last, and ending on the 1st of May, 1870, at the yearly rent of $1,500, payable monthly in advance. On the 1st of February, plaintiff paid the defendant $125 for the first month's rent, and subsequently attempted to move into the house in question, but was prevented from so doing by the former tenant, whose terms, it appeared from defendant's evidence, expired on the 1st of February, but who, from some unexplained cause, refused to surrender, and still retains possession of the premises. The plaintiff now brings this action to recover damages for being kept out of possession during the month of February. Judge LOEW has rendered the following decision in the case:

A general impression prevails that a landlord is bound to give his tenant possession of demised premises, and if he fails to do so he will become liable in an action for damages. But such is not the law. The extent of the landlord's implied agreement by leasing is that he has a good title and can give a free and unincumbered lease for the term demised. There is no warranty against the acts of strangers, nor is the landlord under any obligation to put his tenant into actual possession. (Gardner vs. Keteltas, 3 Hill, 331; Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company vs. Scott, 3 RHIB., 205.) If the tenant is kept out of possession by the landlord himself, or by some other person holding under a title paramount to that of the lessor, the landlord would doubtless be liable; but if, as in this case, he be kept out by the act of a previous tenant, whose term has expired and who wrongfully holds over, the lessee must himself resort to the proper remedy to obtain possession. (Same cases.) What that remedy is it is not necessary to consider at the present time. There is a dictum of my learned Judge who delivered the opinion in Gardner vs. Keteltas, to the effect that in such a case the tenant may remove the party in possession by summary proceedings under the statute. It is to be hoped that such is the case, because it would be a great hardship if the tenant under such circumstances were compelled to resort to the tedious and expensive remedy of an action of ejectment. But the plaintiff might have avoided the unpleasant position in which he finds himself placed, if, at the time of hiring, he had agreed with the defendant that he (defendant) should give him possession. For I have no doubt that when a landlord agrees to put his tenant into possession of the demised premises, he must do so, or else he will become liable. Judgment must be rendered for the defendant with costs.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Dowling, Justice.

BURGLARY IN BAYARD-STREET.

During Thursday night the saloon of Martin Boll, No. 55 Bayard-street, was entered by a burglar, who forced open one of the rear windows, but on leaving the premises the felonious operator fell into the custody of Officer Toomey, of the Sixth Precinct. The prisoner gave his name as William Hellnicht, and was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

SUSPICION OF LARCENY.

The arrest of William Finnegan, errand-boy in the employ of David Glaser, 223 Canal-street, on suspicion of stealing $75, has been fully reported. When the accused was arraigned yesterday, there was no evidence produced against him, except that he left the store at an early hour on the afternoon of the robbery, and had been seen in close proximity to the safe from which the money was stolen. The boy denied his guilt, and offering to show a good character was remanded for examination.

LEAD KNUCKLES.

Edward Butcher, who has reached the mature age of 26 years, was arrested for firing a pistol in the street by Officer O'Keefe, of the Fourth Precinct, and upon being searched at the Oak-street Station-house he was found to have a pair of lead knuckles concealed upon his person. This circumstance constituted so grave a crime that Butcher was committed in default of $500 bail.

Jefferson Market—Dodge, Justice.

A BOLD PICKPOCKET.

On Thursday evening, about 11 o'clock, as Mr. Albert Pagansteher was riding with his wife in a Fourth-avenue car, he felt his watch to be safe in his vest pocket just before arriving at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Eighth-street. He shortly after attempted to leave the car, and had handed his lady from the car platform, when he was pressed back several times by a person standing there. He felt a pull at his watch chain, and immediately ascertained that his valuable gold repeater, worth $250, had been extracted from his pocket. He charged the man who had pressed against him with the theft, who turned and tried to escape through the car. The alarm was immediately raised, and the rascal was detained until the arrival of the proper officers, when he was taken to the Fourth Precinct Station-house. Of course no trace of the property was discovered, the thief having passed it to a confederate while in the car. At the station-house he was recognized as an old offender. In the Court yesterday, he gave his name as George King, and was committed for trial by Justice DODGE.

DISHONEST EMPLOYES.

Charles Peoble, the proprietor of a draper's establishment at No. 476 Greenwich-street, yesterday charged David Andrews and Adam Klapp with stealing from his store on the 3d of January a quantity of silk and worsted braid valued at $30. The young men were in the employ of Peoble at the time. They confessed their guilt, and acknowledged that they had sold a portion of the property to Abram Marks, all of the offenders were committed for trial by Justice DODGE. Marks furnished bail in the sum of $1,500.

AN OLD STABBING CASE.

James McCarty, of West Thirtieth-street, who was cut and stabbed by Patrick Costello on the 24th of February, as reported in the TIMES, had yesterday recovered sufficiently from his injuries to appear at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and make affidavit against his assailant. Costello was committed for trial without bail.

A DRUNKEN ROW.

John Gallot, who keeps a saloon at No. 25 West Houston-street, charged Daniel S. Caffray with coming into his saloon, abusing him, and finally seizing a large knife and threatening to kill him. The prisoner explained that he was under the influence of liquor, and did not contemplate any serious injury to Gallot. Justice DODGE did not consider the excuse sufficient, and committed the man for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

A SINGULAR CASE.

Louis F. Reed, of No. 669 Greenwich-street, came before Justice DODGE yesterday afternoon, and charged Edward L. Irion with coming to his place of business in the St. Charles Hotel on Thursday night, and stealing therefrom cigars, tobacco, &c., valued at $300. The peculiarity of the case is that Irion had bought the cigar stand and stock from Reed, giving him $600, and has since been trading with him in the cigar line. He, however, still owes Reed a small amount of money. Reed came to the stand in the St. Charles on Thursday, and ejected Irion forcibly from the premises. Irion returned during the night, and removed some of his goods. The inference is that Reed has preferred the charge of larceny against Irion to obtain the money which still remains unpaid. The defendant was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,500.

POLICE TRIALS.

Before Commissioner Manierre.

Twenty-five Policemen appeared before Commissioner MANIERRE yesterday to answer complaints most of them of a trivial character.

NOT TAKING A PRISONER TO THE STATION-HOUSE.

Mr. Aaron Hersfield, residing at No. 72½ Mulberry-street, preferred a charge against Patrolman Edward McGrath, of the Sixth Precinct. Hersfield was assaulted one evening in front of his store. He sent his clerk to point out the assailant to a policeman. The clerk did so, and Officer McGrath arrested the man. The officer proceeded on his way to the Station-house, with the complainant, his clerk, following. A rabble of children collected, as usual, about the party. To avoid them Mr. Hersfield and the clerk crossed to the opposite side of the street without giving any notice to the officer. Mr. Hersfield's complaint was that the officer subsequently refused his prisoner without taking him to the Station-house.

Captain JOURDAN stated that his instructions to his officers on certain streets in the Sixth Precinct in petty cases of assaults and quarrels were not to bring in prisoners without the complainants to the Station-house. Whether, after an officer has inquired into a case, and has decided he has good cause to make an arrest for an assault, and has taken the prisoner in charge, he can then let him go simply because the complainant disappears from his sight, especially if the complainant is known to be a resident of the immediate vicinity, may be a question. But the case against the officer was dismissed by the Commissioner on the ground that he was obeying orders.

ALLEGED INTOXICATION.

Francis Headan, Sergeant of the Fiftieth Precinct, (Brooklyn,) was charged by Captain Powers with being intoxicated at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 6th instant. The defence was a denial, although Headan admitted to drinking two glasses of ale between 11 and 12 o'clock.

WILL TURN OVER A NEW LEAF.

Bernard Smith, patrolman of the Sixth Precinct, has been up a great many times. The Commissioner told him, after hearing two charges against him yesterday, that he feared he would not last much longer on the force. Smith said, if he was given one more chance, he would try to do better—that he would turn over a new leaf.

PATROLMEN'S STANDARD EXCUSE.

So many excuses of a certain kind were made by the patrolmen of one of the precincts that the Commissioner suggested a traveling earth closet for their accommodation.

DEAR MILK.

One of Captain Jourdan's men was off post drinking milk. Mr. Manierre cautioned him against Sixth Ward milk. It will cost him a day's pay.

EFFICIENCY IN DRIVING OFF CORNER LOAFERS.

William Green, patrolman of the Seventh Precinct, was off post he said after bad boys, and wound up an eloquent description of his chase by saying, "If you'll join in to rule I have nothing more to say." Sergeant Silsby gave Green a good character for efficiency in keeping the corners clear, and the complaint against him will probably be dismissed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 19, 1869.

$1,500 5-20 C., '62, small	119	$10,000 Mar. T. 10s, cfs	68¾
10,000 do.	119½	5 Metropolitan Bk.	142
19,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	113⅝	3 Bk of Commerce	114
50,000 do.	b3 114	5 Imp. & Trad. Bk.	130
35,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	115¾	5 Continental Bk.	100
11,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, New	113⅞	20 Amer. Exch. Bank	118
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	114	50 Fourth Nat. Bk.	103
100,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	91	10 Amer. Mer. U. Ex	41¼
2,500 do.	105¾	30 Pacific Mail	91
1,500 do.	105¾	100 do	90¾
25,000 U. S. 6s Cur.	103¾	100 Boston W. P.	91
15,000 Mich. So. & N. Ind. 6s, 1st M.	86	200 Quicksilver	19¾
10,000 Tenn. Sti. 6s, n.	65¾	100 West U. T., b. c.	37½
4,000 do.	65¾	10 Reading	91
1,000 Mich. S. 6s, '78	88	50 Mich. Cen.	118
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	86	100 Mich. Southern	96¾
3,000 do. bet. call	87¾	200 Clev. & Pitts.	97
2,000 Ga. St. 6s	82	27 Chi. & N. W.	84¾
1,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '77, 1863		100 do	84¾
1,000 Mich. So. & N. Ind. 7s	98	400 do	84¾
2,000 Chic. R. & P. 6s	90	200 do	84¾
500 Chi. & N. W. 1st	90	5 C., Cin. & I. R.	65
1,000 N. J. Cen. 1st M.	95	50 do	64
500 Mich. Cen. 8s, new Bds.	117¾	100 Mil. & St. P.	69¾
3,000 Gt. West. 2d M.	79	50 Del., L. & W.	114¾
5,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	94	200 T., W. & W.	86¾
500 Mich. & Ex. 1st	99¾	100 do	87
2,000 do.	99¾	125 New-Jersey Cen.	110
2,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M.	90	55 do bet. call	110¼
6,000 do.	89¾	10 Morris & Es.	87¼
1,000 N. J. Cen. 2d M.	89	100 do	87¾
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st	101½	550 H. & St. J. Pf.	113¾
12,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st	86¾	400 do	114
9,000 do.	86¾	20 do	114¾
6,000 do.	86¾	400 Col., C. & I. Cen. bet. call	43
1,000 W. U. T. 7s, bds.	87		

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$30,000 U. S. 6s '81, C.	116¾	$6,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	106⅜
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	115	25,000 do b3	106⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, 117		54,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	113¾
9,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	113¾	14,500 do	113⅝
1,500 do	113½	230,000 do	113⅝
		200,000 do b60	114⅛

SECOND BOARD—2½ P. M.

$4,000 Ind. State 5s, b c	97½	125 Pacific Mail	91¾
19,000 Tenn. 6s, New	65	5 Am. Mer. U. Ex.	41
2,500 Va. St. 6s, new	61	10 Mer. U. Ex.	16
1,000 do.	61	9 N. Y. Cent'l.	156⅛
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, 2 c	66½	100 Chic. & N. W.	85
2,000 C., Cin. & Ind. Cen. 1st M.	86½	200 do	85
5,000 do.	86½	100 Mil. & St. P.	69¾
20 Bk. of Commerce	122¾	bbl.	80
100 West. Un. Tel.	36	100 do b60	80½
200 Quick. Min. Co.	20¾	500 Ohio & Miss.	32½
100 do. b10	20¾	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf	114¾
100 Mariposa Min.	18¾	75 C., Cin. & I. Cen.	43
200 do.	18¾	100 Col., C. & Ind. Cen.	43
100 Mariposa Pf.	34¾	25 N. J. C. R. R.	110¾
100 do. b10	34¾		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	65	100 Fort Wayne	120¼
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	33	100 do b5	120⅛
100 Amer. Mer. Ex.	41	300 Ohio & Miss.	32¾
200 Adams Ex.	59	100 do b6	32¾
100 do	58⅞	200 Mich. S. & N. I.	87
100 do c	58⅞	200 do c	88⅛
50 U. S. Ex.	50	200 do c	88⅜
300 Quick. Min. Co.	19¼	100 do b5	88⅜
200 Mariposa	18	400 do c	88⅜
100 Pacific Mail	90¾	300 do b5	88⅜
100 do b30	90¾	400 do b10	87
200 do	90¾	1200 Clev. & Pitts.	97
300 do	90¾	400 do	96⅞
200 do c	90¾	200 do c	96⅞
200 do c	90¾	200 do b5	96⅞
200 West. U. Tel.	37¾	600 Cleve & Tol.	106⅝
100 New-York Cen.	156	100 do	106⅜
800 do	155⅞	200 do b3	106⅝
6200 Reading	91¾	900 Chic. & N. W.	84⅝
400 do b10	91¾	1200 do	84⅝
800 do	91⅝	1000 do b60	85⅛
100 do c	91⅞	200 do c	84⅝
100 Canton	58	300 do b5	84⅝
100 Mil. & St. P.	69	800 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	92⅛
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	80	200 do b10	92⅛
100 do b4	79	200 do b3	92⅜
100 do c	79	200 do c	92⅛
500 Chi., R. I. & P.	128⅛	200 Boston W. P.	17¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 N. C. St. 6s, new	58	100 N. Y. Cen.	156⅜
5,000 Tenn. 6s, new	65¾	100 do b10	156⅜
20,000 do c	65	100 W. & W.	87⅛
100 Wells Fargo Ex.	33¾	100 Mil. & St. P.	69¾
100 Adams Express	58⅜	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	79
100 Amer. Express	59	100 Fort Wayne	120⅛
100 do	58⅞	200 do	120¼
50 U. S. Express	50	200 do c	98⅜
300 Quick. Min. Co.	19¼	100 do b5	98⅜
200 Mariposa	18	400 do c	98⅜
100 Pacific Mail	90¾	300 do b5	98⅜
100 do b30	90¾	400 do b10	97
200 do	90¾	1200 Clev. & Pitts.	97
900 do	90¾	400 do	96⅞
200 do c	90¾	200 do c	96⅞
200 do c	90¾	200 do b5	96⅞
200 West. U. Tel.	37¾	600 Cleve & Tol.	106⅝
100 New-York Cen.	156	100 do	106⅜
800 do	155⅞	200 do b3	106⅝
6200 Reading	91¾	900 Chic. & N. W.	84⅝
400 do b10	91¾	1200 do	84⅝
800 do	91⅝	1000 do b60	85⅛
100 do c	91⅞	200 do c	84⅝
100 Canton	58	300 do b5	84⅝
100 Mil. & St. P.	69	800 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	92⅛
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	80	200 do b10	92⅛
100 do b4	79	200 do b3	92⅜
100 do c	79	200 do c	92⅛
500 Chi., R. I. & P.	128⅛	200 Boston W. P.	17¾

OPEN BOARD—2½ P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, n.	65¾	100 Mil. & St. Paul.	69¼
10,000 Tenn. 6s, n.	65¾	200 do	69¾
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	33	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	79¾
50 American Ex.	59	200 do b30	80
100 U. S. Ex. Co.	55	100 do	79¾
200 Quicksilver	20¼	100 do b30	79¾
100 Mariposa Min.	18¾	100 do	79¾
100 Mar. Pf.	34¾	200 M. So. & N. I.	86¾
100 Pacific Mail b5	91	200 Clev. & Pitts.	97
200 do	91¾	200 Lake Shore	106¾
200 New-York Cen. b6	156⅞	100 C., R. I. & P.	130
200 Reading	92¾	100 do	128¾
200 do b15	92¾	100 Chi. & N. W.	85¾
100 T., W. & W.	87¾	200 do	85¾
100 West. U. T.	38	100 do	85¾
200 Ohio & Miss.	32¾	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	92¾
100 do b10	32½	200 do b10	92¾
200 Clev. & Pitts.	98¼	200 do	92¾

FRIDAY, March 19—P. M.

The following is the exact text of the Public Credit act, passed by Congress, and approved by President GRANT:

Be it enacted, &c., That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the law by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all the obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known as United States notes, and of all the interest-bearing obligations, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligations has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or in other currency than gold and silver; but none of the said interest-bearing obligations not already due shall be redeemed or paid before maturity, unless at such time as United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time as bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin; and the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practical period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin.

JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March 18, 1869.

U. S. GRANT.

The following eminent London houses are now represented in this market in the purchases of United States 5-20 Bonds: Messrs. Baring, Rothschild, Stern, Bischoffheim, Raphael, Morgan, Speyer, Hambro, Seligman, Brown, and Morton, Burns & Co. Most of these houses, in addition to their English business, are directly connected with Frankfort-on-the-Main, by far the largest, as it was the first, of the Continental markets for United States 5-20s. The purchases in this market, of late, have been heaviest in amount, perhaps, by the correspondents of Messrs. Stern Brothers, and of Messrs. Bischoffheim, Goldschmid & Co. They recently divided between themselves a single purchase from Messrs. Fisk & Hatch of *Nine millions of dollars*. But very large amounts have been taken in the last few months for Messrs. Raphael, Rothschild, Seligman, Speyer and others, connected through London with the Continental markets.

After the enormous business of yesterday in Five-twenties and in Gold, the former were something less buoyant to-day, while the latter, on account of the heavy deliveries and the comparatively light supply of Cash Gold, advanced from 130⅝ to 131¼ ₱ cent. There is no recovery in the Foreign Exchanges, and some of the parties who sold Gold yesterday in anticipation of their sales of Bills on London for Gold, found themselves unable to negotiate to-day, except at a further concession in rates. We quote at the close, sixty days' London at 108¾@108⅝; short sight, 108⅝@108⅞; Cable transfers, 108⅝@109 ₱ cent. There was a borrowing demand for Gold free of Interest, and early in the day a small consideration was paid for its use until Saturday. The Public Funds sold at 113⅛@¾ ₱ ½ for the 5-20s of 1867; at 113⅛@½@¼ for the 1862s and other 5-20s, and 6 ₱ cents of 1881 in about the same proportion. The 10-40s were a fraction better, and 106 was paid on a 30-day option to the buyer, and 105¾@¾ cash. The Currency 6 ₱ cents (Pacific Road subsidies) continue firm at the recent advance to 103¼@103⅝ ₱ cent.

The inquiry for Money from the Brokers was again pretty sharp, and the rates of interest on call loan from 7 ₱ cent. in Currency to 7 ₱ cent. in Gold, or say 7 to 6½ ₱ cent. per annum. Merchant paper goes at harder rates for the borrower—prime names, of short date, at 9@10, and in some instances 12 ₱ cent. per annum. The question, so far as the Brokers are concerned, seems to relate rather to price than to the condition of supply, which was somewhat easier at the close of the day than yesterday. The course of Currency is, if anything, in favor of the Banks, this week, while the flow of Gold into the Treasury for Customs continues to average $500,000 per day, or $3,000,000 per week. This operation, in the absence of Gold Interest payments of the Public Debt, of course tends to render Gold scarce for Cash delivery in the open market; but the new Secretary of the Treasury will, probably, in the course of next week, take measures to exchange part of his present large surplus for United States Gold-bearing Stocks, coupon or registered, and he may possibly offer to cash the May Interest on the 5-20s, though under the experiments of his predecessor on this point, some years ago, no important success was made to hasten the presentation of coupons.

In other departments of the Stock Exchange than the Public Funds the feeling was dull on the Southern State Bonds, and unsettled, for the most part, on the Railways. The latter at the close of the day were something firmer, but the speculation of a hesitating nature, except on the two Northwest Stocks, which are decidedly buoyant, and the buyers seemingly confident of a further material rise on the Spring traffic and easy finances of the Company. This feeling in Northwest reflects a certain support to the St. Paul Stocks, Michigan Southern, Fort Wayne, Toledo, &c. Pacific Mail was unsettled between 91½@90¾@91½ ₱ cent. The Mariposa Stocks firm and Quicksilver steady.

The new 7 ₱ cent. Gold Loan of $4,500,000 for the Lake Superior Road, (Land Grant,) promoted by Messrs. E. W. CLARK & Co., of Philadelphia, and Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., of this City, has proved a quick, as well as complete success. Only $1,300,000 of the Bonds remained unsold in both markets at noon to-day, and the whole Loan will no doubt be closed out early next week.

After the late Boards adjourned, the following quotations were made, as compared with Thursday night: Gold was easier after 'Change hours. There was a little better tone to the Foreign Exchanges. Money closed up easier. The Public Funds steady on the 5-20s of 1867; dull for the 1862s:

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	105⅝	105⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	119¾	119
United States 5-20s of 1867	113¾	113½
American Gold Coin	130⅞	131
Bills on London, 60 days	108½	108½
New Bonds of Tennessee	65	65
Virginia Bonds, old	56½	56¼
Missouri Bonds	88	87¾
North Carolina Bonds, old	62¾	62
New-York Central	159¾	159⅜
Reading Railway	91⅜	91⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	128⅞	128¼
Northwest Common	84⅝	85½
Northwest Preferred	92⅜	92⅝
Michigan Southern	96⅞	96⅝
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	120¼	120¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	87	88
Pacific Mail Company	91½	91½
St. Paul Preferred	79¼	79¼
St. Paul Common	69¼	69½
Toledo and Wabash	67	67½
Cleveland and Toledo	106¾	106½
Ohio and Mississippi	32¼	32½
Mariposa Preferred	34⅝	34⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	116	5-20 coup., 1865	113¼
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	116¼	5-20

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock—LE PROPHETE. Leading character by Mme. La Grange.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.—ROMEO AND JULIET. EVENING—NARCISSE. Leading character by Mr. Edwin Adams.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Germon, and Mr. Marlowe.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
SHYLOCK and A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND. Leading character by Mr. Brougham.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Mlle. Laurent.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
LUGRETIA BORGIA. Leading characters by Miss Elise Holt and Mr. Atkins.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE SHADOW OF A CRIME. Leading character by Miss Kate Reignolds.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
THE IRISH LION and THRICE MARRIED.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE SEVEN DWARFS. By a powerful cast.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
THE SIEGE OF THE BLONDES, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
ROMEO AND JULIET, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
DAVENPORT BROTHERS' ENTERTAINMENT.
SUNDAY EVENING—GRAND CONCERT.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
LECTURE AND CONCERT.
SUNDAY EVENING—GRAND CONCERT.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.
Orange-st., near Hicks-st., Brooklyn.
AFTERNOON—ORGAN CONCERT.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	3
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The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	2
Five copies	8
Ten copies	15

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TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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PAGE 2—New Publications; Affairs in Peru; Miss Van Lew; Miscellaneous Reading Matter.

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PAGE 12—Sailors' Snug Harbor, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The troubles in Andalusia, Spain, still continue. The opposition displayed at Jeres de la Frontera to the conscription had culminated in a battle between the insurgents and regular troops. The engagement though brief was very fierce, the insurgents being defeated and 600 taken prisoners. MERAMON had appeared at Patema in the mountains at the head of 900 Carlists, and troops have been despatched to that neighborhood.

The British National Steamship Company have offered to carry the mails between Great Britain and the United States for one penny per ounce. It is objected that the steamers of this line are too slow.

A Royal decree has been published in Austria establishing trial by jury for offences against the Press law.

The steamship *Antwerp* from Liverpool, put into Queenstown yesterday, having her main shaft broken.

CUBA.

The insurgents continue to wantonly destroy and burn plantations in different parts of the island, thereby causing an immense loss to individual planters and producers. A Spanish transport has arrived at Havana with troops, and Generals BUCETA and ESCALANTE. An engagement had taken place near Alvarez, the Government, as usual, reporting a victory. A battle is reported to have occurred at Guaracabella, and the insurgents again defeated.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Committee on Public Lands reported the joint resolutions enabling settlers to purchase Cherokee and Osage Indian lands, and extending the St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad. Also, a bill amending the act to protect rights of settlers on public lands. Bills granting lands to aid in constructing a railroad in Nebraska and Colorado, and to aid in constructing railroads in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, were introduced and appropriately referred. A bill to continue the Educational and Collection Departments of the Freedmen's Bureau was presented from Committee and passed. Mr. FENTON introduced a bill to encourage the building of ocean steamships in the United States, and to provide for the transmission of the American mails to Europe in such vessels. Mr. SUMNER called up the bill to carry out decrees of United States Courts relative to compensation for British vessels if illegally seized during the rebellion, when some debate ensued, the bill finally going over at the expiration of the morning hour. The Tenure-of-Office bill was then taken up as unfinished business. An extended debate ensued, though no decisive result was reached as the Senate went into Executive Session at 4:40 P. M., and soon after adjourned.

In the House several bills of minor importance were introduced, after which the House proceeded, in Committee of the Whole, to consider the state of the Union, Mr. JUDD being in the chair. The Indian Appropriation bill was debated on, when the whole Indian policy of the Government was opened by an amendment offered by Mr. WOOD to reduce the appropriation to certain Indian tribes. This led to an animated discussion, in which Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, attacked the Senate and accused it of squandering the people's money. For this he was called to order, and cautioned by the Chair. At 4 o'clock the Committee rose and reported the bill to the House, which was passed. A resolution was reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which instructed it to inquire into the circumstances attending the imprisonment of Messrs. BLISS and WATERMAN, of Paraguay. The House then adjourned until Monday.

GENERAL.

Later advices have been received from Rio Janeiro. The war news was unimportant. President LOPEZ had collected an army of 4,000 Paraguayans, and was fortifying Grasse, a town in the interior.

The pardon granted by President JOHNSON to JAMES D. MARTIN, late Cashier of the Boston Hide and Leather Bank, and subsequently recalled, has been restored to MARTIN through the hands of the United States Marshal of that district.

ELIAS WARD, of New-Jersey, was yesterday tried in the Baltimore Criminal Court as a non-resident and unlicensed trader, and fined $400. The case will be made a test one, and has been carried to the Court of Appeals.

Yesterday morning a construction car filled with laborers, while being backed up to Fishkill on the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, ran off the track. One of the men, named WM. MCKNIGHT, was killed and seven other severely injured. The cause of the accident has not been ascertained.

The Senate of Georgia has passed the bill providing for an election of Congressmen in that State on the first Wednesday in May. The bill had previously passed the House of Representatives.

A large number of Irish laborers employed on the Midland Railroad became involved in a free fight, in Oxford, N. Y., on St. Patrick's Day, when they were driven out of the town by the citizens. Some of the Irish are reported as fatally wounded. As they threaten to return to Oxford two or three hundred strong, and burn the town, the citizens are arming themselves.

A fire occurred on Thursday night in Greenwich, N. Y., when a loss of $12,000 was occasioned.

By the explosion of a still in ALEXANDER SCOFIELD & Co.'s refinery, in Cleveland, yesterday morning, MATTHEW WILSON, of that firm, was instantly killed, and JOHN COWAN, a gasfitter, probably fatally injured. The latter had entered the still, which was undergoing repairs, and struck a match to see his work.

A Washington dispatch says that it is definitely settled that JOUBERT, a wealthy (French) colored man, is to be the Assessor of the First District of Louisiana. Secretary BOUTWELL sent for him and tendered him the office yesterday. Supervisor CREECY will be retained, and returns at once to New-Orleans.

Secretary COX says that President GRANT has determined on sending Quakers to deal with the Indians, and will soon appoint prominent members of that society as superintendents and Indian agents.

The New-Hampshire delegation have recommended the name of Gov. HARRIMAN as Consul-General to London, and it is understood that President GRANT has acceded to the request, so his name will be sent to the Senate.

The Kearsarge Mills, at Portsmouth, N. H., have been compelled to suspend operations temporarily, on account of the explosion of a boiler this morning. The fireman, named CALLAHAN, was very badly scalded about the face and hands, and is seriously injured.

General SOL MEREDITH, whose death was recently reported, is still alive at his home in Indiana.

Mr. SAMUEL MILLER, of Lynchburg, who is dangerously sick, has given in his will $100,000 to the University of Virginia.

LATHROP S. HODGES, a member of the Detroit bar, was expelled on Wednesday morning, on the charge of the introduction of what he knew to be a dishonest and fraudulent defence in a case in the Circuit Court, in which he was counsel.

The United States steamer *Shubrick*, of the Light-house Department, which was wrecked on the coast of Point Reyes, and again launched, through the surf, after long and fatiguing labor, under the supervision of Engineer WINSHIP, has been thoroughly repaired at Maré Island, Cal.

The remaining two fugitive Sing Sing convicts of the five mentioned yesterday as having escaped on Thursday were caught yesterday morning. The convict who was shot is still in a precarious condition, and of the four men hurt in the noon attempt at escape MCCAULEY and ALLEN are the only ones seriously injured.

Formal complaints against the officers of the fever ship *James Foster, Jr.*, have been laid before the United States District-Attorney for the Southern District by the crew and several of the passengers of the vessel.

Commissioner OSBORN yesterday held GEORGE BISHOP for trial on a charge of having on the 10th of February, while second mate of the American ship *Anna*, murdered WILLIAM L. PHILLIPS, one of the crew.

Dr. HAYES delivered a highly interesting lecture last evening in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 Fifth-avenue, on "Arctic Life and Scenery."

An inquest was commenced yesterday at the Seamen's Retreat, Staten Island, over the remains of THOMAS PETERSON and ALFRED ROBINSON, who died, as is believed, from brutal treatment received on board the fever ship *James Foster, Jr.* The inquest was adjourned to Friday next.

A fire of mysterious origin broke out in the building No. 49 Warren-street, last evening, doing damage to the amount of $128,000.

Rev. J. M. SIMS, of Georgia, lectured on "Affairs in Georgia" at the Cooper Institute last evening.

The awards for damages incurred by the Church-street extension are to be paid on the 1st of July next.

Cotton was offered more freely yesterday at easier prices; but was not active. Breadstuffs and provisions attracted less attention, though, in most instances, buyers had and existing advantage. Groceries were more active, but weak in price. The auction sales of Dry Goods, Teas and Boots and Shoes were well attended, and, on the whole, passed off satisfactorily. Business in the family marketing line, was dull, as a rule. Freights were very quiet.

Public Charities and Correction.

Few persons are aware probably that nearly 100,000 persons are now annually subsisted in the several institutions under the charge of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction of the City of New-York. It is a fact, however, that this number amounted, for the year 1868, to no less than 92,272. Of these, one-half (or, 46,807) were in the City prisons; more than a fifth (or, 16,946) in the workhouse, and the remaining three-tenths or less in various almshouses, asylums, hospitals, schools, and in the Penitentiary.

In view of these statistics the Commissioners claim with justice, in their last report, that the City has "adopted the principle that it is the duty of political communities to sustain and cherish their helpless members, as well as to punish such as violate their laws." From the late spasmodic energy of the authorities in committals for crime, we judge that the prison account for the current year will probably surpass 50,000; but let us hope that the relief of the weak and suffering will also keep pace with the punishment of the lawless.

There are many points in the report just referred to of public interest. The Commissioners, while claiming that the hospitals and nurseries will compare favorably with those of the highest rank elsewhere in comfort, economy, and percentage of cures, confess that the Tombs and the Lunatic Asylum are "very defective in many respects, and quite inadequate for the large numbers committed to them." Some relief is had for the Tombs by transferring prisoners to Houses of Detention; but this relief is only temporary, and the contracted quarters, as well as the defective ventilation of the building, demand a permanent enlargement, or a total removal. The Commissioners declare that "prisoners suffer more while awaiting trial than after conviction and transfer to the State Prison or Penitentiary"—a manifest injustice, since many of the prisoners are acquitted of crime.

With regard to the Penitentiary, the Commissioners declare that "the promiscuous intercourse of prisoners, though inevitable under the present system, is greatly to be deplored," as, of course, the comparative novice in crime is hardened and confirmed in vice by forced society with the depraved. They also question the propriety of committing to the Workhouse for intoxication and non-payment of the fine imposed therefor by the Magistrate. As to the "Out-door Poor" they think much could be done by hiring one or more houses as temporary night shelters for the homeless. And, among other improvements hoped for, are the good results expected to come from the "Labor Bureau," which has already been opened for the transfer of unemployed labor to the West.

But our purpose is not to speak at length of the many suggestions made by the Commissioners. It is rather to point out briefly the great extent and variety of their work, and to show how largely it is connected with the social order, the public morals and the philanthropy of the City.

Cuba and San Domingo—Congressional Buncombe.

The pertinacity with which Mr. BANKS urges upon the House the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, and the acquisition of San Domingo as an addition to United States territory, is not surprising. Mr. BANKS has a fondness for patriotic display which human reason cannot fathom. He rides hobbies, and as Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee he selects hobbies of foreign origin. Alaska once absorbed his affections, and then came Ireland. Now, Cuba has the larger part of his heart, and what is left he generously gives to San Domingo. If he were to-morrow to patronize Mexico, or to propound a scheme for the purchase of the Sandwich Islands, there would be no wonder. It would be said that Mr. BANKS is still Mr. BANKS, and there criticism would end.

But Senator SHERMAN—what tempts *him* to show an itching palm concerning Cuba, and to covet entanglements on its account? He is a grave professor of the financial art, with a pardonable weakness for devices which the rough-and-ready men of the business world describe by the generic term quackery. He represents as very grave the financial condition of the country. His arguments, if they prove anything, prove that the Government and people of the United States have at present quite enough occupation for their energies in minding their own business. As to cash and its expenditure, according to Mr. SHERMAN, we have need of every dollar to pay our debts. We have not a cent that may be honestly wasted. What, then, induces *him* to travel to Cuba on a mission of recognition, and to propose a policy which, as applied by England to the Southern Confederacy, is the aggravating element of the *Alabama* quarrel?

That the Cuban difficulties are serious, none denies. Long years of exaction and oppression have engendered in the native mind an aversion to Spanish rule which only a stern hand can repress. To the American mind, the method by which Spain has governed her colonies has been abominable, and a reform in this respect is one of the things hoped for from the overthrow of the Bourbon dynasty. What then? Are there not many abominable methods of government in the world besides that of Spain in Cuba? And is it a part of our duty to pat on the back every fellow, everywhere, who calls himself an insurgent? Is it incumbent on us to become the universal protector of rebellion, and to keep a sleepless eye upon oppressed peoples, wherever they are, with the view of extending to them recognition as billigerents? If Messrs. BANKS and SHERMAN can satisfy the country that these inquiries should be answered affirmatively, we may with some propriety begin with Cuba. If they fail to invest their present propositions with the authority of a general principle, on what decent pretence shall we make that island an exception?

There is Nova Scotia—as the *Tribune* tells us—groaning and travailing under the infamy of British rule. A majority of its voters have pronounced against the scheme of confederation which British law-givers have imposed and British bayonets support. Can we consistently turn a deaf ear to the entreaties of that hapless peninsula? Some of its citizens—as we learn from our contemporary—are in Washington asking for aid and recognition: are Mr. BANKS and Mr. SHERMAN indifferent to their prayers? Can it be that they shrink from encouraging against England the spirit which commands their approval when Spain is the Power rebelled against?

Besides, if rebellion *per se* is a thing which this Republic is morally bound to stimulate, with what grace can Mr. BANKS invite Congress to respond favorably to the overtures of BAEZ, the San Domingo President? At least half of the Dominicans denounce him as a usurper and tyrant, and quite a respectable faction is in arms against him. Why don't we cry "bravo" to the black rebels, instead of entertaining the idea of buying territory which their treacherous usurper has no right to sell? Mexico, too, has an insurrection, and any number of insurgents; how happens it that we give them the cold shoulder and lavish our patronage upon JUAREZ, whose hold over the people is weaker than that of Spain in Cuba? On the supposition that rebels are always right, and the Government rebelled against always wrong,—and in the present stage of the Cuban contest, we know of no other reason for talking about recognizing the Cuban insurrection,—Messrs. BANKS and SHERMAN are strangely inconsistent. They uphold BAEZ and JUAREZ, whose right to rule by the sword is not one whit better than that of DULCE and the Government he represents, and yet conceal their spread-eagleism and lust for territory under a flimsy pretence of zeal for liberty.

The truth is, we are not in a condition to set ourselves up as champions in general of insurrection. The United States to-day owes its integrity to the vigor and success with which it has asserted the right of a Government to put down rebellion. We have demonstrated our conviction that rebellion is not of itself a good thing—that it is a thing which the authority rebelled against may put down, if it can, by any means within its reach; and that, while the struggle goes on, the mere recognition of the rebels by another Government is an offence not to be soon forgiven. Will Mr. SHERMAN or Mr. BANKS condescend to explain why we should condemn conduct on the part of Spain in its nature identical with our own course toward the Southern rebels; or what has occurred to justify our recognition of the Cuban insurgents which England and France might not properly plead in justification of their recognition of the Jeff. Davis Government?

We suspect, indeed, that the prevailing notions fostered by the Press in regard to the armed force of the Cuban insurrection are gross exaggerations. Our Havana correspondent, writing on the 13th, informs us that, from the commencement of the insurrection, "actually not a single battle has been fought;" that what are reported in the telegraphic dispatches as battles are at most skirmishes; that "any military man from the United States or Europe would classify them as reconnoissances, and sometimes as salutes exchanged between pickets." Private information from the island, received from time to time, had prepared us for the statement. Business depression, financial difficulty, and a general want of confidence, are circumstances not incompatible with this fact. "Skirmishes" are quite sufficient to produce the disastrous results reported from some districts, and to explain the alarm which has been interpreted here as proof of insurrectionary power.

From this point of view, it is evident that nothing like a plausible case for recognition yet exists. The bombastic proclamations of "The Cuban Revolutionary Assembly," issued from "The Central Department," are worthless as indications of strength.

Our duty, then, is not in the direction marked out by Messrs. BANKS and SHERMAN. Our last eight years' record is a protest against interference between a Government and the rebels whom it is trying to put down. We have by our acts declared that a Government may properly coerce rebels into submission to its authority, and we cannot without self-stultification attempt to cripple the exercise of this right on the part of Spain. We have announced that we intend to resent, as an outrage and a wrong, the recognition of rebels against ourselves, and we cannot without shame do that which we have condemned in others, even for the sake of annexing Cuba. Our own affairs, moreover, are not favorable to outside meddling. Three States are still tainted with rebellion—at least, in the judgment of Congress; and a fourth, it is said, has been imperfectly reconstructed. In the meantime, therefore, we have quite sufficient work connected with rebellion and its consequences within our own borders. And there are financial and business cares in our own household which should keep us from scanning too officiously the concerns of our neighbors.

The War Between Spain and Peru—The Peruvian Iron-Clads.

The diplomatic correspondence between Mr. SEWARD and Señor GARCIA Y GARCIA, published on another page, will be found to possess much historic interest, with reference, not only to our relations with Peru, but to general principles of international law involving the rights of neutrals.

The whole *object* of the correspondence was, of course, to determine the right of Peru to remove from our harbors to her own the iron-clads *Oneota* and *Catawba*, which she had already bought. The point regarding the defects of those iron-clads did not come into discussion; but some light is thrown on the alleged violation of international law previously attempted in aiming to procure their departure many months ago.

The Peruvian Minister makes the noticeable point in this correspondence that active hostilities between Peru and Spain ceased on the 2d of May, 1866, and have never been renewed since that day. This date he regards as the commencement of what he qualifies, by the use of a technical term somewhat new in this signification, as "an imperfect peace." If this point be well founded, it may justify to some extent the original action of Peru in procuring for herself the two iron-clads from our Government. In addition, Mr. GARCIA Y GARCIA makes the point that a *second* proof of the cessation of hostilities is furnished by the known fact that in January of last year Chili and Spain jointly asked permission of Great Britain to remove from its harbors armed vessels for the military service of both, which permission was granted. We adverted to this remarkable occurrence at the time, but then regarded it rather as a joint agreement of belligerents than as evidence of the subsistence of "an imperfect peace." Accordingly, Mr. GARCIA asked our Government, in his note of April 14, 1868, to declare, in effect, that a state of war no longer subsisted between Peru, Chili, Ecuador and Bolivia on the one hand, and Spain on the other.

Mr. SEWARD replied by saying that he must first give a hearing on the question to the other belligerent parties, especially as Spain continued, in a recent collateral diplomatic correspondence, to assert the existence of the state of war.

Upon this, Mr. GARCIA quoted a great number of alleged precedents from our history and diplomacy in support of the authority we possessed to make this declaration, as also from general international law. At length, on the 8th of September, 1868, the permission to remove the two monitors was accorded. Mr. GARCIA, in behalf of his Government, made the formal promise "that the monitors will leave for the Pacific, without attacking or in any way molesting any vessels or possessions of Spain, and without committing any act of hostility, directly or indirectly, against the flag of that nation, either at sea or on land, to which they may not be provoked."

Such is the outline of the correspondence; and it reveals plainly the fact that the anticipated *détour* of the monitors to aid the Cuban insurgents was never for a moment thought of.

The Irish Church Bill and the Tory Opposition.

Mr. GLADSTONE'S bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church came up for the second reading on Thursday night, and in accordance with the customary procedure of the House of Commons, the Opposition took the occasion to announce the course they intended to pursue. Contrary, however, to the usual custom in such cases, Mr. DISRAELI himself, as leader of the Opposition, opened the debate on behalf of his party, and moved as an amendment that the bills "be read a second time that day six months"—that being the Parliamentary form commonly made use of in order to prevent the passage of a measure before the House. As Parliament will not be sitting on "that day six months," the success of the amendment would be equivalent to the rejection of the measure. Generally speaking, a motion of this nature is placed in the hands of a member of the second rank, in order that the leader of the party may hold himself in reserve for a critical point in the debate. But in this case Mr. DISRAELI, himself, having regard to the importance of the question under consideration, which, he agreed with Mr. GLADSTONE, was one of the most gigantic ever brought before the House, moved the amendment. The debate will certainly last a week, but it is said that there is a tacit understanding to the effect that a division shall be taken before the Easter Holidays, so that Thursday next may be looked to as the day on which the fate of religious inequality in Ireland will probably be decided.

It is almost needless to say that there can be but little doubt as to the result. Mr. GLADSTONE possesses a majority of 115 in a House of 658, elected on an appeal to this country, made on the question of the Irish Church exclusively. The bill which he has introduced is the result of the consultations of a Cabinet which comprises representatives of every section of the Liberal Party, and which has met with the hearty approval of every organ of the Liberal Press. There can be no excuse for mutiny, or even for lukewarmness in the Liberal ranks, and no professed Liberal who deserts his party in a question of such paramount importance can ever regain the confidence of his constituents. Under these circumstances, the result of the division is all but a foregone conclusion.

The tactics of the Tories appears to be simple enough. They fight, of course, with the courage of despair, and will probably divide with sullen obstinacy on every occasion available under the forms of the House. Their leaders still raise the cry of "confiscation," and hoist the old Church and State standard, but few rally round it who are not personally or pecuniarily interested in the maintenance of the threatened Establishment. They attempt to divert attention to the land question in Ireland, as more urgent in itself, and more likely to furnish an opportunity for giving proof to the Irish people of the determination of England to deal with her interests in a just and conciliatory spirit. But they are evidently fighting against hope, and the tone of Mr. DISRAELI'S speech itself shows that such is the case. There will be a week of brilliant oratory on both sides of the House, and the great measure of justice will be triumphantly carried.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is certainly with pleasure we witness the independence of judgment which is now exercised by Republican members of Congress. Even upon such important measures as the Tenure-of-Office act we find the Republican Senators very evenly divided, and no one has any more thought of excommunicating Senator MORTON from the party because he demanded the repeal of the law, than they have thought of excommunicating Senator EDMUNDS because he demands its retention. Upon other questions of greater or lesser consequence, a similar display of independent judgment has recently been made both in the Senate and the House. The relentless party tyranny has given place to a larger spirit of political independence, and it is now possible for a member to entertain and express his own true sentiments on public questions without being denounced as a heathen or a publican.

We do not suppose that any of the politicians had Miss VAN LEW on their "slates" for Postmistress of Richmond. And yet her appointment by President GRANT has given the highest satisfaction to the country.

The *World* is now engaged in trying to prevent the establishment of a monarchy in this country. Let it keep on laboring in this direction, and it will be sure to escape failure in one of its labors.

The Police, in their march up Broadway, have done something in the way of removing impediments, and made some praiseworthy parings on each side. There are other streets, too, where they could do something to ease public locomotion—Catharine-street, for instance, on the north side, and the Bowery, on the east side, to say nothing of twenty other clogged localities in which the passengers usually walk by stratagem and would be very much obliged by a little more of the sidewalk.

Our Havana correspondent speaks in the most contemptuous way of the "battles" that have been fought in Cuba, and of the heroic deeds that are bombastically described in the Spanish journals of Havana. He says that actually not a single battle has been fought in Cuba, or is likely to be fought; that the battles we hear of are at most skirmishes, and that any military man would classify them as reconnoissances, and sometimes as salutes exchanged between pickets. The truth is that this has all along been quite patent to those careful readers of the daily news who have had an intelligent understanding of the real state of affairs. There is an extensive insurrection in Cuba, and there has been a good deal of small, desultory fighting, but this is the whole matter.

The Democratic papers are indignantly harping on the fact that the Albany Burgess Corps, the "crack" company of our State capital, marched behind the colored "Boys in Blue" of Washington on the late Inauguration Day parade, and were, in fact, at the rear of the procession. The indignant Democratic editors evidently did not do their duty in the army during the war, or they would not so soon have forgotten that the rear of a column is the second place of honor.

Kentuckians have some strange political notions. Their Legislature—a strongly Democratic body—lately refused by a large majority to pass a bill encouraging emigration to the State. The main argument against the bill seems to have been that an influx of Northern and foreign laborers might in time overthrow the political status of the State! Alas for old Kentucky!

Sometimes the progress of social change goes too fast,—as at the period of the French revolution. The question now is, have we not been too hasty in laying the up-town pig-sties in ruins and driving their occupants out of the City? Have we not been diminishing the hygiene of the metropolis? Here we have Mr. CUSHMAN, of New-Jersey, Mr. TRAPPEN and others, declaring that piggish odors and emanations are healthy or harmless; and Mr. MCGROW, of Forty-first-street, says that when he is weak and fatigued, he regains his customary vigor when he walks among his pigs and sheep and snuffs the congenial air. All this is very staggering. What can the Board of Health do in such a case? Nothing, but go with the majority, the "tyrant majority," as it is called. The greater number of people don't like pig in the nose—except, indeed, when it comes in a modified condition—from a frying-pan.

It is now, more than ever, a question of daily wonder what the Spanish Cortes will do next. An old Spanish proverb—or one that probably had its rise in the marches of Navarre—says, "Let my death come from Spain!" implying that it would come slowly. And certainly the Spaniards are taking the matter very easily—more like Dutchmen than Celts. The daily cable, that hastens so many other things, cannot make the Cortes any quicker; and Monday's news for Spain would always do pretty well for next Saturday. "Under which King, Bezonians? Speak or die!"

The Havana *Almanac* for last year has tables of the population of Cuba and its different departments and civil districts for the year 1867. At that time, the total population of the island was 1,370,000—of which 764,500 were whites and 605,550 were colored. Of the colored population, 226,000 are designated as of the free class, but this includes, beside the freemen of negro blood, a large number of Chinese. More than three-fourths of the population, white and black, is in the Western Department, where the insurrection has, as yet, hardly made its appearance.

The Democratic papers are from day to day demanding to know what right President GRANT has to a Brigadier-General as his private Secretary. They forget that the late President JOHNSON had a naval Captain and an army officer detailed to duty in the Executive Mansion; and that the senior Major-General of the army served as chief of staff to President LINCOLN.

Fashionable circles hereabout will be agitated by the news we had yesterday from Havana, that Prince LOUIS of Bourbon, who recently eloped from Paris with a young Havana belle of American birth, has been telegraphically directed by the belle's father to proceed to New-York and get married. The father desires the wedding to be celebrated very privately, and our Havana correspondent fancies that thus Fifth-avenue will be spared the agony of witnessing the marriage of a Prince and a pretender to the Spanish Crown, he being the brother of Don CARLOS and a grandson of CHARLES the Fifth. But does any one believe that our fashionable society can be put off in this way on such an occasion?

Nevada is exercised over a musical hen of the black Spanish breed, which will sing at her mistress' command, and after uttering the first notes will spread her wings, stretch her neck, and pour forth a strain that lacks nothing in earnestness however much it may in melody. We call the attention of the *Opera Bouffe* to this hen.

A curious piece of old English history assumes new interest in the letter of our Florence correspondent, published to-day. It is over five hundred years since EDWARD III. of England borrowed from certain Florentine bankers the twelve millions of dollars which he needed to carry on his wars of ambition in France, and which he afterward repudiated to the immense loss and distress of the citizens of Florence. If there is any honor in the English Government, it is certainly bound to indemnify the creditors whom it swindled,—even though the swindle took place five centuries ago.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

It seems to be Mr. ROBERTSON'S peculiar gift to invest all his auditors with a personal interest in his dramas. He selects the briefest titles to express the strongest emotions, such as "Caste," "Ours," "School," "Home," &c. Recently he has dissipated to the extent of calling a piece "My Lady Clara," but this is direct enough for any one who has read TENNYSON'S poem of "Lady Clara Vere de Vere," on which in some way, the work is said to be founded. He has, however, recovered from the orgy. His last play is called "Dreams," now in rehearsal at the Gaiety Theatre in London. There is a great deal of trade-tact in this happy naming of simple compounds. Every one, for instance, is interested in the word School. The imagination at once carries us back to those bright days when it was our privilege—without knowing it—to be soundly birched, or that joyous period when our heart was broken with an utterly unreciprocated passion for a mature and unapproachable female. We renew our youth in every remembrance of the scenes through which it passed, and drops slowly, but pleasantly, down the valley of life to that point when we become children again in sad earnest. The school life depicted by Mr. ROBERTSON relates to the fairer sex, and all the principal scenes take place within the sacred walls or in the neighborhood of Cedar Grove Seminary, an establishment presided over with much docility by *Dr. Sutcliffe*, and with some acerbity by his wife. When the scene opens the girls are taking a rational recreation in the glade. Pretty little groups of beauties are on every side, and in the centre stands *Bella*, whose poverty is, of course, inferred from the extreme neatness of her dress. She is, in fact, a dependant scholar, very much beloved by the Doctor, but severely regarded by the female head of the establishment. *Bella* stands because she is in the act of reciting the gallant story of the Prince in "Cinderella," and of the marvels that were performed by the good fairy in that kindly work. The girls interpolate remarks, of the sagest, because most direct, character. Nothing can be more captivating than this scene. Several gentlemen enter, and the school marches back to its quarters. This ends the act, but an incident occurs which we shall relate and then take leave of the plot. *Jack Poyntz* (Mr. LESTER WALLACK) and *Lord Beaufoy* (Mr. OWEN MARLOWE) are on a hunting expedition. One of the young ladies, *Bella*, separated from her companions, is pursued by a bull, and *Jack Poyntz*, who has an excellent breech-loader, fires, and brings the animal down. *Bella*, in the hurry of her escape, loses a shoe, and this becomes the dangerous trophy of *Lord Beaufoy*. It is the cause of bringing him face to face with *Bella*. The prettiest scenes ensue, resulting in an elopement and a marriage. Act two is confined to an amusing examination scene at Cedar Grove House, wherein it is clearly demonstrated that the sex possesses an Awful memory for the reign in which the rites of matrimony were first established. In the third act there is straightforward love-making within the sacred limits of the academy grounds. In the fourth act everything is realized to the satisfaction of every one.

There has been a great clamor about the originality of this plot. Heretofore Mr. ROBERTSON has been irreproachable on the score. He is always likely to be, for it is in dialogue, rather than construction that the gentleman excels. There is just sufficient motion in his pieces to carry them to a close—the real animation proceeds from the characters. The reading of "Cinderella" and the incident of the lost slipper naturally direct the attention to the old story, but so far as the subsequent interest is concerned, *Bella* might just as well have read from another volume and dropped a dainty glove in her flight from the ox. Nothing would have been in the least degree disturbed in the ensuing scenes, for the Cinderella incident—save in its effects—is very brief.

It is needless, however, to pursue the subject. Mr. ROBERTSON has acknowledged his indebtedness to Herr BENEDEX'S play of "Aschenbiodel" for the frame-work of his "School," and no charge of larceny can attach to him. Under these circumstances it became imperative that Mr. BOUCICAULT, who is the Jonathan Wild of the drama—at once the cleverest thief and the greatest detective—should insist on its absolute originality. He has written a couple of amusing letters on the subject, which ought by this time to have convinced Mr. ROBERTSON that it was he (Mr. R.) and not BENEDEX that supplied the German drama with its coarser threads. There is something very amusing about Mr. BOUCICAULT, whose great talents we leave entirely out of the question. When he cannot benefit a person he patronizes him, and when he can do neither he establishes a "row." What can be more irritating to Mr. ROBERTSON, who is generally very original and always honest, than to have this wholesale plunderer vouching for his integrity!

Albeit one of the most charming pieces ever brought out in New-York, there is very little to criticise in "School." The scenes, as we have hinted, are quite closely connected. There is no contrast whatever, and hardly a climax, for, from the first, every one anticipated a double wedding. What Mr. ROBERTSON has aimed to accomplish, and what he has accomplished thoroughly, is to make us acquainted with the dispositions of a number of amusing people. There is no subtle analysis of character, but with a light, free, facile touch, he dashes off the outlines of a number of cheery, graceful specimens of human nature.

The dialogue is humorous, because quick, felicitous and kindly. It very rarely glitters with the cold gleam of wit, which is an article of manufacture, like boots, boats, velocipedes and most other things; nor does it expand with what is known as imagination, which is more often a mode of expression than a gift of nature. Its most agreeable characteristic is that it flutters round every topic, without alighting too heavily on any single one. The replies are ingenious, quaint, odd and always prompt. Mr. ROBERTSON is particularly happy in the distribution of his dialogue, an art which few dramatists understand so well. Although there are twenty characters in the comedy there is an apt line for each of the number.

Of the two male *rôles*, Mr. LESTER WALLACK courteously selected the worst for himself. The cynical *Jack Poyntz* is a good enough sketch, and nothing can be better than the *nonchalant* way in which Mr. WALLACK played it. But the weight of female interest is on the side of *Lord Beaufoy*. That languid swell is from the beginning unselfish. He is *blase* even in his love-making, but he is never uncertain, while *Poyntz* hardly knows himself at all. Mr. OWEN MARLOWE made his first appearance at this establishment in the *rôle* of *Lord Beaufoy*, and played it effectively, but in a way that seemed to us to be somewhat too exhausted. The part of the heroine was intrusted to Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, and it could hardly have been in better hands. The graceful bearing of the lady, and her bashful, but intelligent conception of the part, gave to it more than ordinary fascination. Miss EFFIE GERMON (also a first appearance at this theatre) was *Naomi*, a wild, erratic, good-natured girl, and looked the part excellently. The part, however, does not sit easily on her fair shoulders. It lacks the rollicking fun which Miss GERMON delights to display. Mrs. VERNON was, of course, unexceptionable in the part of *Mrs. Sutcliffe*, and Mr. GILBERT was good as her spouse. There are two character-parts in the piece, *Beau Farintosh*, a blind, blundering dandy of the olden time, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, and *Mr. Krux*, an assistant at the seminary, played by Mr. J. H. STODDART. Of the two we prefer the former. Mr. FISHER played with much drollery, and his constant mal-identification of people was amusing. Mr. STODDART is a fine artist, but he over-acts, and drags down every part to the level of melodrama. *Krux*, instead of being simply disagreeable, is laughable from the sheer force of exaggeration.

The scenery, let us add, in conclusion, is in the very best style of the house—thoroughly English in character, and generally well set. Mr. BAKER'S music was more appropriate than we found in "Much Ado About Nothing." In every respect the piece is enjoyable and meritorious. It deserves, and will have, a long run.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The performance of "Don Giovanni" last evening was in almost all particulars a good one. The leading artists who took part in it, are well known in their respective *rôles*. Mme. LA GRANGE is an impassioned and stern *Donna Anna*. The music, although very difficult, still suits her voice, which, although it may lack the fullness of former days, is yet under command. The *Zerlina* of Miss KELLOGG is one of her most coquettish *rôles*; she laughs and dances through it in the most easy and joyous manner. The lady was in capital voice last evening, and was of course warmly and heartily applauded. Miss MCCULLOCH was the *Donna Elvira*, and her fresh voice was heard to advantage in all the concerted pieces. The second *aria* of *Elvira* was introduced on this occasion. It is a difficult composition, and is usually omitted. It would have been well had it been so on this occasion. Miss MCCULLOCH has not yet mastered its difficulties. Of the other characters, it is only necessary to mention the well-known names of Signor RONCONI, (the greatest *Leporello* now living,) Signor ORLANDINI, who is a fair *Don Giovanni*, and Signor LOTTI, who always sings "Il mio tesoro" with clearness and comprehension of its difficulties. The latter, although old-fashioned, are by no means slight.

At the *matinée* to-day "Le Prophete" will be given. The same work will be repeated on Tuesday for the benefit of Mme. LA GRANGE, a lady who has deserved much at the hands of the community. Miss KELLOGG makes her last appearance as *Marguerite* in "Faust" on Monday.

A WAY OUT OF THE DILEMMA.—The appointment of Mr. BOUTWELL, after the confirmation of Judge HOAR as Attorney-General, places Massachusetts in an embarrassing relation to the other States. But it will be easy for the Seventh Congressional District to relieve the State from that embarrassment by electing Judge HOAR to the seat in Congress made vacant by the appointment of Mr. BOUTWELL.—*Worcester (Mass.) Palladium.*

THE REVOLT AT SING SING.

The Convicts All Recaptured—One of them Wantonly Shot—Condition of the Wounded.

From Our Own Reporter.

SING SING, Friday, March 19, 1869.

A full description was given in to-day's TIMES of the gagging of two keepers in Sing Sing Prison yesterday, including an account of the death of one of them and the escape of five convicts, named CHARLES LOCKWOOD, *alias* Henry O'Niel, GEORGE LOWDEN, *alias* Decker, JOHN BURNS, HENRY MULLER and JOHN MULREY, who perpetrated the outrage. Details were given of the capture of BURNS and MULLER in the afternoon, and the announcement was made that O'NEIL had also been taken at a later hour, and remained at Tarrytown badly wounded. Between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning, Constable J. LAWRENCE, of Tarrytown, assisted by ARCHIBALD BUSHELL, of that village, effected the capture of the remaining two—LOWDEN and MULREY—on the turnpike below Tarrytown, while they were hastening toward New-York. They had been for hours lying in wait for them, and as the moon disappeared, were gratified. Rushing from the side of the road, they, with the usual expletives, ordered them to surrender. BUSHELL collared LOWDEN and held a pistol to his nose. On being told to throw up his hands, he did so, and the two walked along the road in the wake of LAWRENCE, who was giving chase to MULREY. The latter finally ran through a garden gate, and turned upon LAWRENCE, who was near at hand. LAWRENCE ordered him, with a few vigorous oaths, to throw his arms up or he would shoot him. MULREY complied, and LAWRENCE shouted to BUSHELL to hasten with his prisoner. When he arrived the two runaways were linked together with handcuffs, and the capture was consummated. Both were painfully surprised on hearing of the death of the keeper, CRAFT, and MULREY said that he would have risked his own life rather than that harm should have reached him. The expressed desire of both, as it had been of MULLER and BURNS, was simply to silence him till they could escape.

O'NEIL had accompanied MULLER and BURNS, and hidden in the barn of Mr. JACOB STORMS, with them. He also lay under the hay when they were discovered there, but his presence was not known. Some time after the two prisoners and their captors had departed, Mr. STORMS returned. O'NEIL, thinking that his fellow-fugitives had informed upon him, and fearing violence if taken by a prison guard, emerged from the hay in his shirt and gave himself up. His coat and pantaloons, which had been wet in the river and were uncomfortable, he had laid on the hay, to create an impression that he had left the premises. Shortly after his surrender, CHARLES SULLIVAN, a prison guard, and a Mr. WILLIAMSON, of Tarrytown, approached hastily. According to the statement of Mr. STORMS, received through our informant, SULLIVAN was much excited, and said, on coming to the spot, "——— you, I'll shoot you." O'NEIL threw up both hands instantly and cried, "For God's sake, CHARLEY, don't shoot me!" "Yes, I will," retorted SULLIVAN, and fired into the prisoner's stomach. O'NEIL staggered and sank to his knees, when SULLIVAN kicked him in the neck and side, saying, "——— you, put on your clothes." "Oh, CHARLEY," said O'NEIL, "this will kill my poor mother." Desperately hurt, he fell groaning to the floor, and was carried to Tarrytown. Mr. STORMS, according to our informant, was highly indignant at the conduct of SULLIVAN, and authorized the former to express his sentiments publicly, offering at the same time to make affidavit to all the particulars above stated. The excuse of SULLIVAN was that he understood that one of the runaways had a revolver, and seeing O'NEIL hide one hand behind him, thought he held it, and fired in self-defence. Mr. STORMS denied this, and said that both of O'NEIL's hands were elevated. The sufferer was taken to the prison early this morning. He was not expected to live, and received the visit of a priest. His agony was great, but he appeared to improve this afternoon, and a recovery was thought possible. None of the prisoners had weapons except LOWDEN, and his was but a pen-knife.

THE NOON REVOLT.

As accounts were conflicting at the prison, last evening, respecting the noon revolt, the Press, in the few moments allowed for collecting materials, could not obtain full details. The facts were, that, hearing of the morning escape, James McCauley suggested suddenly to Philip Allen, Henry Miller, Timothy Donovan, Edward McGynn, Michael Donnelly, Daniel O'Connell and William Buck, who were working in the yard, that they should follow him and escape. McCAULEY entered the guard-house, and, presenting a piece of paper as a pass, seized Mr. SCHRY, the guard, as he read it, threatening to stab him with a knife he had brought from the shoeshop if he made a noise. His confederates rushed in, broke open a closet, and took out a musket, a carbine and a revolver, the only arms there, and the entire party went on board the lumber sloop *Exchange*, lying at the wharf. Captain I. L. QUICK, with REUBEN KIDD, a young man of nineteen in his employ, and two men, were dining in the cabin. McCAULEY pointed a musket at them, saying "stay down there or I'll blow your brains out." The party remained, in consequence, discreetlyquiet. During this time the other seven were loosening the vessel and trying to hoist the sails. Shortly after, McCAULEY said, "Come out of there, and steer this boat, or I'll shoot you." All, therefore, came upon deck, except KIDD, who first took a revolver from his valise, and fired it twice at McCAULEY, hitting him in the back and thigh. McCAULEY ran forward, and the Captain, wresting his musket from him, struck him violently to the deck by blows on the head. KIDD, in the meantime, shot PHILIP ALLEN in the flesh of the thigh, and blazed away at two men who were hoisting a sail, till his revolver was exhausted. Both received trifling flesh wounds. The bell having been rung, and the guards and keepers summoned, the men were all secured, and the vessel which had drifted from the dock was refastened.

McCAULEY and ALLEN both lie in hospital, the former being badly but not dangerously hurt. He is but twenty-one, a printer by trade, and well educated. His face has a mild and honest expression, although he was sentenced last Summer to twenty years' imprisonment for burglary in the first degree. He told the writer, with a smile, that liberty was sweet, and that a man would risk much to obtain it. The rest of the prisoners, with O'NEIL's companions, are all confined in darkness, except MULLER, who has been exonerated, as having been forced by threats of death into his course.

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MARRIED.

BELL—STOUGHTON.—At Bellow's Falls, Vt., on Wednesday, March 17, by Rev. Charles Stewart Hale, Rector of Immanuel Church, Mr. ALBERT D. S. BELL, of Boston, Mass., to Miss SUSAN L., daughter of Hon. Henry E. Stoughton, of Bellow's Falls.

MINER—HAMLIN.—At the residence of the bride's mother, at Sheffield, Mass., on Thursday, March 18, 1869, by Rev. N. Gale, D. D., of Lee, Mass., assisted by Rev. Mason Noble, of Sheffield, THEODORE F. MINER, of Albany, N. Y., to Miss GEORGIANA, youngest daughter of Mrs. A. P. Hamlin.

McPHERSON—PARKHURST.—On Friday, March 19, by Rev. John Wm. Trimble, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel SAMUEL W. McPHERSON, (late N. Y. Vol.,) to GRACE M., second daughter of Albert Parkhurst, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

BRISTOL.—At the residence of her son-in-law, John Catlin, Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, March 18, Mrs. ELSEY BRISTOL, relict of the late Charles B. Bristol, of Rochester, N. Y., aged 85 years and 10 months.

The remains will be taken to Rochester, N. Y., for interment.

BULL.—Suddenly, JIREH BULL, in the 64th year of his age.

His remains were taken to Ballston Spa for interment.

BRAILLY.—On Thursday morning, March 18, of Bright's disease, EMILE ANDRE COSMO, aged 21 years, son of Dr. Cosmo and Elizabeth Brailly.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., on Saturday morning at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Keyport, N. J., for interment on arrival of the *Matteawan* Saturday afternoon.

CRARY.—At Newburg, on Tuesday, March 16, Mr. HUMPHREY H. CRARY, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday at 1 P. M., from the residence of his brother, Palmer Crary, No. 453 West 24th-st.

CHURCH.—On Thursday, March 18, WILLIAM THOMAS CHURCH, in the 52d year of his age.

The friends of the family and members of Albion Lodge of F. and A. M., are requested to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 24 Leroy-st., on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 1½ o'clock.

COTTRELL.—At Marine Settlement, Ill., on Monday evening, March 8, 1869, Capt. THOMAS B. COTTRELL, formerly of New-York, in the 59th year of his age.

EWING.—On Thursday, March 18, GEORGE W., only son of Henrietta P. and the late Geo. W. Ewing, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock.

FELLOWS.—In Buffalo, on Sunday, March 14, Mrs. HARRIET FELLOWS, relict of Abram Fellows, formerly of this City, aged 76 years.

GRAVES.—At Milburn, N. J., CATHERINE WARNER, relict of Rhodolphus Graves, late of Kinderhook, N. Y., in the 68th year of her age.

HOYT.—On Friday, March 19, JOHN W. HOYT, in the 63d year of his age.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Great Jones-st. and Lafayette-place, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 1½ o'clock.

HICKOK.—At the residence of his brother, in Harlem, N. Y., on Friday, March 19, 1869, FRANCIS S. HICKOK, aged 36 years.

Notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

IRVING.—At Tarrytown, on Thursday, March 18, HENRY OGDEN IRVING, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at 1½ o'clock this day, (Saturday,) at Christ Church, Tarrytown.

LYON.—On Thursday morning, March 18, 1869, ELIZABETH, relict of James H. Lyon, aged 82 years and 2 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence with her son, Wm. P. Lyon, No. 41 West 47th-st., on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment by the Hudson River Railroad, 1:30 train.

MAXWELL.—On Wednesday, March 17, ANN ELIZA BOWNE, wife of Wm. H. Maxwell, M. D., No. 44 East 12th-st.

The relatives and friends are invited to the funeral at the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock.

OSBORN.—On Thursday, March 18, at Norwalk, Conn., CHARLES OSBORN, in the 77th year of his age.

PARSONS.—On Friday, March 19, AGNES, wife of Henry Parsons, and eldest daughter of John Turnbull.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 150 2d-av.

PHELPS.—At Hartford, Conn., on Thursday, March 18, GUY R. PHELPS, M. D., aged 67 years.

Friends of the family and of his brother, George D. Phelps, of this City, are invited to attend the funeral at Simsbury, Conn., on Monday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The 8 o'clock train on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad will arrive in time at Simsbury.

REID.—On Thursday evening, March 18, after a short illness, MARGARET JANE, wife of Thomas M. Reid.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 236 East 50th-st., on Monday, March 22, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

RENOUF.—In Brooklyn, on Sixth day, 19th inst., MARTHA T. RENOUF, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 359 State-st., on Second day (Monday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—At Madison, N. J., on Friday, March 19, MARIA D., wife of Samuel B. Smith, and daughter of John J. Cisco.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, at 1 P. M. on Monday, the 22d inst.

SANDAVER.—On Thursday, March 18, CAROLINE A., daughter of John and Mary Ann Sandaver, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the 7th-st. M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., on Saturday, March 20, at 1½ o'clock.

SMITH.—On Thursday, March 18, JER. T. SMITH, Jr., only son of Margaret C. and Jer. T. Smith, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 20 West 43d-st., on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock.

Peoria, Ill., papers please copy.

TAILLANT.—At Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, March 18, ELIZA M. HUNT, wife of C. L. Taillant, aged 60 years.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her son-in-law, G. G. Yvelin, No. 8 West 20th-st., at 1½ o'clock on Monday, March 22. Her relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

VAN ORDEN.—On Wednesday morning, March 17, ANDREW VAN ORDEN, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the Hanson-place M. E. Church.

WEIGHT.—On Thursday, March 18, of consumption, GEORGE W., only son of James and Amelia Weight, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services at the residence of Jeremiah Pangburn, Esq., No. 66 Perry-st., this (Saturday) evening, March 20, at 7½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock.

ALBION LODGE NO. 26, F. AND A. M.—Brethren: You are hereby summoned to attend a special communication of the Lodge at their rooms, northwest corner of Greene and 4th sts., on Sunday, March 21, at 12 o'clock sharp, to pay the last tribute of respect to the remains of our late worthy BRO. WM. T. CHURCH, P. M. Brethren of sister Lodges are fraternally invited to attend. By order of the M.

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Dr. J. H. SCHENCK will be professionally at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 23, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. He gives advice free; but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer, the price is $5. Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-weed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Exchange Salesrooms yesterday were very well attended. Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. had the most important sale, and about their stand was congregated the largest number of persons. The bidding was brisk, and the market was quite as firm as yesterday. The property on Hudson River and Spuyten Duyvel Creek, after a spirited contest, was finally sold for $190,000. The property Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-street, sold for $47,000. The house and lot No. 30 Stanton-street for $15,200. Other pieces of property sold by this firm brought equally good prices, and their entire sale amounted to $358,150. The Brooklyn property sold by Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, BLEECKER, SON & Co., and MULLER, WILKINS & Co., was also disposed of very satisfactorily.

To-day very little will be done. Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell the English basement house No. 51 West Ninth-street, and Messrs. BLEECKER & Co. will sell, at the Court-house at White Plains, N. Y., several pieces of Westchester County property, belonging to the estate of the late Alderman TAYLOR.

Monday will commence a very busy week. Messrs. BLEECKER & Co. have some valuable property fronting the west side of Central Park, on Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, formerly part of the Talman estate; also property on Fifty-fourth and Sixty-third streets, and thirty-five plots of land at Saugatuck, Conn. Mr. WILLIAM KENNELLY has an executor's sale of property No. 189 East Broadway, northeast corner of Chrystie and Delancey streets, No. 175 Henry-street, and some valuable property at North New-York.

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. have an extensive sale of building lots on the West Side, between Central Park and the Grand Boulevard; also a number of western Central Park lots, located on Eighth and Ninth avenues, and Seventy-second and Seventy-third streets.

Other pieces of property in this City and Brooklyn will be offered.

During the week several very desirable pieces of property will be offered, and the sales will be quite as extensive as any we have had for some time past.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK CITY.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

3-story brick house and lot No. 19 Ridge-st., w. s., lot 20.3x75, Mr. Donohue	$7,500
3-story brick house and lot No. 22 Ridge-st., w. s., lot 20.3x75, Mr. Donohue	7,800
3-story brick house and lot No. 256 W. 38th-st., lot 25x98.9, Mr. Weiss	19,500
4 2-story brick houses, 3-story brick factory, 2 brick shops and stable, and 4 lots, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., each lot 25x100, Mr. Ely	47,000
3-story brick house and lot No. 30 Stanton-st., near Christie-st., lot 21.5x99.10, A. Stumm	15,200
2-story frame building and lot No. 13 Suffolk-st., 100 ft. from Hester-st., lot 25x100, J. Sullivan	9,550
3-story brick house and lot No. 244 40th-st., s. s., lot 14x98.9, J. G. Cohen	10,150
3½-story brick house and lot No. 447 Grand-st., near Ridge-st., lot 20x53, J. H. Hughes	13,400
2½-story house and lot No. 55 Sullivan-st., corner Broome-st., and 2½-story brick house and lot on Sullivan-st., known as No. 53, Mr. Laughlin	19,000
1 lot s. s. 45th-st., 225 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x110.5, A. Burr	3,150
3 lots adjoining, w. s., each 25x100.5, L. Buck	9,900
2 lots adjoining, same size, N. Cohen	6,000

TUBBY HOOK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

19 acres of upland and 6 acres of water front, on Hudson River and Spuyten Duyvel Creek, near the premises of Jos. Thompson, E. L. Simonson	$190,000

BROOKLYN.

By Johnson & Miller.

3-story brick house and lot No. 299 Pearl-st., 78 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., lot 22x95.6	$10,000
3-story white marble front house and lot No. 74 Third-place, 84 ft. from Court-st., lot 20x135.5	10,000
3-story brick house and lot No. 239 Court-st., e. s., lot 21x80.7	11,000
2-story brick house and lot No. 398 Henry-st., between Carroll and President sts., lot 24x100	10,500
3½-story brick house and lot, No. 284 Henry-st., between Congress and Amity sts., 22x102	11,750
3½-story brown-stone front house and lot No. 101 Amity-st., near Henry-st., 25x100	9,400
2 lots 25 ft. w. of above, each 25x100	1,250

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

3-story brown stone house and lot No. 74 1st-place, near Court-st., 22x133.5, J. Worrell	15,000

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 lot s. e. corner of Bushwick-av. and Wyckoff-st., 25x95, J. B. Haskins	$600
1 lot adjoining, s. s. Wyckoff-st., 25x95, John B. Haskin	400
1 lot adjoining, 20x95, John B. Haskin	325
3 lots adjoining, each 20x95, Hy. Ward	975
3 lots adjoining, same size, Hy. Heather	900
2 lots adjoining, same size, John B. Haskin	580
6 lots adjoining, same size, Mr. Marshall	1,800

Transfers of Real Estate.

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Canton-st., e. s., 191.3 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 18.3x80	$6,500
Columbia-st., w.s., 50 ft. n. of Summit-st., 16.4x80	6,500
Court-st., w. s., 275 ft. n. of Degraw-st., 25x112.6	nom.
Douglass-st., s. s., 290 ft. e. of Smith-st., 10x100	500
Douglass-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Smith-st., 50x100	1,800
Gold-st., w. s., 413.9 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 21.8x115.6	11,500
Grand-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th-st., 25x200	14,000
Herkimer-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Stone-av., 50x100	940
Herkimer-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Stone-av., 25x100	470
Herkimer-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Stone-av., 50x100	940
Herkimer-st. and Stone-av., s. e. corner, 25x100	650
Lawrence-st., w. s., 156.8 ft. s. of Sherman-st., 33.4x75	400
Little-st., e. s., 62.7 ft. n. of Evans-st., 61.10x25x67.5x25	1,000
Little-st., e. s., 87.7 ft. n. of Evans-st., 25x73x25x67.5	1,000
Madison-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 27.6x100	4,100
McDonough-st., s. s., 270 ft. w. of Reid-av., 55x200	4,600
Mill-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Hicks-st., 25x100	400
Monroe-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 51.6x60.9x57.6x60	3,200
Pacific-st., s. s., 145 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	6,800
Penn-st., s. s., 200.10 ft. w. of Harrison-av., 20.2x100	775
Penn-st., s. s., 241.2 ft. w. of Harrison-av., 22.2x100	900
Penn-st., s. s., 261.4 ft. w. of Harrison-av., 20.2x100	800
Penn-st. and Lee-av., n. e. corner, 80x83.4	4,640
Powers-st., s. s., 82 ft. e. of Smith-st., 18x56	3,250
Rutledge-st., n. w. s., 163.4 ft. s. w. of Lee-av., 81.8x100	3,530
Ryerson-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 189.1x100	1,250
State-st., n. s., 93.3 ft. w. of Court-st., 18.6x80	7,000
State-st., s. s., 177 ft. w. of Court-st., 18x100	14,000
Van Brunt-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Union-st., 20x80	5,000
West-st., lots Nos. 19, 20, Sarah A. Suydam's property, New-Lotts	500
2d-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x100	4,800
3d-st., s. s., 280 ft. e. of Bond-st., 70x189.8	15,000
8th-st., n. s., 205 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20.6x200	10,000
10th-st. w. s., 47.6 ft. s. of South 1st-st., 23.9x100	5,000
10th-st. and 4th-av., s. w. corner, 105.9x100	4,700
27th-st., s s., 175 ft. e. of 3d-av, 25x100.2	3,200
DeKalb-av., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 25x100	3,000
Hamilton-av., s. w. s., 126 ft. n. of Richard-st., 20x40.1	3,400
Hamilton-av., e. s., 36.10 ft. n. of Rush-st., 85x36.10	1,000
Kingsland-av., e. s., 127.8 ft. n. of Division-st., 25.6x102.9x25x107.11	500
Lafayette-av., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 20x100	5,000
New-Jersey and North Carolina avs., n. e. corner, 87x100	6,500
New-Jersey-av., e. s., 87 ft. n. of South Carolina-av., 63x100	6,150
Norman-av., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Newel-st., 50x100	1,700
Park-av. and Navy-st., s. w. corner, 64.11x28.3x64.1x18	7,800
Ryder-av., n. s., adjoining J. M. Phillips', 1 acre, Gravesend	2,000
Stewart-av., e. s., 350.9 ft. s. w. of Cowenhoven-lane, 50x198.4	400
Washington-av., e. s., 208.5 ft. s. of Park-av., 20x100	1,625
4th-av., e. s., 50 feet s. of 6th-st., 50x97.10; 6th-st., s. s., 147.10 feet e. of 4th-av., 75x100; 7th-st., n. s., 222.10 feet e. of 4th-av., 125x100	1,700

QUEENS COUNTY.

Jamaica.

Lots Nos. 606 and 607, Seymour's property, adjoining Herriman's property	$500

Astoria.

Lot No. 21, partition map No. 1, S. Steven's estate	$2,500

Clarenceville.

Myrtle-av., w. s., lots Nos. 18 and 19	$250
Grove-av., e. s., lots Nos. 578 and 580	200

Flushing.

Union turnpike, adjoining Cassidy, 7 7-100 acres	$3,100

Long Island City.

Jackson-av., s. e. s., lot 9, block 5, 25x125	$1,125

Locust Valley.

Indefinite locality, Woodland adjoining Baker's, 26½ acres	$1,500

Newtown.

Green-av., e. s., lots Nos. 414, 415, 50x100	$250

North Hempstead.

Jamaica to Great Neck-road, adjoining Provost's, 42 acres	$13,000

Syosset.

Indefinite locality, adjoinining Prentice's, 7 acres	$518

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Bedford.

Bedford village to Cherry-st. road, w. s., Truman Clark's, 41 acres	$5,000

Greenburg.

High-st., w. s., adjoining F. Gourdler's, 40x120	$3,300

Harrison.

North-st. to Mamaroneck road, w. s. of O. Dougherty's property, 9 acres	$3,750

Mount Pleasant.

Tarrytown to Pleasantville road, J. W. Patterson's property, 56 728-1,000 acres	$45,000

Ossining.

Dale and Lynden avs., corner of, F. W. Lynch's property, 75x150	$750
Sing Sing to Pines Bridge road, n. s. Gate House property, ¼ acre	1,775

West Farms.

Central-av., e. s., Townsend Poole's property, 23 44-100 acres	117,200
Prospect-av. and Waverly-st., s. w. corner, 100x125	2,500

Yonkers.

Garden-st., n. s., adjoining Mary McGrath's, 25x125	550

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Brunswick-st., s. s., 162 ft. w. of D. O. Scott's land, 27x112	850
Kinney-st., n. s., M. Williams', 28x72	1,300
Plane-st., w. s., indefinite, 30x97	4,100
River and Providence sts., 120 ft. from corner of, 100x100	3,600
Roseville-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Orange-st.; Roseville-av., w. s., 650 ft. n. of Sussex-av.	2,500
South Broad-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Vanderpool-st., 115x246	10,000
Indefinite locality, adjoining B. Irvin's, 118x165	1,800

Clinton.

Lyons-av., s. w. s., n. cor. of W. Lyon's, about 9 acres	$3,200
Two indefinitely located plots, 19 75-100 acres and about 9 acres	25,000

Montclair.

Haight-st., s. w. cor. J. G. Crane's, 158x197	$6,500

Orange.

Central-place, w. s., 102 ft. s. w. of J. Tripple's line, 50x154	$600

Jersey City.

Brunswick-st., s. e. s., 60 ft. n. of South 7th-st., 40x75	$1,700
Grand-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Washington-st., lot No. 54	4,335
Grand-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Washington-st., 25x100	4,250
York-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Washington-st., 20x50	4,500

Hoboken.

Jefferson and 1st sts., n. e. corner, 25x80	$6,600
Marshall-st., w. s., lot No. 19, block No. 9, Coster's, 25x100	525

Hudson City.

Chestnut-av. and Henry-st., easterly cor., 47x100	$2,900
Franklin-st., w. s., lot No. 15, block No. 21, city map, 25x84	500
Henry-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of Waldo-av., 100x100	5,500
South-st., n. s., lot No. 2, block No. 5, city map, 25x100	660

Bergen.

Bergen-st., s. s., lots Nos. 16 to 24 inclusive, Van Winkle's map	$7,500
Monticello-av., e. s., lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, block No. 3, near Fairview-av.	4,000

Bayonne.

Avenue B and 2d-st., through to Kill von Kull	$30,000

Greenville.

Pamrepan-av., w. s., 107 ft. n. of Newark Bay, 50x114	$650

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A GREAT CHANCE—FOR SALE CHEAP, the two-story basement and cellar high-stoop house, centre of City, No. 57 East 115th-st., near 4th-av., $6,000; if not sold soon rent $600; also, for sale, the fourth drab-stone front house on East 116th-st.; four drab-stone houses east of 3d-av., hard wood finish, $20,000; finest houses and location in the City. Apply as above to the owner.

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A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE IN THE City of Newburg for sale; house has all the modern improvements; beautifully located on Grand-st.; lot, 50x150, with brick stable, grounds finely laid out with choice fruit and shrubbery. BALDWIN & IRVIN, No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop three-story house, in fine order, 18x45 feet, lot 102 feet, on East 79th-st., a wide street, leading into and through Central Park. Address E. KOESSLY, No. 367 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—25 VALUABLE WASHINGTON Heights lots. 16 Harlem lots. Also, lots on all the avenues and boulevards.
Hudson and Harlem Water fronts.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE AND WELL-located 3-story h. s. brick house, 19x45x100, No. 149 46th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway; fine order; modern improvements; occupied by owner; price and terms reasonable.

A VERY NEAT AND IN EVERY WAY perfect 3-story h. s. brick house, No. 226 47th-st., 150 ft. from Broadway; $15,000; to be seen from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. Apply to owner, No. 149 W. 46th-st., before 12 M. and from 6 to 9 P. M.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the first-class three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 137 East 59th-st. Terms easy. Possession immediately. Apply to E. GODFREY & SONS, No. 29 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT THREE-STORY brown-stone house, high stoop, West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; perfect order throughout; frescoed; 23x57x98.9; $35,000, a bargain. HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 110 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A GOOD house, four-story, 25 feet front, in 54th-st., near 5th-av.; must be seen to be appreciated; in perfect order.
WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

HARLEM.—A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE are desirous of selling their brick house, ten rooms, handsomely furnished, including a piano. For particulars apply to RANDELL C. PORTER, 1,951 3d-av.

FIFTH-AV.—TWO FIRST-CLASS FULL size houses for sale, on 5th-av., above 42d-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NOS. 333 AND 361 WEST 23D-ST., for sale or to lease. Apply to JOHN HOEY, No. 59 Broadway.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

THE COMING EVENT.

Prepare for it, if you are prudent, wise and sensible. It is the sale by
JOHNSON & MILLER,
at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 22,
of the
WILLIAMSON HOMESTEAD FARM,
divided into building lots. This property is level, attractive, healthy, and in all respects desirable, surrounded by first-class improvements, and located near
EAST NEW-YORK-AV.
and near the terminus of the
GRAND SACKET-ST.
and
PRESIDENT-ST. BOULEVARDS,
and is one mile nearer Brooklyn than the lots in the great
DURYEA FARM,
recently sold, and which commanded so promptly
EAGER AND DELIGHTED PURCHASERS.
Prepare for the coming event, and this great sale.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN,

On the northwest corner of Clinton and Lafayette avs., some of those elegant blocks of four-story high-stoop brown-stone front French-roof houses, 21, 22 and 23x48; lots 90 to 110 feet. The 23-foot house is a corner, with elegant bay window, southerly exposure. These houses have been built by days' work in the most thorough and substantial manner, under the supervision of the owner; all modern improvements replete; black-walnut front and vestibule doors, stairs and staircasings of the most elegant design; black-walnut sash and polished plate glass; dining-room and halls wainscoted in black walnut; independent laundry, two bath-rooms, three water closets, eight wash-basins, butler's pantry, &c.; about eighteen rooms, twelve pantries, and any amount of drawers for table linen, &c.; hot-air furnaces; 15 to 20 minutes by Greene-av. cars from Fulton Ferry, five to seven blocks from Prospect Park grand entrance. Price $25,000, $30,000 and $35,000, about one-half cash. Must be seen to be appreciated. Immediate possession. Apply on the premises to THOMAS FAGAN, Owner.

MAPS
OF
THE GREAT SALE,
By order of GEORGE A. POWERS, Esq.,
OF
200 SPLENDID BROOKLYN LOTS,
The best unimproved property now in the market; to be sold at auction
BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 23, AT THE EXCHANGE,
Are now ready at the office of the auctioneers, No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn. Also, at the office of R. & WM. M. INGRAM, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

PROSPECT PARK,
BROOKLYN.

A block of 30 lots, fronting Prospect Park and on 9th-av., probably the highest and best ground fronting any part of the park, (near the Litchfield mansion.) The location is not surpassed, probably not equaled, on any portion of the Brooklyn or New-York Central Park. Price asked, $10,000 per lot; to be sold as an entirety.

ALSO,

The entire front on 6th-av. and thirty-one street lots; lots on 5th and 6th sts., Brooklyn, between 5th and 6th avs. To be sold in one plot at $2,000 each. This property, both on the Park and on 5th and 6th sts. and 6th-av., is among the very best in Brooklyn, and is recommended to investors for a speedy rise. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MANUFACTURERS

Are requested to make a personal examination of the lots situated on the block bounded by Ryerson-st., Grand, Flushing and Myrtle avs., to be sold under direction of George A. Powers, Esq., by JOHNSON & MILLER, on TUESDAY, March 23, at the Exchange. Maps at No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEAT COTTAGE—22x30, WITH EXTENsion 18x20; all filled in with brick; ten rooms; all improvements; lot 25x100; Gates-av., first house east of Stuyvesant. Inquire of W. A. FITCH, No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

FLATBUSH-AVENUE.

The most valuable unimproved property on this GREAT BUSINESS THOROUGHFARE will be sold by order of
GEORGE A. POWERS, ESQ.,
on TUESDAY, March 23, at the Exchange Salesroom.
Maps at office of JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and
No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEAR THE PUBLIC DOCKS,
AT THE FOOT OF
WASHINGTON-AV.

The desirable manufacturing property on the block bounded by Flushing, Park and Grand avs. and Ryerson-st., to be sold at auction by
JOHNSON & MILLER,
at 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, March 23, at the Exchange.
Send for maps to No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

CLINTON-AV., BROOKLYN. — FOR SALE—A fine brick house and lot, in perfect order; possession immediately. By VAN BENSCHOTEN & BUTMAN, corner of Fulton and Gates avs., Brooklyn.

READ

JOHNSON & MILLER'S auction advertisement of the GREAT POWERS SALE, under TUESDAY, March 23.

PROSPECT PARK.—TEN CHOICE LOTS for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Apply to PARSONS & IRONS, No. 166 Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

THE GREAT POWERS SALE
OF
250 VALUABLE BROOKLYN LOTS,
BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 23,
IS THE CURRENT TOPIC OF CONVERSATION AMONG REAL ESTATE MEN EVERYWHERE.

COOK & CO., NO. 7 MURRAY-ST., offer Brooklyn property, from a cottage to a mansion. We to-day call especial attention to five new brick houses, first-class in every respect, which we offer at the low price of $11,000, if taken this week; cottages from $2,500 to $10,000.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, ON STATEN ISLAND—A large brick house, Italian style, with ten acres of land; hot and cold water through the house, with gas and all modern improvements; green-house and stables. The grounds are laid out with shrubbery, forest trees, and abound with the choicest fruits. These premises are among the finest on the Island, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay, Hudson and East Rivers, and situated at Clifton, about five minutes' walk from the ferry. Inquire of C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONLY TWO MILES EAST OF Brooklyn, and seven miles from the New-York City Hall, 160 acres of the most desirable land ever offered; it is all high, warm and dry, under a high state of cultivation, and easy of access by four railroads; this property is beautifully situated for residences for parties desiring to escape the high rents of the City, and its nearness to New-York makes it a most valuable plot for cutting up into city lots. Capitalists desiring to purchase such property will find it to their advantage to examine this at once; its vicinity to New-York, its accessibility and the natural advantages of the ground, render it perhaps as safe and valuable an investment, at the price, as can be found within twenty-five miles of the City. It will be sold either in one plot or several, as may be desired. For particulars, &c., apply to J. H. STURTEVANT, No. 19 Broad-st., Room No. 18.

FOR SALE—IN RAHWAY, AN ELEGANT country seat within one mile of the depot; seventeen trains daily each way. The grounds, on an elevated plateau, about twenty-seven acres, are well laid out, with garden, lawns, fruit trees, grape-vines and fish-pond. The house is of brick, finished to resemble brown stone, with brown-stone lintels and sills; three stories and basement; about forty-five feet square, with double stairs from top to bottom, and other modern improvements. The house and numerous outbuildings are first-class. The property is known as the Bramhall estate, and will be sold under value, on liberal terms, to close several interests. Apply to FLATT, GRAHAM & CO., Rahway, or D. STEWART, No. 140 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—AT LONGMEADOW, MASS., four miles from Springfield, a fine country seat; six acres of choice land, with a handsome modern-build brick house, slate roof, with 13 (mostly large) rooms; barn with stable, carriage and shop-room, arranged in good order; centrally located, in the immediate vicinity of church, post office, schools, &c.; on high ground, with fine view of Connecticut River and Valley and the Berkshire Hills; abundance of fruits of all varieties; a pair of fancy matched horses, also, for sale by the owner, to be seen at the Massasoit Stables, Springfield, Mass. This place is offered low. For particulars and directions about visiting the place apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY, the country place of the late E. Boonen Graves, containing fifty acres and upward, about 1¼ miles from the depot. There are on the premises a very large and costly mansion-house, with all modern improvements; farm-house, barns, grape-house, green-house and ice-house, filled, and all other necessary outbuildings; the buildings and grounds are in excellent order. In addition to the former access to and from the place, a new road, passing under a railroad bridge, has been lately made, thus obviating the necessity of crossing the railroad track. For further particulars apply to R. S. EMMET, Executor, No. 54 William-st., or at the farm-house on the premises.

ATTENTION! ALL WANTING FARMS.—
CHEAP FARM AND FRUIT LANDS,
VILLAGE LOTS,
WATER POWERS FOR MANUFACTURING,
for sale at Bricksburg, Ocean County, New-Jersey, 44 miles from New-York, on railroad to Philadelphia. Soil fine loam, superior for all crops. Country just rolling enough for beauty and utility. Climate mild and proverbially healthy. Water soft and pure. No fever and ague. Sold only to actual settlers, on easy terms. Price per acre, $25 and upward. For circulars and maps, sent free, address R. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Broadway, New-York, or D. W. BRIGHAM, Agent, Bricksburg.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., TWO French-roof high basement houses, just finished; twelve rooms, gas, hot and cold water throughout; range and heater all set; stationary tubs, water-closet, bells, speaking-tubes, coal vault under sidewalk, and all other modern improvements. N. B.—These houses are first-class, and only three minutes' walk from main depot. Price $11,000. Apply to JAS. C. WOODRUFF, Esq., No. 108 Franklin-st., New-York.

FISH CULTURE.—FOR SALE, A PLACE well adapted for breeding trout, having three ponds communicating with each other, on south side of Long Island, within one mile of Bay Shore Station, and three miles west of Islip; large house and necessary outbuildings, in good order; 180 acres; large orchard of thrifty apple trees; adjoins the place of Bradish Johnson, Esq. Apply to Messrs. JOHN E. HYDE'S SONS, No. 22 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, for the season or a term of years, the residence of Mrs. John Tyler, at Castleton Heights, Staten Island, beautifully located on Broadway, near the junction of Clove road and near Snug Harbor; fine views; mansion commodious and nicely furnished; grounds embrace 12 acres. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW PROVIDENCE STATION, Morris and Essex Railroad, 24 miles from New-York, country seats, houses, cottages, farms, building sites, and lots, near depot, in a beautiful and healthy part of New-Jersey, free from fever and ague. Apply to WM. B. CROSBY, or EDWARD G. BLACK, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York, or to WALTER F. JONES, New-Providence Station, N. J.

PASSAIC, N. J.—A DESIRABLE RESIdence for sale, within three minutes' walk of station, on a corner; house is 24x36, 2½ stories, containing nine rooms, two marble mantles, range and furnace; lot 51x156, nicely improved and shaded; great quantities of young fruit trees; $7,500; $850 yearly rent has been offered this Spring.
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—550 ACRES within one hour of the City, on the New-Haven Railroad, one-fourth mile from depot, and on the line of the new railway soon to be built, known as the Harlem and Portchester Railroad, meeting the 2d-av. at Harlem River. A choice investment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N. J.—A three-story brick and stone house with extension; 8 bedrooms, and all modern conveniences; three minutes from railway station and 45 from Broadway; a small stable in rear. Price $19,000; terms easy; possession immediately. J. B. VAN WAGENEN,
No. 422 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT LITCHFIELD, CONN., a very desirable place with about six acres of land all in fine order, and partially furnished, known as the "Old Parsonage;" house has modern improvements; near Post Office, &c., &c., and on Prospect-st.; price $10,000; if not sold will be rented for $700 for the season or year. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COSY GEM COTTAGE, NEAR Rye; 10 rooms; gas, water, perfect order; near Sound, on Boston turnpike; neighborhood unexceptionable; depot and steamboat quarter of a mile; three-quarters of an acre; splendid garden; evergreen fruit grove. Price $11,000. Apply to LYON, No. 33 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A THREE-story and basement house, with all the modern improvements, fronting on Vanvorst-square, Jersey City; also, four cottage houses, two-story and basement, situated at junction of Monticello and Bergen avs., South Bergen. Inquire of L. D. LANDIME, No. 225 Grove-st., Jersey City.

GREAT BARGAIN.—A THREE-STORY and fine high subcellar brick house in Jersey City, five minutes' walk from ferry; all modern improvements, in very fine order. Price $6,000; terms favorable. Apply by letter to WM. H. HAYNES, Jersey City, N. J., who will call.

BARGAINS IN CITY OF RAHWAY, one hour from Cortlandt-st.; 22 trains each way; four tasty houses, large lots, only $2,500 each; also, beautiful house, fine grounds, filled with fruit, only $8,000; also, choice selection of lots, from $150 to $500; terms very easy. FLEMING, No. 146 Fulton-st.

BERGEN POINT.—A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 25, the most desirable lots in all Bergen Point, fronting on the Boulevard, 100 feet wide, and next to the river; handsome improvements on every side; see auction column. Full particulars at No. 26 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 87 Wall-st., New-Haven, Conn., late the residence of Arthur Tappan, deceased; lot 50 feet front by 120 feet deep. For terms apply to CHAS. A. WHITE, No. 5 Broad-st., New-York, or GARDNER MORSE, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEAT PLACE in Rye, near the depot; house 34x28, two stories, with wing and basement; stable, &c., good garden, fruit and shade trees, and two acres. Rent, $750; terms of sale made easy. Apply to B. R. WESTERN, *American Journal of Mining*, No. 37 Park-row.

KAOLIN PROPERTY — VALUABLE Kaolin property at Harford Furnace, near Baltimore, Md., will be sold at auction at Baltimore, Md., on MONDAY, March 29. Full particulars and terms of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONN., five minutes' walk from depot, house 25x46; 11 rooms, 2½ stories; lot 88x200. Price $5,500; one-half down; the balance to remain on mortgage. Inquire of JOHN D. ELLIOTT, at depot.

NEWPORT, R. I., ORANGE, N. J., NAHANT, MASS., BRISTOL, R. I.—Furnished cottages for Summer season; all fine situations; from $400 to $4,000. HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., Real Estate Brokers, No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine.

$6,000.—**FLUSHING, L. I.,** HOUSE 24x32, lot 50x148 feet, containing ten rooms, on Sanford, fifth house east of Bown-av., five minutes' walk from depot. Apply on the premises.
J. B. ACKERMAN.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, N. J., COUNtry residence; one acre land; house 14 rooms, gas, two ranges, furnace, hot and cold water; barn and outbuildings. PHILO W. SMITH,
No. 201 Pearl-st., New-York.

NEW COTTAGE AT ASTORIA HEIGHTS, overlooking the City and convenient to four ferries; price $3,500; terms easy. SAMUEL T. CORLIES, corner of Washington and Murray sts., New-York.

A HOME FOR ALL—$1,200 TO $50,000. Descriptive list of houses at Elizabeth and vicinity sent free. J. M. MEEKER, No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York, and No. 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. Y.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Two handsome cottages near the Stetson House. Apply to JOHN HOEY, No. 59 Broadway.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BERGEN POINT.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. will sell at auction, March 25, one of the most desirable residences in Hudson County, with a water-front. See auction column. Full particulars at No. 26 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

PROSPECT PARK PROPERTY TO LET,
Consisting of three-story brick house, with improvements, fine stable with billiard-room and table; also, five extra lots, well laid out with vines, shrubs and choice fruits. Will be rented on moderate terms to a good tenant. Possession immediately. For particulars inquire of GEO. W. SIMPSON, No. 127 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, or of SIMPSON & CLAPP, No. 38 South-st., New-York.

A.—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence to rent on the Hudson, near Scarborough depot, between Tarrytown and Sing Sing, a furnished two-story attic and basement house, 47 feet square, with water and all conveniences; farm-house, stables, ice-house, laundry, green-house, and cold grapery; fruit and shade trees. The place fronts on the river, and embraces 60 acres of land, nearly all improved, chiefly in fruit and grass, and will be rented for 18 months; an Episcopal Church within half a mile of the house. For full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front high-stoop house No. 133 West 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; if not soon rented furnished, it will be let unfurnished; the house will be put in good order for a good tenant. For further particulars apply before 9 o'clock in the morning, or after 6 o'clock in the evening, to B. HAXTUN, No. 44 West 11th-st., or during the day at No. 41 South William-st.

TO RENT—IN ASTORIA, L. I., TEN MINutes' walk from the ferry, on high ground, a new and elegant house, with all the modern improvements; barn, stable and three acres of ground, finely laid out in lawn, garden, &c., with abundance of choice fruit. Also, a neat cottage on the place. This place will be rented either furnished or unfurnished, with or without the horses and carriages, for the season or longer. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, ON the Hudson, a fine three-story frame house, about 18 rooms, with about 33 acres, suitable for gardening and grazing; fine view of the Hudson; location, about half a mile from Fort Washington Station; rent $2,000 per annum. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A HANDSOME town and country residence combined; in perfect order, with all the modern improvements; handsome grounds, coach-house, stables, &c., situated on Washington Heights, within 10 minutes' drive of the Park; rent $2,500 per year. Apply to G. A. BRADBROOK, No. 175 West 45th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—IN BROOKlyn, a two-story, basement, attic and sub-cellar brick dwelling, with water, gas and water-closets. Apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn, or to SAMUEL LEA, United States Court Building, Nos. 39 and 41 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, furnished house containing five bedrooms, bath, water-closet, kitchen, laundry, parlor and sitting-room; plenty shade and small fruit; two large vegetable gardens; within ten minutes' walk of depot; half hour's ride of New-York by two railroad lines; possession at once. FRANCIS T. WALKER, 10 Wall-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT, per month or year, on reasonable terms, in the village of Cazenovia, Madison County, N. Y. It contains thirteen neatly furnished rooms; has good garden; pleasantly situated, within five minutes' walk of Cazenovia Lake. City reference given. Address Box No. 169 Cazenovia Post Office.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, ON 5TH-AV.—AN extra and very large and elegantly furnished house, for one year, at the expiration of which period, quite likely, a further lease of one, two or three or more years can be had. Rent to a private family only $10,000 per annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 216 East 45th-st., near 3d-av., consisting of about ten rooms, basement and parlor floor; in splendid order; gas fixtures included; has all improvements and separate entrance. House private. ROBERT G. RICHARDS, No. 953 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN Brooklyn.—A very desirable, newly-furnished, three-story house, in good neighborhood, within a few minutes of Wall-st. Ferry; rent $150 per month. Apply personally, between 10 and 11 A. M., or by letter to A. J. WALKER, No. 249 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO SMALL HOUSES ON EAST 28th-st., built together on one lot, between 3d and Lexington avs., suitable only for a very small family; will be painted throughout and leased for one or more years; rent $1,200. ROBERT G. RICHARD, No. 953 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, to a private family, a first-class brown-stone front house, on Brooklyn Heights, five minutes from Fulton Ferry, with possession before the 1st of May; terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 1,258 New-York Post Office.

TO LET—BROOKLIN, 10 MINUTES' WALK from Fulton Ferry, a genteel four-story stone-front English basement house, with modern improvements; rent $1,350; to be seen between 12 and 2 o'clock. Apply to J. E. CORNELL, Court-st., corner Joralemon.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, (HAMILTON PARK.)—To rent, furnished and unfurnished, four first-class villas; gas, water, gardens, stables; adapted for Summer or Winter residence; delightfully located; very healthy; five minutes from ferry. Mr. HAMILTON, No. 26½ Broadway.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, L. I., IN THE IMmediate vicinity of the New-York and Flushing Railroad Station, a large dwelling-house, furnished, with large garden attached containing an abundance of fruit. For particulars apply at No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York, up-stairs.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED small three-story house on East 25th-st., with bay window, consisting of about ten rooms; possession April 1; between Lexington and 4th avs.; seen 12 to 2; rent $200; also one on East 16th-st., near Lexington-place; $175. ROBERT G. RICHARDS, 953 Broadway.

TO RENT—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone house, No. 99 East 60th-st., near Lexington-av., $2,400; No. 103 adjoining, nearly similar, $2,200; one in 78th-st., near 4th-av., three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,300.
R. WILLIAMSON, President Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET—TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEment houses with modern improvements, located in the City of Bergen, 15 minutes by horse cars from Jersey City ferry, Nos. 3 and 8 Belmont-place; rent $480. Apply at No. 308 West-st., Troy steamers office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET TO A strictly private family only; a four-story brown-stone house on 47th-st., and near 5th-av.; house in most splendid order and thoroughly furnished. For terms, &c., apply at No. 192 Greenwich-st., cor. Fulton.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE HANDSOMELY furnished, in first-class neighborhood, for six months or a year; rent $200 per month six months, $300 per month for the year. Address Box No. 4,376 Post Office.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop full-sized brick house in perfect repair; located on Grove-st., near Bleecker-st.; will be rented to a good tenant for one or three years at a reasonable rent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COTTAGE TO LET—ON TOWNSEND-av., Clifton, Staten Island, two minutes' walk from ferry; a very desirable cottage; neighborhood first-class. Apply to ABNER OSBORN, No. 192 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, AT PELham, Westchester County, on the Sound, a furnished house, with stable, garden, &c.; within easy distance of boats and cars. Location perfectly healthy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, L. I., A COTTAGE, with ten rooms and water-closet, and small barn; three minutes from depot, and twenty from Hunter's Point, by Flushing Railroad; rent $450. Apply at the Newtown Depot.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE DWELLING-house, No. 76 West 11th-st.; rent, $2,000; also, a furnished house at Poughkeepsie at $125 a month. For permits, apply to JOHN P. CROSBY, No. 25 Pine-st.

FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO rent, at Port Chester, near depot; nine rooms; garden, stable; one acre; well shaded; good neighborhood. L. M. DAVENPORT, No. 132 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THIRD FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 88 Jane-st., to a small American family; four rooms, two pantries and closets, water and gas, with separate meter. Inquire from 1 to 4 P. M.

THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BASEment and under-cellar house, with all improvements, No. 237 East 35th-st., to let; rent $1,200. Apply to A. TURNBULL, No. 719 6th-av.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOOD three-story high-stoop house, located on 11th-st., near 5th-av.; rent $2,500 per annum for three years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A NICE THREE-STORY HOUSE in Harlem, 121st-st., near 3d-av., in good order; water and gas; will be rented for $650 to a good tenant.
BALDWIN & IRVIN, No. 55 Liberty-st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, THE VERY DEsirable modern three-story high-stoop brick, No. 508 4th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. To be seen from 12 to 4 o'clock. Apply to owner, No. 149 West 46th-st.

OYSTER BAY.—A LARGE, FURNISHED house to rent, directly on the Bay, with stables, garden, &c. Apply to FRED. G. FOSTER, No. 12 East 15th-st.

TARRYTOWN—A FURNISHED HOUSE TO let for six months or a year; contains 13 rooms; location good; garden and stable. Address Box No. 86 Tarrytown.

TO LET—A PART OF HOUSE NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.; house well built; ceilings high. Inquire up stairs.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 22 King-st., to a small, respectable family. Inquire on premises.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION,
SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78 and 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21 & 38 BROAD-ST.,
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.
And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL-ST.,
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
No. 6 BROAD-ST.,

TO LET—AT NO. 654 BROADWAY, THE third floor, 30 by 130; has sky-light and also light from the street in the rear; freight can be received and delivered in the rear; more room can be had if desired; rent moderate to a good tenant.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

NOTICE.

The Elegant and Extensive
WAREHOUSES, OFFICES AND CELLARS
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
At Their Depot, St. John's Park,
TO RENT.

The property contains twenty large warehouses, entirely fire-proof, with steam elevators, together with fifteen commodious cellars, nine feet in height, finished in the most substantial manner.

For terms and further particulars apply on the premises, corner of Varick and Laight streets, second floor, to
JAMES A. SUYDAM.

NO. 114 LEONARD-ST., NEAR BROADway, to let.—Its very central location and nearness to Broadway make it very desirable for business use. Possession immediately. Apply to HENRY HEATH, No. 4 Bond-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND CELLAR, also the second floor with lofts, in building No. 114 Pearl-st. Apply to E. W. VAN VOORHES, Jr., No. 167 Broadway, between 12 M. and 3 P. M.

STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET—No. 426 4th-av.; has been occupied five years for a market. Inquire of A. CUMMINGS, No. 422 4th-av.

TO LET—SAIL LOFTS NOS. 84 AND 85 South-st. Inquire of EDWARD SIMPSON, No. 167 Front-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN Harlem, must have coach-house and stable, for a careful responsible family of three adults; rent not to exceed $200 per month. Address Box No. 3,398 Post Office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A FIRST-CLASS furnished house, in or near 5th-av., on accommodating terms. Address ALBERT DELEVAN, Office of the American Heat and Light Company, No. 947 Broadway.

WANTED TO RENT—A PART OF A house, 6 or 7 rooms, adapted for housekeeping, in a desirable locality; terms must be moderate. Address, with full particulars, H., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL THREE-story house, in a good neighborhood below 30th-st. Address, stating terms (which must be moderate) and location, A. M. E., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, A small furnished house, between 20th and 60th sts. Address H., City Post Office Box No. 2,007.

HOUSE WANTED—THREE OR FOUR story basement brick, central location. Address, stating full particulars, H., Post Office Box No. 1,879.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE THIRTEENTH WARD PROPERTY ON DELANCEY AND COLUMBIA STS.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:
DELANCEY-ST.—Premises No. 228, corner of Willett-st., four-story brick house and lot; new; has gas, water and sewer.
DELANCEY-ST.—Premises No. 226, adjoining, new two-story brick house; has water, gas and sewer.
DELANCEY-ST.—Premises No. 224, adjoining, four-story single tenement house, in good order; has water, gas and sewer.
DELANCEY-ST.—Premises No. 222, adjoining, four-story double tenement-house, in good order; has water, gas and sewer. Possession immediately. Fifty per cent. can remain.
COLUMBIA-ST.—Three-story and basement brick house and lot No. 14 Columbia-st., betweem Broome and Grand sts., in best order; has hard-finished walls. Possession 1st May. Half on mortgage.
Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
WESTCHESTER PROPERTY—ESTATE of Mrs. Mary P. Cornell.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock,
at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
WESTCHESTER—Six magnificent PLOTS OF GROUND in the town of Westchester County, forming part of the estate of Mrs. Mary P. Cornell, and lying on the Throg's Neck road, the road to Pelham Bridge, the Middletown road and the road to West Farms. It is beautifully laid out in plots varying from 2 acres and ¾ to 6 acres and ¾, fine soil and lovely building sites on every plot; in close proximity to Westchester Creek, at the steamboat landing.
The survey of the Portchester Railroad route is opposite this tract, and between it and Westchester Creek.
There is a dwelling-house and outbuildings on the property, fine lawn and shade trees, &c.
The old road, Leonard-st., Cornell-st. and Everett-st. intersect the property so as to present valuable fronts to every section.
Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
TWENTY-EIGHT LOTS
ON
GRAND BOULEVARD
AND
146TH-ST.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 24, 1869, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom:
11TH-AV. BOULEVARD—Four lots on the east side of 11th-av., commencing at southeast corner of 146th-st.
146TH-ST.—Twenty-four lots on the south side of 146th-st., immediately in the rear of the Boulevard; lots each 25x½ block; title perfect; ground level and free from rock; 60 per cent. can remain on mortgage.
Also,
146TH-ST.—2 lots on north side of 146th-st., commencing 375 feet east of the Grand Boulevard. Each 25x½ block.
147TH-ST.—2 lots on south side of 147th-st., immediately in the rear of the above-mentioned lots. Each 25x½ block. Title perfect. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
VILLA PLOTS IN WESTCHESTER.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:
WESTCHESTER—6 magnificent plots of ground in the town of Westchester, Westchester County, forming part of the estate of Mrs. Mary P. Cornell, and lying on the Throg's Neck road, the road to Pelham Bridge, the Middletown road and the road to West Farms. It is beautifully laid out in plots, varying from 2¾ acres to 6¾ acres; fine soil and lovely building sites on every plot; in close proximity to Westchester Creek, at the steamboat landing. The survey of the Portchester Railroad route is opposite this tract, and between it and Westchester Creek. There is a dwelling-house and outbuildings on the property, fine lawn and shade trees, &c. The old road, Leonard-st., Cornell-st. and Everett-st. intersect the property so as to present valuable fronts to every section. Maps at 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:
HANDSOME HOUSE ON 77TH-ST., FOR SALE.
EAST 77TH-ST.—Three-story high-stoop Philadelphia brick house and lot on north side of 77th-st., about 200 feet east of 3d-av.; lot 25x100.2; house 20x40, with alley-way 5 feet wide leading to the rear, with brown-stone arch and iron grate.
The house has ornamental brown-stone trimmings, was built by the owner for his own use, has independent walls and contains all the modern improvements. On the rear of the lot is a small two-story frame house.
Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer
VALUABLE 3D-AV. AND CLINTON-ST. PROPERTY.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:
3D-AV.—4 lots s. w. corner 3d-av. and 58th-st., each 25 by 95, (corner 25.5,) excavated and ready for building.
Also,
CLINTON-ST.—The plot of ground No. 13 Clinton-st., on the south side, 146 feet from Houston-st., 29 feet by 64, with an L in the rear, 75 by 36, on which are one four-story and two two-story buildings, now occupied as a brewery, and a front house, almost new, three-stories.
Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneers.
CENTRAL PARK LOTS.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:
6TH-AV.—Four lots on the east side of 6th-av., commencing 60.5 ft. south of 54th-st.
54TH-ST.—Two lots on south side, adjoining the above-mentioned lots. The situation of the above is very fine in regard to the improvements around it. Right grade for building. Title perfect. Sixty per cent. can remain.
59TH-ST.—One Park lot on 59th-st., 100 feet west of 6th-av., directly opposite the Park. Size, 25x100.5.
58TH-ST.—One lot directly in rear of the above, on the north side of 58th-st., 25x100.5.
Sixty per cent. can remain on mortgage. The title is perfect.
58TH-ST.—Two lots south side 58th-st.; one of them 125 feet, and the other 200 feet east of 7th-av.; each lot 25 by 100.5.
Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

SUPREME COURT.—ABRAM B. BAYLIS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM L. SKIDMORE, executor, &c., and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court made in the above-entitled action, I, DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., the referee named in said judgment, will expose to sale at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of March, 1869, at twelve o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, the following-described lands and premises, namely: All those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land situate, lying and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New-York, on the westerly side of the Fourth-avenue, late the Bowery, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, that is to say: beginning at the southwesterly corner of the Fourth-avenue, late the Bowery, and Thirteenth-street, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of Thirteenth-street, one hundred feet and eight inches to the easterly side of a lot of land conveyed by the executors of John G. Caster, deceased, to Jonathan Hunt, thence running southerly along the said last-mentioned line seventy-three feet to the northerly line of a lot of land conveyed by the said executors to Jeremiah Skidmore, thence running easterly along the said last-mentioned line ninety-nine feet and eight inches to the westerly line of the Fourth-avenue, late Bowery, and thence running northerly along said westerly line of the Fourth-avenue, late Bowery, seventy-two feet and six inches to the place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to said party of the first part by Stuart F. Randolph, of the City of New-York, merchant, by deed dated 1st day of May, 1849, and recorded in the office of Register for the City and County of New-York, in liber 521 of Conveyances, page 234, May 1, 1849, at thirty minutes past 2 P. M.—Dated New-York, March 5, 1869.
DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Referee,
No. 79 Nassau-st.
VAN COTT, WINSLOW & VAN COTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 15 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
FIFTH-AV. AND CENTRAL PARK LOTS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway;
5TH-AV., SOUTHEAST CORNER 63D-ST.—1 lot.
63D-ST., SOUTH SIDE, 100 FEET EAST OF 5TH-AV.—4 lots.
TERMS OF SALE.
Two-thirds of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at the auctioneers' office.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXTRA LARGE PLOT, NOS. 63, 65, 67 AND 69 CROSBY-ST., FORMERLY THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 24, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
CROSBY-ST.—The valuable plot of ground, 72 by 100 feet, with four-story and basement brick buildings, Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., formerly the New-York Medical College, and recently occupied by Messrs. Phelan & Collender; in good order, contains a fine steam engine and boiler, 35-horse power, nearly new; Otis' patent hoisting apparatus; is heated by the exhaust steam with new heating pipes; also, a new and large fire-proof vault, with all the necessary fire-proof doors, and well ventilated, being built within three years, at a cost of $5,000. Possession of first and second floors and basement, May 1, 1869. Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps at the auctioneers' office.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
NO. 17 BEACH-ST., NEAR WEST BROADWAY.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:
BEACH-ST.—The valuable lot with the three-story brick building No. 17 Beach-st., north side, between West Broadway and Varick-st., and near the Hudson River Railroad Depot; lot 20x69 feet 1 inch.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
CORNER LOT ON PARK-AV.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:
PARK-AV.—The valuable lot on the southeasterly corner of Park or 4th-av. and East 37th-st., 24.9x80 feet.
Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired.
Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE.—BY ORDER OF the Supreme Court, southwest corner of Lexington-av. and 53d-st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:
LEXINGTON-AV.—The desirable three-story and basement brick store and dwelling, 25.5x46 feet, southwest corner Lexington-av. and 53d-st.; the above is in good repair; lot 25.5x90 feet. Terms cash.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT—SALE IN PARTITION.
JOSEPH MCGUIRE
will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., Referee,
ON TUESDAY, March 23, 1869.
At 12 o'clock noon,
the following valuable real estate, situated in the City of New-York:
No. 75 South-st., corner Maiden-lane, with four-story brick building.
Nos. 44 and 46 Pearl-st., with five-story brick double building.
No. 104 Broad-st., with five-story brick building.
Nos. 474 and 476 Water-st., each with three-story brick building.
No. 217 Cherry-st., with 2½-story dwelling-house.
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 East Broadway, subject to a lease calling for removal of buildings at expiration thereof.
Also,
ON FRIDAY, March 26, 1869,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Rotunda of the Court House, in the City of Brooklyn,
No. 229 Adelphi-st., with three-story sub-cellar and basement brick dwelling-house, with court-yard in front, 20x40.0½x126.8.
Also,
ON SATURDAY, March 27, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at Remsen's Hotel, in the village of Jamaica, County of Queens, two acres and eight rods of land, situated at the village of Woodhaven.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., Auctioneer.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., AUCtioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st., N. Y.—THURSDAY, March 25, 1869, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.—Positive sale of about 60 desirable lots and a fine mansion and water-front, at
BERGEN POINT,
N. J., twenty-five minutes from New-York by Central Railroad, N. J. These lots are, without doubt, the most valuable in all Bergen Point, and comprise the entire front between 1st and 2d sts. and Avenue B; 100 feet wide, the Boulevard of Hudson County; the residence is a large 3-story mansion, 30x40, wing 20x25, extension 16x20, containing fifteen rooms; piazzas 10 feet wide and round cap, flat roof with cupola; grounds comprise about 2 acres, nicely improved, with fine lawn, shade, garden, and great abundance of fruit; large barn, new coach-house, wood-house, arbors, &c., &c. This property is unexceptionable in every respect, and is in thorough order; the fences are entirely new, and the buildings have been recently painted. Together with this mansion will be sold a valuable water-front of 50 feet, adjoining the Central Railroad docks filled in 100 feet from shore line, 150 feet of heavy sea wall. For maps and full particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st., N. Y.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
BOULEVARD LOTS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
BOULEVARD—Four lots northwest corner of the Boulevard and 100th-st.
100TH-ST.—Four lots north side 100th-st., 100 feet west of the Boulevard.
101ST-ST.—Four lots south side 101st-st., 100 feet west of the Boulevard.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 40 VANDEWATER-ST., AND LOTS ON 54TH-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Henry Youngs, deceased:
VANDEWATER-ST.—The two-story and attic brick house and lot, situate on south side of Vandewater-st., 68.5 ft. west of Pearl-st., and known as No. 40. Lot 21.1 feet front, 21.5 feet rear, 35.11 feet on the west side, and 34.6 feet on the east side.
54TH-ST.—2 lots, situate on the south side of 54th-st., 225 feet east of 7th-av., each 25x100.5.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
THIRTY-FIVE PLOTS AT SAUGATUCK, CONN.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:
SAUGATUCK, CONN.—Thirty-five plots of beautiful land at Saugatuck, (West Port Station,) Conn., embracing some of the finest building sites in this remarkably healthy and picturesque country, in close proximity to the New-Haven Railroad, and fronting on Elm and West sts., and on Davenport-av. The dimensions of the plots are generally 31 feet by 102; some of them 35 feet and 32 feet by depths varying from 115 to 154 feet. Its accessibility to this City, the loveliness of its situation and its proverbial salubrity.
Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
COUNTRY SEAT AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:
HUNTINGTON, L. I.—A plot of ground on the main road at Huntington, L. I., containing 2½ acres, all in very choice fruit in fine bearing; situate within one-half mile of the centre of the village, and one mile from railroad depot. On the premises are a fine dwelling-house, nearly new, and outbuildings in complete order; ice pond, fine spring and well of water, &c. For particulars, see handbills at No. 77 Cedar-st.

JUSTUS M. PHELPS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.
PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st., will sell at auction, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, 24th March, at 12 o'clock M., the valuable house and lot on the Terrace, at New-Brighton, owned by John Whittemore, Esq. House frame, filled in with brick, built in the best manner, with modern conveniences; 45x50 feet; two stories and attic; fifteen rooms, besides closets, pantries, &c. Lot 150x200, with stable, fruits, garden, &c. Altogether one of the most attractive and desirable situations on the north shore of the island.
Sale absolute. Terms and further particulars at the office of auctioneers.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR the City and County of New-York.—MARIA N. LITTLEFIELD against WILLIAM F. MORGAN and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of this Court, made in the above entitled action and bearing date the 11th day of March, 1869, I, the undersigned referee, in said judgment named, will sell at public auction on the 5th day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, the following described premises: All those four certain lots or parcels of land at Harlem, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, in the block between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth (128th) and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth (129th) streets and the Fourth (4th) and Fifth (5th) avenues, commencing at a point on the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth (129th) street, at its intersection with the westerly line of Fourth (4th) avenue, and running thence westerly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth (129th) street one hundred (100) feet, thence southerly and parallel with Fourth-avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches (99 11-12) to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street one hundred (100) feet to the westerly line of Fourth-avenue, (as widened;) and thence northerly along the westerly line of Fourth-avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches (99 11-12) to the place of beginning; each of said lots taking One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street line as the front, being twenty-five (25) feet in width in front and rear, and ninety-nine feet eleven inches, (99 11-12,) or half the block in depth on each side.—Dated New-York, March 11, 1869.
THOMAS H. LANDON, Referee.
I. T. WILLIAMS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

AT STAMFORD, CONN., ON SATURDAY, March 20, 1869, 2 o'clock P. M., D. H. CLARK will sell at auction, on the premises, the valuable property owned and occupied by W. C. Ginn, and located west side Smith's-av., Clark's Hill, village of Stamford, consisting of three acres of choice land, 425 feet front, with new, commodious house, 43 feet square, containing 20 rooms, and especially adapted for a boarding-house, school or gentleman's residence; situation beautifully elevated, commanding a fine view of village, country and Long Island Sound, and in a desirable location, rapidly filling up with first-class residences, affording persons wishing to locate, or invest, an opportunity seldom offered, as the property cannot fail to increase in value rapidly the next few years; an abundance of fruit trees and small fruit of all kinds, and excellent water on the premises; will be sold together or in lots to suit purchasers; house furnished or unfurnished; change of business cause of selling. Terms easy and made known at sale. Stage at depot to take passengers to property on arrival of 1:11 and 1:41 train from New-York, free of charge. If stormy the next fair day.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE
Of the balance of the
VAN MATER ESTATE,
Consisting of
FIVE HUNDRED DESIRABLE LOTS
AT MASPETH,
By JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneer
On THURSDAY, March 25, 1869,
At 12 o'clock M., at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

CLERKS, MECHANICS,
and others of small means, wishing to purchase lots and build themselves homes, will find the
VAN MATER PROPERTY
the best suited to their wants of any that has been offered this Spring—and should not fail to make a thorough examination of every lot before the sale. Do not forget that
SEVENTY PER CENT. CAN REMAIN THREE YEARS.

MASPETH
is not a new place; there are over a hundred houses, stores, hotels, &c., on the lots of this estate, already sold.

A new Methodist Church has just been finished on Perry-av., and a new Public School is being built on the corner of Perry and Cleremont avs.

Maspeth is much nearer the business part of New-York than Newtown, East New-York, Flatbush, Bay Ridge or Yorkville, being only a little over
THREE MILES FROM THE FERRIES
to 34th-st., 23d-st., 10th-st., Houston-st., Grand-st., James-slip and Roosevelt-st.

THE TRACK IS LAID
FOR THE NEWTOWN AND MASPETH HORSE RAILROAD,
from Grand and North 2d-st. ferries, through Maspeth-av., in front of the property, on which cars will, probably, be running early in the Summer.

THE DE KALB-AV. RAILROAD
from Fulton ferry, has a charter for an extension to Newtown, also passing through Maspeth-av.

A new road is now being built to Newtown, crossing the property now offered, on which it is proposed to build a horse railroad.

MASPETH is located between the South Side and Flushing Railroads, being about half a mile from Winfield and Fresh Pond, and the Van Mater property is only a few hundred feet from Maspeth stations on the Flushing and South Side railroad.

Being just outside the City limits, the taxes are nominal, amounting to less than fifty cents each lot, per annum.

These lots will be sold for lower prices than are being paid for lots no better located at East New-York, a mile and a half further from the ferries, and they will be worth more than the East New-York lots as soon as the horse cars are started.

To reach the property take the North 2d or Grand st. cars from either of the Williamsburg ferries to Bushwick, and there take the Maspeth and Newtown stage; or, take the Flushing Railroad, leaving James-slip at 7, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 2, 5 and 6 P. M.; or 34th-st. at 6, 7:15, 9:45, 11:45 A. M.; 2:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:40, 10:30 P. M., to Maspeth Station.

Returning, leave Maspeth at 5:53, 7:08, 9:13, 11:13 A. M.; 1:13, 3:43, 6:13, 7:21, 9:55 P. M.

Free tickets and maps at offices of
JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York;
No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
MALLORY & BLACKWELL,
No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
TUESDAY, MARCH 23,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE,
BY ORDER OF
GEORGE A. POWERS, ESQ.,
R. and Wm. M. Ingraham, Attorneys,
200 VALUABLE LOTS SITUATED ON FLATBUSH, ATLANTIC, FOURTH, GRAND AND FRANKLIN AVS., STATE, PACIFIC, DEAN, ATLANTIC AND DEGRAW STS., and CLOVE PLACE.
THE BEST BUSINESS PROPERTY in BROOKLYN WILL BE INCLUDED IN THIS SALE, WHICH WILL BE ABSOLUTE IN EVERY PARTICULAR.
NOT A SINGLE LOT WILL BE BOUGHT IN BY OR IN BEHALF OF THE OWNER.
FLATBUSH-AV. and Atlantic-st., west side, commencing at the junction, running thence south—seven splendid lots, each having two fronts. The lot at the junction has a front of 50 feet on Flatbush-av., and 60 feet 3 inches on Atlantic-st. It is one of the finest business stands in the city.
FLATBUSH-AV., east side, 170 feet south of junction with Atlantic-st., 7 lots.
ATLANTIC-ST., west side, 120 feet south of junction with Flatbush-av., 4 lots.
FLATBUSH-AV., west side, 55 feet north of 5th-av., 7 lots.
PACIFIC-ST., southwest side, commencing at the west side of Flatbush-av., thence northwest, 3 lots.
DEAN-ST., north side, 88 feet northwest of 5th-av., 1 lots.
FLATBUSH-AV., west side, and Pacific-st., east side, splendid lot at the junction, having a front on Flatbush-av. of 101.3 feet, and on Pacific-st. of 85.9.
FLATBUSH-AV., adjoining above, 2 desirable lots running through to Pacific-st.
STATE-ST., west side, directly opposite Flatbush-av. and 400 feet south of Powers-st., 4 lots.
PACIFIC-ST., west side, 183.2 feet north of Flatbush av., 1 lot.
FOURTH-AV., Boulevard and Pacific-st., southeast corner, 5 lots.
FOURTH-AV., Boulevard, east side, 80 feet west of Dean-st., 1 lot.
FOURTH-AV., northwest side, entire front, between Pacific and Dean sts., 7 lots.
ATLANTIC-AV. Boulevard, north side, commencing at the west side of Franklin-av., and running west, 11 lots, including the valuable corner; six of the above run through to Clove-place.
DEGRAW-ST., north side, commencing at west side of Franklin-av., and running west, 24 lots, including the corner.
DEGRAW-ST., south side, 490 feet west of Franklin av., 5 lots and gores.
FRANKLIN-AV., west side, 21 feet north of Degraw st., 2 lots.
FRANKLIN-AV. and Degraw-st., northeast corner, 1 lot.
FRANKLIN-AV. and Degraw-st., northwest corner, lots.
DEGRAW-ST. and Perry-av., southeast corner, 1 lot.
DEGRAW-ST., south side, 24 feet east of Perry-av., lots.
PERRY-AV. and Degraw-st., northeast corner, 1 lot.
PERRY-AV., east side, 23 feet north of Degraw-st., 1 lots.
DEGRAW-ST., north side, 100 feet east of Perry-av., 1 lots.
DEGRAW-ST., and Rogers-av., northwest corner, 1 lot.
ROGERS-AV., west side, 21 feet north of Degraw-st., 1 lots.
GRAND-AV., west side, 217 feet south of Park-av., 1 lot and 4 rear lots.
GRAND-AV., west side, 367 feet south of Park-av., 1 lot and 8 rear lots.
GRAND-AV., west side, 492 feet south of Park-av., 1 lot and 3 rear lots.
GRAND-AV., west side, 152 feet south of Flushing-av., 1 lot and 13 rear lots.
The lots on Grand-av. are admirably adapted for any large manufacturing business.
FLUSHING-AV., south side, 25 feet east of Ryerson-st., 2 lots.
Terms—60 per cent. may remain on mortgage.
Maps at offices of auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn. Also, at office of R. & Wm. M. Ingraham, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
POSITIVE PARTITION SALE,
No. 57 Warren-st.,
TO CLOSE AN UNDIVIDED INTEREST
JOHNSON & MILLER
Will sell at auction,
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
THE VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, No. 57 WARREN-ST., s. s., 75 ft. east of College-place. Three-story and basement brick building and lot, 25x87.6.
Maps are now ready at the office of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR the City and County of New-York.—MARIA N. LITTLEFIELD against CAROLINE L. MORGAN and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of this Court made in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of March, 1869, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, on the 5th day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, the following-described premises: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, (129th,) distant one hundred (100) feet westerly from the westerly side of Fourth (4th) avenue, thence southerly parallel with said avenue one hundred (100) feet, thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street (129th) forty feet, thence northerly parallel with said avenue one hundred (100) feet to the southerly side of said One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, (129th,) thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street (129th) forty feet to the place of beginning.—Dated March 11, 1869.
THOMAS H. LANDON, Referee.
I. T. WILLIAMS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
On FRIDAY, March 26,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:
By order of the heirs of Helena Herman, deceased. The valuable lot of land, with the two three-story brick dwelling-houses thereon erected, (front and rear,) situated on the south side of 6th-st., between Avenues B and C, now known as No. 632, formerly No. 199 6th-st.
For map or further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., or to WM. & A. W. LOWEREE, Attorneys, No. 96 Warren-st., New-York City.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON NORTHWEST CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND 66TH-ST., OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
8TH-AV.—Six lots situate on the westerly side of 8th-av., commencing on the northwesterly corner of 66th-st., and opposite Central Park. These lots have one of the finest views on the west side of the Central Park, and are ready for immediate improvement. The title is indisputable, having been in possession of the present owner for seventeen years.
Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & P. R. WILKINS will sell MONDAY, March 22, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 15 lots on the north side of 83d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Also, in rear of above, on 84th-st., 15 lots. Both streets are curbed, flagged and lighted with gas, being all ready to build on. Also, 4 lots on the north side of 66th-st., with 7 on the south side, commencing 150 feet east of Boulevard, between 8th-av. and Boulevard. Also, 8 lots south side of 108th-st., 200 feet west of 8th-av., running to New-av., which will take 30 feet off, forming a fine front on the avenue. All the above are very desirable. Terms easy.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
BOULEVARD AND UP-TOWN LOTS.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No 111 Broadway:
DRIVE, OR BOULEVARD.—Four lots northwest corner of the Drive, or Boulevard, and 98th-st., each 25x100, (corner 25.11.)
98TH-ST.—Thirteen lots on north side of 98th-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av., each 25 by various depths, from 113 to 129.6.
107TH-ST.—Four lots north side of 107th-st., 100 feet west of 10th-av., each 25 by half the block.
108TH-ST.—Four lots directly in rear of the last described, on south side of 108th-st., and of same dimensions.
MADISON-AV.—Two lots on east side of Madison-av., next to northeast corner of 44th-st., each 25x100. 60 per cent. on mortgage.
75TH-ST.—Two lots north side, about 134 feet east of Riverside Park. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE CHURCH—14TH-st., opposite Academy of Music, Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge.—Services 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Sunday School 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Rev. W. A. MATSON, D. D., will preach at 7½ P. M. Easter anniversary of Sunday School, Sunday, March 28, 4 P. M.

ST. TIMOTHY'S P. E. CHURCH.—(Entrances on 56th and 57th sts., west of 8th-av.) WEEK BEFORE EASTER, besides the daily morning service at 10 o'clock, there will be a sermon on GOOD FRIDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and on every evening at 8 o'clock.
MONDAY—Rev. WILLIAM A. MCVICKAR. Subject—*Christ's Valuation of the Soul.*
TUESDAY—Rev. Dr. BEACH. Subject—*The Trial Before Pontius Pilate.*
WEDNESDAY—Rev. CLARENCE BUEL.
THURSDAY—Rev. Dr. STAUNTON. Subject—*The Triumphs of the Cross.*
GOOD FRIDAY—Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG. Subject—*The Three Crosses.*
SATURDAY—(Easter Even)—Rev. Prof. SEYMOUR, D. D. Subject—*Christ's Descent Into Hell.*
GEORGE JARVIS GEER, D. D., Rector.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-st., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M. and 3 P. M. for deaf mutes, and Rev. H. H. COLE at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. On MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY before Easter there will be services at 8, 12 and 7½. At the evening services there will be sermons by Rev. Drs. DIX, DUNHAM, PRICE and FORBES. GOOD FRIDAY, services at 7½ and 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. for deaf mutes, and 7½ P. M.; at the latter Rev. SAMUEL COOK, D.D., will preach. Easter Even, services at 8, 12 and 5.

COURSE OF SERMONS IN BEHALF of the Free Church Reading-Room and the objects associated with it:
Sermon, March 21, in Trinity Chapel—*Review and Object of the Movements in the Church*, by Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., of Christ Church.
Sermon, April 4, in the Church of the Transfiguration—*The Protestant Episcopal Church: Her Practice as Contrasted with Her Faith*, by Rev. C. M. PARKMAN.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, formerly at 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, now worshiping at Somerville Hall, corner of 14th-st. and 5th-av. MORNING service at 10½; EVENING service at 7½; Sunday School at 9 A. M. Seats free. Strangers invited. Rev. URIAH SCOTT, Rector.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—The New-York and Brooklyn Local Preachers' Association will conduct the services MORNING and EVENING. Sermon at 10½ A. M. by Rev. JAMES MCGEE, of Brooklyn. Addresses at 7½ P. M. All local preachers and the public generally are invited. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching in the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and by the associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD at 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching also at the Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts. at 3 o'clock, and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, CORNER of Henry and Scammel sts.—Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector preaches in the MORNING. Subject—*The Practical and Devotional Elements of the Church.* Rev. W. H. COOKE, Assistant Minister of Trinity Parish, preaches in the EVENING. Subject—*The Church of Christ the Realization of the Figurative Church of Israel.*

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Divine Service on SUNDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ A. M., in the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary. A sermon will be preached by Rev. A. GORY, from France.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 18.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder W. S. CAMPBELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subjects—*Prophecy on the near Coming of Christ*, and *the More Excellent Life to be Obtained at His Coming.* Seats free.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN Church of the Holy Trinity, on 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—The rite of Confirmation will be administered on SUNDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ A. M. Evening service at 7½.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS—Large chapel of the University, Washington-square. Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M., and adult Bible class at 4 P. M. Free seats. Special attention and cordial invitation to strangers.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of Sea and Land, corner Market and Henry sts., preaching by Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All seamen, and those residing in the lower part of the City, are invited to attend. Seats all free.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The evening service will be followed by a prayer meeting. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st., Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rector, Rev. T. K. CONRAD, D. D., Associate Rector.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats on application to the sexton.

THE FALLACIOUS TEACHING THAT Protestantism is a failure, and that the last 300 years have been the real dark ages of the Church, will be controverted in the Protestant Episcopal Free Church of Our Lord, corner 8th-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Divine service SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; the Rector, Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR, will preach. In the evening the Right Rev. Bishop POTTER will administer the rite of confirmation; service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHRIST'S PRAYER FOR THE Dead and Living.—A sermon on the above subject by Rev. WILLIAM I. LOOMIS, Pastor of the Antioch Baptist Church, No. 264 Bleecker-st., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Morning service at the usual hour; seats free. All are invited.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Evening subject—*Heaven—What shall we be there?* Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

ST. PETER'S, WEST 20TH-ST.—THE Rector, Rev. Dr. BEACH, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Subject—*The Evil Results which have been Produced by the Divisions Among Christians, and How they are to be Removed.* Service to begin at 7½ o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH Church, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—the original permanent mission at the Points—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. The public are invited.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. REFORMED Church, west of 8th-av., Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor. Sabbath services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY EVENING the third in the series of Bible biography. Subject—*Enoch.*

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, Madison-av., corner 47th st. Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and at 3½ P. M. Sunday school at 2 o'clock P. M.

THE NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGAtional Church, Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor, has removed to Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Preaching on the SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. Seats free.

ADVENT MEETINGS AND LOVE Feast.—Elder S. T. VANDERBECK, of Hackensack, N. J., will lead the Love Feast at the Church No. 138 West 24th-st. at 3 o'clock P. M., and will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

COMING TO ZION—BISHOP SNOW, OF the Second Advent Church, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Gathering of Israel to Jerusalem.*—Mic. ii., 12, 13.

LEE-AV. REFORMED CHURCH, Brooklyn, E. D.—Rev. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D., of Washington, D. C., will preach in this Church SUNDAY, (21st,) morning and evening, at the usual hours, corner Lee-av. and Hewes-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

DUANE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Hudson-st., near Spring.—Divine services on SUNDAY, the 21st, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7 P. M., conducted by the "Praying Band," Brother SAMUEL HALSTED, leader. Come and welcome.

REV. DR. TYNG, OF ST. GEORGE'S Church, will preach at the opening services of the Church of the Mediator, in Hlasko Hall, southeast corner of 34th-st. and 6th-av., (entrance on 34th-st.,) on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

THE SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Young People's Prayer Meeting of Spring-st. Church, near Varick-st., will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, March 21, at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

REV. W. H. PENDLETON, PASTOR of 53d-st. Baptist Church, having returned to the City, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, and administer the ordinance of baptism in the evening.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will give the second lecture of his course on SUNDAY EVENING, March 21, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Denying Christ.* The public are invited.

AT COOPER INSTITUTE, IN THE large hall, free preaching on SUNDAY, March 21, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. JOSEPH H. ALLEN. All persons are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. DR. MONTGOMERY WILL preach in St. George's Chapel, No. 408 East 19th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, March 21, at 7½ o'clock. Collection for P. E. Orphan Asylum.

FORTIETH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, near Lexington-av., Rev. J. E. ANNAN, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

THE CHURCH COMMITTEE OF THE Young Men's Christian Association will hold a meeting at the rooms THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock; an interesting occasion may be anticipated.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening, a Palm Sunday Sermon.

REV. S. A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.; Sunday School at 2.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, corner of Broadway and 37th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach.

WANTED—TO HIRE OR PURCHASE a pew in a Protestant Episcopal Church near 34th-st., where the services of the Church are conducted same as during the past 300 years; no candles, no choral service, no incense, no gaudy robes, no processions or other Romish mummery or nonsense. Address REFORMATION, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker. No. 276 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOciation, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st.—Monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Young men and the public generally invited.
L. BOLTON BANGS, Recording Secretary.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church.—God permitting, services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening subject—*The So-called Religion of Humanity is no Religion at all, and Worse Than None.*

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Preaching on SABBATH, by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. D. MATHEWS, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Prayer meeting at 7½. Sabbath Schools at 9 and 2.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOciety, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

REV. DR. WASHBURNE, RECTOR OF Calvary Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, March 21, in the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av., before the Young Men's Association of the parish.

LAY PREACHING—ADDRESSES BY business men will be given at Brookes' Assembly Rooms, No. 361 Broome-st.; at 81st-st., near Broadway, and at Bethesda Chapel, No. 501 3d-av., at 3½ o'clock P. M. SUNDAY. Seats free; all are invited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant middle-aged woman, of long experience as ladies' sick nurse; would like a few more engagements or to take care of an invalid lady; has the best City references. Call for one week at 402 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; has a little girl 8 years old; would like to have her with me; good reference given. Call at No. 813 3d-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMpetent girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do the chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 337 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMpetant young woman as laundress; would do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small private family; no objection to country; good reference. Call at No. 337 East 21st-st., in bakery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH WOMAN, (Protestant,) a situation as infant's nurse; can take full charge night and day, and bring it up on the bottle; is a good seamstress; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as waitress; good City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 439 West 26th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COOK, A situation in a private family; is a thorough cook, of both meats and pastries; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as wet nurse; has a flow of good healthy milk and plenty of it. Call for two days at No. 161 West 27th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and plain seamstress; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 401 West 25th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD cook in a private family; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 159 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., Room No. 7.

WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSMAKER, A few more engagements in families by the day or week; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 255 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, a few more engagements by the day; best of reference if required. Address Miss O'BRIEN, Station G.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; reference if required. Call at No. 403 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands French and American cooking; is a good baker; good reference. Call at No. 117 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, THE work of one or two families more, by the day or week; is a Protestant, with City reference. Call for two days at No. 527 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced laundress in a first-class private family; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 446 4th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation to do cooking; no objection to do plain washing; best City reference. Call at No. 310 East 49th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman, who wishes to do the housework in a small family; satisfactory City reference. Address or apply to No. 514 East 14th-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as first-class chambermaid and waitress. Call for two days at her last employer's, No. 154 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH girl as nurse and seamstress; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 61 4th-av., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant, as laundress; City reference. Can be seen from 10 to 12, at office No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable girl; best of City reference. Call at No. 224 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan girl as child's nurse. Apply at No. 316 East 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant laundress in a first-class private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 582 Hudson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR HOUSEwork. Apply at No. 106 Mulberry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress. Call at No. 28 West 13th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Inst., 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man who has no family as gardener; understands the care of green-house, flowers, fruits, raising of vegetables and the care of a gentleman's place in general; wife would do the washing for the family; would prefer a cottage; has good reference. Address for three days J. B. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a respectable single man; is an experienced groom and careful driver; good lawn and vegetable gardener; can milk and knows his business thoroughly; twelve years' City reference. Address D. S., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PLACE AS COACHMAN OR groom; is a married man; has best references; is truly sober and honest; City or country; country preferred. Call till April 1 to present and last employer's office, No. 19 South-st., New-York City, or address JOHN BURNS, Norwalk Post Office, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced gardener; competent to take charge of a first-class place; has many years' experience with glass culture, as well as with outdoor vines and fruit, and has cultivated a vegetable garden for a large family. Apply at seed store, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as groom and assistant gardener, or to drive if required, and to make himself generally useful; country preferred; reference if required. Address THOMAS CONNOLLY, No. 15 Spruce-st., New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a young married Scotchman; understands the business thoroughly, and the management of a gentleman's place; best of reference. Address, for one week, W. M. K., Box No. 71 Nyack Post Office, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; good City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class man, (English;) married; no incumbrance; refers to present and past employers. Inquire at Mr. Lancaster's, No. 419 Broadway, Mr. McNicols', 23 East 12th-st., or at stable, 150 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man; understands both branches thoroughly; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address T. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class man, (German;) understands his business thoroughly; a good City driver; careful and obliging; has good references. Call or address M. H., No. 322 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man who understands his business thoroughly and can produce the best City reference. Can be seen for three days at harness-maker's, No. 66 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant married man as coachman or assistant gardener; can give the best of City references as to character, capability, &c. Call or address F. L., No. 111 Mercer-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a married man; no incumbrance; will make himself generally useful; has the best of reference; his last employer can be seen. Address T. R., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman, with good reference; no objection to the country. Address T. B., No. 590 8th-av., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a single man; understands both branches thoroughly; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address A. B., Box 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who understands his business; in City or country; good reference from his last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY PART OF the United States to sell the great European Velocipede, "The Rantoone:" capital required, $500 and upward. W. POMEROY, No. 484 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO SMART, energetic, experienced canvassers; to such good inducements will be offered. Apply at once at No. 16 Beach-st., or address J. F. TENNEY.

WANTED—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITress with reference. S. C. KEYES, foot of 84th-st., East River.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Mar. 20
ST. LAURENT.......LEMAIRE..SATURDAY, April 3
LAFAYETTE.........ROUSSAU..SATURDAY, April 17
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT..SATURDAY, May 1

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, 20th March, at 10 o'clock.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CHINA..........WEDNESDAY..........March 24
SIBERIA........WEDNESDAY..........March 31
CUBA...........SATURDAY...........April 3
SCOTIA.........WEDNESDAY..........April 7
AUSTRALASIAN...WEDNESDAY..........April 14
JAVA...........WEDNESDAY..........April 21

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin.........$130 | Second Cabin..........$80
Cabin to Paris....................$145
No steerage passengers carried.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

IOWA..........Mar. 20 | INDIA..........April 10
COLUMBIA......Mar. 27 | CALEDONIA......April 17
EUROPA........April 3 | BRITANNIA......April 24

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
PALMYRA......Mar. 25 | ALEPPO..........April 8
HECLA........April 1 | TARIFA..........April 15
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin..............................$80 Gold.
Steerage...........................$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons.........March 31, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons.........April 7, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO, 3,016 tons.........April 14, at 8 A. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons.........April 21, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,965 tons.........April 28, at 4 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE..............(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE...................(Currency)..$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE via Nassau...Mar. 25
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE..................April 1
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS...............April 8
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.
CITY OF LIMERICK..........................April 14
CITY OF DUBLIN............................May 12
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

From New-York.		From Antwerp.	
Cabin...	$100, Currency	Cabin..........	$80, Gold
Steerage...	35, Currency	Steerage..........	35, Gold

For further information apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP ERIN, WEBSTER,
Will leave SATURDAY, March 20, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. —Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE...Saturday, Mar. 20, 11 A. M.
KANGAROO, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Mar. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, Mar. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, April 3, 11 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin........	$100	Steerage..........	$35
To London........	105	To London..........	40
To Paris........	115	To Paris..........	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool........	$80	Liverpool..........	$30
Halifax........	20	Halifax..........	$15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer...	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer...	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Cabin.

Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
MARCH 20—RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Steamer leaving March 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco April 3, for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer RISING STAR received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, March 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA,
Carrying the United States Mails.
The well-known sidewheel steamship
RAPIDAN,
F. G. MALLORY, Commander,
is now receiving freight, and will leave Pier No. 36 North River on
SATURDAY, March 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.
BIENVILLE follows..........................April 3
DE SOTO follows............................April 10
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 10 A. M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN..........March 30
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS.................April 19
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, March. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL.....VAILL..SATURDAY, M'ch 20
GEO. WASHINGTON, GAGER..SATURDAY, M'ch 27
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING,
FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS,
Compiled and published by the American Shipmasters' Association, is now ready. Applications for subscription to the book to be addressed to
R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.,
No. 62 Liberty-st.
All other communications to
J. H. UPTON, No. 51 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
Three times a week,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
and SATURDAYS.
The steamships,
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 20, from Pier No. 8, North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, March 20, from Pier No. 13, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 23, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, THURSDAY, March 25, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON,
VIA KEY WEST.
FREIGHT TAKEN AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
The favorite steamship
TYBEE,
Captain E. A. DELANOY,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on SATURDAY, March 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. Also, goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without commission.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer
ALABAMA, Capt. LIMEBURNER,
On SATURDAY, March 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at ower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, RYDER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, March 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15.
Bills of lading signed to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail April 1.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEpot foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.
8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 233 Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
10 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.
3:30 P.M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping cars every day, except Saturdays, without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train wil run on Sundays.
11 P.M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Leave Roosevelt-st. Ferry, New-York, 8:30 A. M.; mail train, 3:15 P. M.; express for Sayville, Patchogue, &c., 4:15 P. M.; accommodation for Islip and 5:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Leave Islip, 6:30 A. M., accommodation, and Sayville, 7:30 A. M., express, and 12:50 mail. Leave Jamaica, 7:30, 8:35, 9:30 A. M. and 3:09 P. M.
R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays, only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON,
NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE
COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1869. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

THE STEAMER SEA BIRD WILL leave New-York, foot of Watts-st., for Shrewsbury and Long Branch,
AS FOLLOWS:

NEW-YORK.			RED BANK.		
Saturday,	Mch. 13,	3 P.M.	Monday,	Mch. 15,	8 A.M.
Tuesday,	Mch. 16,	9 A.M.	Wed'sday,	Mch. 17,	9 A.M.
Thursday,	Mch. 18,	10 A.M.	Friday,	Mch. 19,	9 A.M.
Saturday,	Mch. 20,	11 A.M.	Monday,	Mch. 22,	11 A.M.

Making the intermediate landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

TO AMERICAN TRAVELERS
IN SWITZERLAND.
GRAND HOTEL BEAURIVAGE, GENEVA.
This splendid new first-class establishment, facing the beautiful Lake and MONT BLANC, is the only hotel in Geneva with TERRACE, GARDEN AND VERY HANDSOME SITTING-ROOMS.
Rendezvous of the American families.

THE LANGHAM HOTEL,
London.
JAMES M. SANDERSON,
Formerly of New-York,
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23D-ST. AND 8TH-AV.
Mr. JAMES FISK, Jr.........................Proprietor
Mr. C. W. TAYLEURE.....................Sole Manager
OPENING NIGHT—EASTER MONDAY, March 29.

Shakespeare's 1611.	THE TEMPEST, THE TEMPEST, THE TEMPEST, THE TEMPEST.	Masterpiece. 1869.

Mr. TAYLEURE begs to say that earnest efforts have been made to observe in the production of this play—which, as remarked by Campbell, the poet, "has a sort of sacredness, as the last work of a mighty workman"—a completeness of design and richness of artistic effect which he trusts may be deemed worthy of its exquisite beauty.

"TEMPEST," "TEMPEST," "TEMPEST,"	SHAKESPEARE'S LAST WORK.	"TEMPEST," "TEMPEST," "TEMPEST,"

The brilliant Star Artists,
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT,
Mr. FRANK MAYO,
Mr. WILLIAM DAVIDGE,
in a great cast. In the Grand Masque,
THE MORLACCHI BALLET TROUPE.
SCENERY BY C. S. GETZ, ALL NEW.
NEW COSTUMES, &c., FROM PARIS.
APPOINTMENTS FROM LONDON.
GRAND MECHANICAL ILLUSIONS.
HALEVY'S MUSIC, ARRANGED BY H. TISSINGTON.
During the recess the Theatre has been thoroughly renovated, and elegantly redecorated throughout.
SALE OF SEATS COMMENCES WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24,
at 8 o'clock, A. M., at the Box Office.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Seventh week of
EDWIN BOOTH,
in Shakespeare's Tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET;
Miss MARY McVICKER, Miss FANNY MORANT,
Mr. MARK SMITH, Mr. D. W. WALLER,
and MR. EDWIN ADAMS.
ROMEO AND JULIET MATINEE
ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT 1.
SATURDAY EVENING,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS
for the LAST TIME as
NARCISSE, THE VAGRANT.
Doors open at 7¼, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its BRANCH TICKET OFFICE, at the music store of C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.
Other plays are in the course of elaborate preparation and will be produced during the season.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., next door to the Fifth-avenue Hotel.
SHYLOCK, A GREAT HIT!
SHYLOCK, A GREAT HIT!
SHYLOCK, A GREAT HIT!
BROUGHAM'S BEST BURLESQUE,
BROUGHAM'S BEST BURLESQUE,
BROUGHAM'S BEST BURLESQUE,
A GENUINE SUCCESS!
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A GENUINE SUCCESS!
Preceded nightly by the comedy of
A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.
MAURICE FITZGERALD....JOHN BROUGHAM.
Doors open at 7½ P. M. Begins at 8 P. M.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
LA VIE PARISIENNE, LIFE IN PARIS.
Sole Lessee and Director.......................J. GRAU
Offenbach's famous Opera Bouffe,
LA VIE PARISIENNE, (Life in Paris,)
will be produced for the first time in America,
EASTER MONDAY, MARCH 29.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..............................DIRECTOR
MATINEES at 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MORE NOVELTY!
ANOTHER NEW BILL!
First week this season of
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
the accomplished and popular equestrienne,
First week of the great character rider,
MR. JAMES E. COOKE.
THE BROTHERS RIZARELI,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELI,
in their astounding and unprecedented feats upon
THE FLYING TRAPEZE,
ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
IN A DIVERSIFIED PROGRAMME OF
HORSEMANSHIP AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

GEORGE H. HALL'S
PICTURES
are on free exhibition at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th av., corner of 14th-st.
Open on Sundays from noon till 6 P. M.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING classes, at No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence, No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—MAY 1, OR APRIL 15, BY A gentleman and wife, two connecting rooms, second or third floor, furnished or unfurnished; modern improvements, without board, below 40th-st., and between 4th and 7th avs., in strictly private family; references exchanged. Address, with particulars, P., Box No. 1,416 Post Office, New-York.

A LARGE WELL-FURNISHED FRONT room, with all conveniences, can be had in a small family, residing at No. 216 West 38th-st.; those respecting the Sabbath desired; no moving. Call for two days.

YORKVILLE.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or two young gentlemen, with excellent board and comfortable, pleasant rooms, containing gas, water, &c., at No. 111 East 84th-st. Dinner at 6 P. M.

TWO LARGE ROOMS, ELEGANTLY furnished, to let to two single gentlemen, with or without breakfast, in a small private family, where they could feel at home; located near 34th-st. and 5th-av. Address SYDNEY, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

A HANDSOME FURNISHED FRONT room, with first-class board, to a gentleman and wife; no moving in May; terms moderate; references. No. 271 West 11th-st.

NO. 52 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE—Handsome furnished suite of rooms on second floor for family or party of gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 143 WEST 15TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—Second story furnished room to let, without board, to a single gentleman; family strictly private.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING UP TOWN near Madison-av. will rent three or four rooms, with board, to desirable parties. Address M. D. FAYE, Station F.

BOARDING.—TWO PLEASANT COMMUNIcating front rooms on third floor, with board, (early dinner,) may be had at No. 48 East 21st-st.; house and location unexceptionable.

TO LET—A HALL BEDROOOM, FURNISHed, pleasantly located, at No. 84 4th-av., with water and gas in the room; one block from Broadway; terms low; without board.

FOUR GENTLEMEN DESIRE THREE rooms, with private table; must be between 15th and 30th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms, R. S., Post Office Box No. 3,448.

NO. 29 WEST 32D-ST.—A SECOND floor to let, with first-class board, from 1st of April next; house first class in every respect; references exchanged.

AN ENTIRE THIRD FLOOR, WITH board, for a family, or separate rooms for gentlemen and wives, in a private family up town. Address, with real name, Box No. 6,766 P. O.

A PLEASANT ROOM TO LET, WITH board, suitable for two persons, in a small family, where home comforts may be enjoyed; No. 117 East 31st-st.; references exchanged.

NO. 76 BARROW-ST., NEAR HUDSON-st.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, suitable for one or two gentlemen. No moving in May.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TWO LARGE front rooms, with elegant closets, at No. 18 West 25th-st.

NO. 63 MADISON-AV.—ABOUT APRIL 1, second-story front parlor and bedroom, with board.

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VELOCIPEDES.
Working drawings, scale 3 inches to foot, with plans and specifications in detail, enabling any one to construct, at less than one-third the usual retail price, one of the very best bicycle velocipedes yet invented. Price 50c. Address THOMPSON & CO., Williamsburg, Mass.

VELOCIPEDES.
The Witty patents now date as follows:
No. 34,369, patented Feb. 11, 1862.
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The undersigned is now prepared to supply orders for all kinds of velocipedes now in the market. Parties desiring to send velocipedes to any part of the United States or to foreign countries can have them boxed and shipped at the shortest notice.
Prices ranging from $75 to $135, according to quality and style of finish. A liberal discount to the trade or to parties purchasing quantities.
CALVIN WITTY,
Carriage and Velocipede Depot, No. 638 Broadway.

ARMY WAGONS, CARTS, AMBUlances, farmers, contractors, mule collars, harness, plowing, McClellan saddles, tents, canvass horse covers. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
In great variety and at prices from
$10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward.
MANUFACTURED BY
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS—Rich and elegant designs, the largest stock and lowest prices, at A. KLABER'S, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Mantels put up, and price list sent to the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEAD STONES, latest designs, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S marble works, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., beween 35th and 36th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...........Mr. Lester Wallack
Doors open at 7½. Commences at 8.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
T. W. Robertson's last new comedy, entitled
SCHOOL.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. T. WARD, Mr. CASHIN, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. VERNON, Miss SAVILLE, Miss F. CLAYTON, Miss LAWRENCE, Miss A. BOWE, Miss E. MONELL, Miss JENNIE DAY, Miss TIMONEY and others.
NEW SCENERY—MUSIC—COSTUMES.
Box book open six days in advance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
TWO PERFORMANCES IN THEATRE THIS SATURDAY
BY MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
and the MORLACCHI BALLET TROUPE.

MATINEE, at 2 o'clock.	EVENING, at 8 o'clock precisely.

The Benefit Bill, Two Pieces and Ballet.
IRISH LION and THRICE MARRIED.
Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE, with full company, in both pieces, concluding with the captivating ballet, (a success,) ESMERALDA,
by the full MORLACCHI TROUPE.
MONDAY, March 22, THE COLLEEN BAWN, four nights only, and last week of their engagement.
The management have pleasure in announcing an engagement for a limited number of nights with the celebrated tragedienne, MISS MARRIOTT, who, in conjunction with the favorite artist, Mr. J. F. CATHCART, will appear on MONDAY EVENING, March 29.

THE TAMMANY.—GREAT SUCCESS OF the new programme. THE MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 this afternoon will, without doubt, prove the most ATTRACTIVE ENTERTAINMENT for LADIES and CHILDREN ever presented in this City. The wonderful performances of the GREGORY FAMILY have attracted universal attention and are allowed by all to be the GREATEST IN THE WORLD. The entertainment offered by this talented family is of a nature especially adapted TO AMUSE CHILDREN. The UNEQUALED DARING of the three boys, JEAN, ALBERT and ARTHUR, in their startling act entitled the THREE FLYING MEN OF THE AIR, has attracted the general notice of the ENTIRE PRESS of this City, who acknowledge it to be, without doubt, the MOST DARING ACT ever witnessed. The EXTRAORDINARY ATHLETIC POWERS of these talented boys is further exhibited in their surprising performances on the TRIPLE HORIZONTAL BAR. One of the most startling features of their entertainment is the SPIRAL ASCENSION by LE PETIT ETHARDO. The MINIATURE CIRCUS, by MLLE. GERTRUDE, introducing the celebrated L'ECUYERE QUADRUMENE, the beautiful trick pony AURORA, the highly-trained steed DIANA, and the wonderful troupe of educated Dogs, concluding with a LILLIPUTIAN STEEPLE CHASE, presenting the entire troupe. The performances at THE MATINEE will conclude with JAMES S. MAFFITT'S Trick Pantomime of MOTHER WIDDLE WADDLE, or HARLEQUIN TOMMY TREACLE and THE FAIRY OF THE GOLDEN WHEATSHEAF. MAFFITT, the clown of clowns, and BARTHOLOMEW, the funniest out, are among the leading features, while MLLE. CARLE and MONS. CARLE keep the fun alive as
HARLEQUIN and COLUMBINE.
The PERFORMANCES IN THE EVENING will present the ENTIRE STRENGTH of the bill, comprising the GREGORY FAMILY in all their acts, the popular burlesque of THE HORSE MARINES, with MISS ALICE HARRISON as CAPTAIN JINKS, and MAFFITT'S great pantomime of MOTHER WIDDLE WADDLE. COME EARLY TO SECURE SEATS. Admission 50 cents. Reserved orchestra circle 25 cents extra. Reserved orchestra chairs 50 cents extra. SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE AT THE BOX OFFICE.

STEINWAY HALL—SUNDAY CONCERT.
THEODORE THOMAS..........................DIRECTOR.
TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS EXTRA, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, March 21, at 8, SEVENTEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
THEO. THOMAS'
UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA,
together with the following eminent artists, will appear for the first time at these concerts:
SIGNORA ELENA LANARI,
Prima Donna Soprano.
MR. HUGO BUSSMEYER,
the distinguished Pianist.
Reserved seats and tickets can now be had at the box office of Steinway Hall, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, and at the Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL,
FOR FOUR NIGHTS MORE.
THE WORLD RENOWNED
DAVENPORT BROTHERS
will appear, after a most extraordinary and successful tour of four years in Europe, in their startling wonders,
TO-NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Admission 50 cents.
Reserved seats 25 cents extra.
Tickets, in advance, at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Hall.

IRVING HALL.
ELEVENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 21, 1869.
MENDELSSOHN ORCHESTRAL UNION.
SIXTY PERFORMERS,
together with the following artists:
Mr. J. LEVY, the Great Cornet Soloist.
Mme. JOHANSSEN, Prima Donna.
Mr. IGNATZ POLLAK, Baritone.
Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, Wonderful Pianist.
Mr. E. J. BROWNE, Harpist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY and H. B. LASSERVE, Accompanists.
Mr. H. B. DODWORTH and ED. MOLLENHAUER, Conductors.
Tickets 50 cents.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME.

MUSICAL.

HITCHCOCK'S HALF DIME MUSIC, printed on heavy Music Paper, 4 pages—Colored titles, music and words. Price 5 cents each; the whole fifty mailed for $2 50.
Nos. NOW READY:
50. CALL ME THINE OWN.
49. LE SABRE DE MON PERE.
48. WOODSIDE WALTZ AND POLKA.
47. HOME, SWEET HOME. Instrumental.
46. PERICHOLE'S LETTER. Instrumental.
45. THE MOONLIT SEA.
44. ST. NICHOLAS GALOP.
43. VELOCIPEDE JOHNNY.
42. GENS D'ARMES DUETT.
41. GEMS FROM ORPHEE.
40. BELLES OF BROADWAY.
39. FLYING TRAPEZE.
38. POWER OF LOVE. Instrumental.
37. SUSAN'S STORY.
36. I WILL NOT ASK TO PRESS THAT CHEEK.
35. THE ROSY WREATH.
34. THE LIFE BOAT.
33. LIGHT OF THE WORLD. Sacred Song.
32. BEAUTIFUL BELLS.
31. IXION GALOP.
30. OLYMPIC SCHOTTISCH.
29. UP IN A BALLOON.
28. THERE'S A CHARM IN SPRING.
27. SEE, THE CONQUERING HERO COMES!
26. TAKE BACK THE HEART.
25. THE PASSING BELL.
24. STILL I'LL LOVE THEE.
23. WALTZING DOWN AT LONG BRANCH.
22. RIDING DOWN BROADWAY.
21. SHE MIGHT NOT SUIT YOUR FANCY.
20. ARM-IN-ARM. Polka Mazurka.
19. THE ROSE OF ERIN.
18. SILVER CHIMES.
17. THE OLD COTTAGE CLOCK.
16. HIS LOVE SHINES OVER ALL. Sacred Song.
15. MAGGIE'S SECRET.
14. LITTLE MAGGIE MAY.
13. THE DANISH BOY'S WHISTLE.
12. COME HITHER, MY BABY, MY DARLING.
11. GENEVIEVE WALTZ.
10. SKATING RINK POLKA.
9. CHAMPAGNE CHARLIE.
8. PRAISE OF TEARS.
7. I REALLY DON'T THINK I SHALL MARRY.
6. GOOD BYE, SWEETHEART, GOOD BYE.
5. NOT FOR JOSEPH.
4. BLUE EYES.
3. WE'D BETTER BIDE A WEE.
2. WON'T YOU TELL ME WHY, ROBIN?
1. CAPTAIN JINKS.
The above can be obtained at the music, book and periodical stores, or by inclosing the price, 5 CENTS EACH, to the Publisher. Other choice selections will rapidly follow. Agents wanted. BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, No. 98 Spring-st., New-York.

A GREAT OFFER—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS, of six first-class makes, at extremely low prices for cash during this month, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid. The same to let, and rent money applied if purchased.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP; call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 2 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

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ESTABLISHED 1819,
THE NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND.
OFFICES:
No. 98 Duane-st., No. 752 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 134 and 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn; No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia. This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill and the most improved machinery,
To dye, cleanse and finish every variety of ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods in their usual superior manner.
GARMENTS CLEANED WHOLE.
Note that these are our ONLY OFFICES.

CANTRELL'S NEW BOOT AND shoe store (removed from Broadway) is at No. 241 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

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WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.
Established 1850.
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING and LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. Suitable for City and country residences. ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

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Successors to SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY.
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS FOR
SPRING SALES, 1869,
Suitable to every style of FURNISHING, RETAILING AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH, prior to removal to No. 738 Broadway.

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MME. LA BLANCH, THE GREAT unrivaled and scientific medical clairvoyant and seeress of the nineteenth century, can be consulted on past, present and future; lucky numbers, likeness of future husband or wife; the wonderful Persian charm or amulet causes love and speedy marriage. Residence and office, No. 115 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS SATURDAY, MARCH 20,
AT 1 O'CLOCK,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
PROPHETE.
PROPHETE.
PROPHETE.
PROPHETE.
PROPHETE.
PROPHETE.
MME. LA GRANGE.........as.........FIDES
and the same great cast and splendid mise en scene which has created an immense sensation at the previous evening performances.
Ladies are particularly requested to secure their seats in advance to avoid the inconvenience and the great rush at the doors.
SEATS and BOXES can now be secured at the Academy of Music, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.
MONDAY, MARCH 22,
KELLOGG.
POSITIVELY LAST TIME OF
FAUST.
FAUST.
TUESDAY, MARCH 23,
EXTRA NIGHT.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MME. ANNA DE LA GRANGE.
PROPHETE.
PROPHETE.
GRAND BAL D'OPERA, EASTER TUESDAY, MARCH 30.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Directress.....................FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
The public are respectfully informed that
MISS FANNY JANAUSCHEK
will commence a short series of performances
On EASTER MONDAY, March 29.
For particulars see further advertisements.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 1½.
THIS EVENING AT 8.
SECOND YEAR OF
HUMPTY DUMPTY'S
CONSPICUOUS CAREER
OF SUCCESS,
UNPRECEDENTED IN THE
ANNALS OF PANTOMIME,
412TH TO 419TH REPRESENTATIONS.
SEVENTH WEEK of SECOND VOLUME,
with all its
POPULAR ATTRACTIONS.
HUMPTY DUMPTY { The Grimaldi of the Day } GEO. L. FOX.
Pantaloon.............................C. K. FOX
THE GRACEFUL MLLE. SANGALI,
SIG. COSTA'S UNIQUE BALLETS,
GLITTERING TRANSFORMATION.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER
THE RENOWNED LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE
EVERY EVENING AT 8 P. M., AND
SATURDAY AT 2.
BRILLIANT, UNEQUIVOCAL AND COMPLETE SUCCESS.
THE FORTY THIEVES;
OR,
STRIKING OIL IN FAMILY JARS.
FUN, SPECTACLE, SONGS, DANCES.
THE SLEEPY POLICEMEN.
THE DANCING DONKEY!!
THE LAUGHABLE TRAIN SCENE.
THE NURSERY RHYMES.
THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE DAY, AND RELISHED ALIKE BY YOUNG AND OLD.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50c.
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS.
TWO PERFORMANCES, MATINEE AND EVENING.

MATINEE AT 1½. KATE REIGNOLDS. ONLY MATINEE OF SHADOW OF A CRIME. RICHELIEU AT XVI.	EVENING AT 7¾. KATE REIGNOLDS. LAST NIGHT OF SHADOW OF A CRIME. RICHELIEU AT XVI.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
EVERY NIGHT, AND SATURDAY, MATINEE.

Wall's English Burlesque Troupe.	ELISE HOLT, Minnie Jackson, Emily Pitt, Mary Pitt, Betty Rigl, Fanny Prestige, Emily Rigl, Jas. Lewis, George Atkins, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., Belvill Ryan, E. Coleman, T. E. Morris.	Lucretia Borgia, M.D., and Farce.

Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8.
Box office open from 9 till 5. Admission 50 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Every night until further notice, and GRAND MATINEES every SATURDAY and MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, the magnificent and never equaled Spectacular Pantomime of the
SEVEN DWARFS;
OR, HARLEQUIN AND THE WORLD OF WONDERS.
Houses immense. All the country aroused.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway. The trouble commences at 8.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS'
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Genuine success of the new burlesque,
THE SIEGE OF THE BLONDES.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

The Inauguration Ball.	Romeo and Juliet.
The Inauguration Ball.	The Ebony Blondes.
The Inauguration Ball.	Pompey's Blunders.

AID FOR CUBA.
Grand concert and lecture combined.
IRVING HALL, SATURDAY, March 20, 8 P. M.
LECTURE...."THE SOLDIER"....DE CORDOVA.
CONCERT.
Mr. LEVY, the great cornet soloist.
HARRY SANDERSON, the eminent pianist, and a large number of the best amateur talent, under direction of Sig. ALBITES, who have all generously tendered their services to the
JUNTA PATRIOTICA DE CUBANAS.
Tickets, $1; for sale at the Hall and at the music stores.

PLYMOUTH ORGAN CONCERT NO. 8,
(Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.)
The great organ will be played every SATURDAY, from 4 to 5 P. M. Doors open at 3½.
MR. ROBERT FLDER,
the blind organist of the 16th-st. Baptist Church, New-York, will play TO-DAY.
Admission, 15 cents. Ten tickets, $1.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st. near State, Brooklyn.
INSTRUCTION DAILY from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages, by eminent professors.
TERMS: REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.

NEWSPAPERS.

BUY THIS WEEK'S LEADER
and read the first
EXPOSE OF THE MANIPULATIONS OF EDUCATION CLERK BOESE.
Also sparkling editorials, dramatic articles, and the whims of Si Slokum.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between KAMSEL & SEYMOUR is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The business will be settled by S. A. SEYMOUR at No. 124 Church-st.
F. KAMSEL.
S. A. SEYMOUR.
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1869.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1869.
MR. EMILE E. EVERS' INTEREST in our house expired on the above date.
C. A. STEVENS & CO.,
No. 40 East 14th-st.

MEDICAL.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of venereal disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, who have tried without benefit dozens of the most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance, from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. Inviolate secrecy in every instance. His great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of other remedies; cures in new cases in less than 48 hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it; for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by chemists, druggists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear.
What human being with any pretension to Christianity will say that this medicine should not be made known far and wide! Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City who has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $2 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York. One dollar will secure, by return mail, his medical work, 300 pages.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED by piles; stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. See No. 46. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

SPECIAL TREATMENT FOR ALL private diseases, from whatever cause produced, at the private office of Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, No. 8 Amity-place, near Amity-st. Sure relief to the most anxious patient. A permanent cure in all neglected cases. The last vestige of disease eradicated.

DR. WEST, NO. 545 BROADWAY, treats all diseases of a private nature, and guarantees a speedy and radical cure in a few days.

AFFLICTED PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES, desiring confidential treatment and a certain cure, consult Dr. Evans, 116 Chatham-st. Consultation free.

$1,000 FOR ANY PRIVATE DISEASE DR. EVANS' remedies fail of curing. His Elixir restores lost manhood. No. 116 Chatham-st.

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ALBANY.

Passage of the Tax Commissioners' Bill by the Senate—Adjournment Till Monday Evening.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 19, 1869.

The New-York Tax Commissioners' bill underwent a final discussion in the Senate this morning, and passed by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Banks, Beach, Bradley, Campbell, Cauldwell, Creamer, Crowley, Edwards, Folger, Genet, Hale, Hubbard, Humphrey, Kennedy, Mattoon, Morris, Nichols, Nicks, Norton, Pierce, Stanford, Tweed—22. Nays—Messrs. Chapman, O'Donnell, Parker, Thayer—4. Absentees—Messrs. Graham, Morgan, Murphy, Palmer, Van Patten, Williams—6. Mr. PARKER offered a substitute that the present Commissioners be continued in office five years, and that thereafter the appointment of the Commissioners be given to the Board of Supervisors. He also offered several amendments tending to diminish the patronage of the Comptroller as provided in the bill, all of which was voted down by large majorities. He said that it had been intimated that the new Commissioner to be appointed by the Comptroller was to be non-partisan; but they had no assurance that such would be the case. On the contrary, the bill declared vacant all the positions of Deputy Commissioners, clerks, &c., now held by Republicans in the Tax Office, and put no limit upon the number that might be appointed under the new Commissioner. The result of the passage of the bill would be to increase still further the grand army of Democratic office-holders who now hold sinecure berths in New-York, and who perform no official duties except to draw their monthly salaries.

Senator HALE supported the bill, and took occasion to say that he, as well as the Republicans of the interior generally, were becoming tired of State legislation for the purpose of trying to cure Democracy in New-York City. If the tax-payers of that City would condescend to take some interest in their own affairs, they might, he believed, rectify the evils of which they complain without the aid of the Legislature. They were sufficient in number, wealth and influence, in his opinion, to control the elections in New-York, and put such men in office as they liked, and he thought it was time they combined to do so, instead of coming to the Legislature year after year to ask for special legislation to protect them from the consequences of their own negligence.

The passage of this bill which, though pretending to be non-partisan, is really a Democratic measure, by so large a majority in the Senate, is a surprise to every one here and will go far toward determining its fate in the Assembly. It will also encourage the Tammany Ring to try and put through other jobs of theirs now pending before the Legislature. The cool impudence with which the New-York Democracy push their pet party schemes before a Republican Legislature is really amusing, and indicates a confidence in their ability to buy up their opponents which would be surprising to one not acquainted with the marketable material that they have to operate with. It is not impossible that the bill published in the TIMES to-day, to make the public schools of New-York subservient to the "ring," may yet pass this Legislature. And if the public complain, when it is too late, the Democracy will only have to say: "Well, it was done by a Republican Legislature."

The Assembly did little else during the morning session to-day but transfer bills from the Standing Committees to the Sub-Committee of the Whole.

Both Houses have agreed to adjourn over to Monday evening.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The bill introduced by Mr. HARTMANN provides that the directors and officers of the New-York Central Railroad shall report annually the profits realized from its operations. Also that the Treasurer of the said Company shall pay to the State Treasurer, to be applied to the taxes of the State, all the accumulated profits of said Company as reported by the Board of Directors in the month of December last, over ten per cent. on the capital stock of said Company.

NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

Senator TWEED introduced a bill providing for the annual collecting by tax of $125, and proportionally for any fraction of a year, for each child which shall be committed to the care of said Asylum.

NEW MARKET BUILDING.

Senator NORTON introduced a bill providing for the erection of a new market building on the site of the present Washington Market, Mayor HALL to appoint four Commissioners for the erection of the proposed building. A public stock of $1,000,000, for the erection of the building, to be issued, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum.

EXTENDING OUR CITY BOUNDARIES.

Senator CAULDWELL introduced a bill providing that all that part of Westchester County lying south of the town of East Chester, and on a direct line running from the southwesterly corner of said town to the Hudson River, at a point one-half of a mile north of the centre of the drawbridge over the Spuyten Duyvil Creek, shall hereafter form part of the City of New-York. The Central Park Commissioners shall cause a proper survey to be made of all that part of Westchester mentioned above, including the laying out of streets, grades, public squares, &c.

THE HIGHLAND SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

Mr. CREAMER introduced a bill providing that the above-named Company may erect a bridge on piles across the Hudson, between the High Bridge and Macomb's Dam Bridge. Said bridge shall be built with a draw of the same dimensions of the draw of other bridges, of sufficient size to accommodate vessels navigating said river. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, March 19.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CREAMER—Authorizing the New-York and Highland Suspension Bridge Company to build a bridge across the Harlem River.

By Mr. MORRIS—To amend the Excise law.

By Mr. PIERCE—To amend the law relating to trustees.

By Mr. HALE—Authorizing the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad to take increased fare.

By Mr. NICKS—For a free bridge over the Chemung River, in the town and County of Chemung.

By Mr. NORTON—For a new market on the site of Washington Market, New-York, the Mayor to appoint four Commissioners for such purpose.

By Mr. BANKS—To amend the law relative to the protection of purchasers of real estate upon sales by the Surrogate's order.

By Mr. CALUDWELL—Extending the boundaries of the City of New-York, so that it takes in all of Westchester, Southtown, East Chester, and in a direct line running from the southwesterly corner of East Chester to the Hudson River, at a point one-half mile north of the centre of the present channel, through the draw bridge, over the outlet of Spuyten Duyvil Creek. The Park Commissioners are to make a survey of the same and lay it out in streets.

By Mr. TWEED—Relative to opening, widening or extending streets. It requires the City to foot two-thirds of the public expense where the public good is subserved.

REPORTS.

For an appropriation for the completion of Willard Asylum for Insane. Regulating the sales of theatre tickets in New-York and Brooklyn. Authorizing Oswego, Cayuga and Wayne Counties to aid in the construction of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad.

The bill removing Genesee College to Syracuse passed by a vote of 19 to 3.

Mr. PARKER called up from the table the bill relating to Tax Commissioners in New-York, and moved to recommit it with instructions to report a substitute, which he offered. It extends the term of the present Commissioners five years from the passage of the bill, and at the expiration of such time the Board of Supervisors will appoint successors, also to hold the office for five years. Vacancies are to be filled by the remaining Commissioners.

Mr. PARKER's motion to recommit the Tax Commissioners' bill was lost—5 to 21.

Several other amendments were lost, and the original bill was passed by a vote of 22 to 4.

The bill incorporating the Deaconess Institution of the Evangelical Lutheran Church was passed.

The bill regulating the sale of tickets for theatres was recommitted to the Committee on Municipal Affairs.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, after which it adjourned to Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

REPORTS.

For the better protection of persons traveling on railroads; regulating the price of freight and passenger fare on the Plattsburg and Whitehall Railroad; to amend the State Excise Law; for the consideration of the House; for a new Court-house and jail in Queens County; for the improvement of the navigation of Paquet River; consolidating the German and French Baptist Church of New-York; to facilitate the possession of land after judgment in actions for domain; to extend the time for the collection of taxes in Richmond County; to regulate the terms of office of notaries public; making the pay of County Treasurers uniform; amending the charter of Oswego; for paving the streets of Brooklyn; making appropriations for canal repairs; incorporating the village of Tottenville; to close part of McDougal-street, in Brooklyn; to amend the charter of the Poughkeepsie Water Company.

On motion of Mr. HIXON, it was resolved that the new Capitol Commissioners shall report to the Legislature the amount of money drawn by them from the Treasury, the amount used, the number of men employed, what plan has been adopted, the probable cost of the construction thereof, with the items and other particulars.

Mr. HASBROUCK called up the resolution of Mr. H. M. CLARKE, that the President and Treasurer of the Erie Railway report within ten days, in writing, under oath, to the Speaker of the House, the exact amount of stock of said Company now outstanding; also, the amount, in detail, of funded and floating debt of said Company, such information to include the date of the passage of the resolution. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. HARTMAN, the House resolved that, when it adjourned this evening, it be until Monday evening.

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED.

By Mr. PLUNKETT—That a Special Committee be appointed to report the condition and danger to life of the Forty-second-street and Weehawken Ferry, and that the Committee examine particularly into the safety, strength and fitness of the steam ferry-boats used by said Company. Laid on the table after debate.

By Mr. PORTER—That a committee of five be appointed to inquire into the conduct of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, and the nature of the trust under which property is held, and report what legislation is necessary concerning the same. Tabled.

Mr. RAY's resolution reducing the toll on coal going from tidewater, was called up and tabled.

Mr. H. RAY offered the following:

Resolved, That the Canal Board be respectfully requested to reduce the toll on all anthracite coal going west on all canals belonging to the State to the lowest point allowed by law.

Laid on the table after debate.

The Hell Gate Pilot bill was recommitted to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. H. M. ELY—To incorporate the Fire Department of Binghamton.

By Mr. CALKINS—Regulating the passenger fare on the Buffalo and Erie Railroad.

By Mr. H. M. CLARK—To amend the act consolidating Brooklyn and Williamsburg.

By Mr. BENDER—For the employment of a stenographer for the Supreme and Superior Courts of Buffalo.

By Mr. LABAU—To amend the law relating to trustees.

By Mr. FREAR—To incorporate the Catholic Library Association of New-York.

By Mr. HARTMAN—Compelling the Central Railroad officers to make annual reports of the amount of profits, similar to Senator PIERCE'S bill.

By Mr. G. CLARK—A bill similar to the above.

By Mr. HASBROUCK—Regulating rights of fishing in the Hudson River,

By Mr. BENDER—Amending the law concerning property liable to taxation.

By Mr. HUSTED—Amending the insurance laws of the State.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Authorizing the establishment of a cab system in New-York.

Reorganizing the Brooklyn Fire Department.

Amending the Excise Law outside of the Metropolitan District.

N. B. SMITH, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill increasing the number of stenographers of the Marine Court to three.

Adjourned to Monday evening.

Destructive Fire in Warren-street.

At 6 o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the rear of the first floor of the five-story marble-front building No. 49 Warren-street, which was owned by J. HOYT. The front door of the building was just being closed by HIRSH MEYER, the occupant of the floor, when the flames suddenly broke out without warning and apparently without cause, and spread with such extraordinary rapidity that they could not be checked until they had eaten out the entire interior of the building, and could find nothing more to feed upon. The marble-front and solid brick side and rear walls scarcely stayed the flames, as the marble was riven by the heat and the brick walls scaled; but as all the walls can be again used without being taken down and rebuilt, the loss on the building will not exceed $20,000.

The speed with which the flames rushed through the building was remarkable, but was partially accounted for by the inflammable nature of its contents. The first floor was occupied by HIRSH MEYER as a clothing and cloak store, and was piled high with a stock worth $45,000 which was totally consumed, and on which there was an insurance to the amount of $40,000. M. & L. STOCK, dealers in boots and shoes, had on the second floor a stock worth $20,000, which was also food for flames, and which is presumed to have been fully insured, but the facts could not be ascertained, owing to the absence of the parties. JOSEPH HINES had a stock of clothing on the third floor worth $8,000, which is totally destroyed, and on which there was insurance of only $2,000. S. GENSLER occupied the fourth and fifth floors, where he had a stock of clothing worth $25,000 entirely consumed, and on which he had insurance only to the extent of $5,000. The basement was occupied by C. HOWES as storage for dry goods, and although the flames did not reach his stock his damage by water must approximate $10,000. The total loss from this fire is $128,000, and the insurance, so far as the facts could be gathered last evening, is only $67,000. The conflagration was the most destructive, and in many respects the most singular of its kind in the City for months past. As yet nothing has been learned as to the origin of the fire, and it will probably never be satisfactorily accounted for. It is supposed that it began from a match carelessly thrown away after lighting a cigar, but this is only a surmise.

Arctic Life and Scenery—Lecture by Dr. Hayes.

The lecture-room of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 Fifth-avenue, was last evening filled with an audience who listened attentively to Dr. HAYES while for over two hours he discoursed on the Arctic regions. The Doctor began with a recapitulation of the expeditions which had at different times been fitted out with a view to demonstrate the practicability of a northwest passage to India, describing, among them, the expedition of Dr. KANE, in which he had shared, and then came to that of which he was the commander. Having traced on the map the course of FRANKLIN'S, McCLURE'S and KANE'S expeditions, he explained wherein he had deviated from their course until he reached Cape Union, 100 miles northwest of the limit of Dr. KANE'S expedition, and whence he, (Dr. HAYES,) within 450 miles of the North Pole, gazed in admiration on the open sea which surrounds it. He then described with much effect his approach to Greenland, the people, their dwellings and habits of life, their grand icebergs, rising three hundred feet above the level of the sea and buried seven times that depth beneath its surface, three miles in circumference and three hundred million tons in weight, enough, he said, if made marketable in the City of New-York, to pay off the national debt; the *feords* or bays, thirty miles in depth and ten in width, in which these icebergs are formed by the thawed snows of the high interior until, breaking from the land by their own weight, they float on in imperious grandeur, until melted away in their journey to the Tropics. All were described in a manner highly interesting. The lecturer concluded by referring to his contemplated expedition to the same region, when he confidently hopes to carry forward the little flag he had planted at Cape Union, until, waving it at the very pole itself, he constituted it a part of this glorious and ever-expanding Republic.

M. E. Conference at Newark.

Union-street M. E. Church was crowded Thursday evening on the occasion of the anniversary of the Newark Conference Educational Society. Rev. Mr. BUTZ, Treasurer of the Society, reported having received $793 65, of which $750 was paid to beneficiaries. Rev. Mr. DUNNE, Secretary, stated the Society had been in existence seven years, during which time it had aided sixteen beneficiaries. During the past year seven young men had been assisted. After addresses by Rev. THOS. HANLON, and Rev. Dr. FOSTER and Dr. PECK, a collection was taken up for the purpose of making Rev. Father BOEHM (aged 94) and Rev. Dr. PECK life ministers of the Conference Educational Society. Yesterday the Conference was continued. Dr. CRANE offered the act incorporating the camp-meeting grounds near Denville. Rev. J. SWAN related experiences connected with his residence in Florida. The eighth question was taken up, "Who are the superannuated or worn-out preachers?" HU SING MI was continued on trial, and recommended to the China Conference, which is to be organized next year. Rev. JAS. AYRES, Presiding Elder of the Elizabeth district, stated it was intended to erect a new church at Woodville, to cost $20,000; also churches at Perth Amboy, Crawford, &c. Rev. C. LAREN reported favorably as to the condition of affairs in Morristown.

The Essex-street Affair—Brutal and Unprovoked Assault.

The fact has already been published that CHARLES HORNUNG, of No. 152 Essex-street, is lying in a critical condition in consequence of a beating received some time ago. Yesterday Coroner ROLLINS proceeded to the residence of the injured man and took his *ante-mortem* examination as follows:

HORNUNG stated that on the 5th of January last he entered into an agreement with HENRY MAIN, of No. 160 Canal-street, to sell sewing-machines on commission, he to receive $4 on each machine sold. HORNUNG sold two machines, on which he claimed $8 as commission, and it also appears that he was using a machine belonging to MAIN, on which he was paying $5 per month as rent. A dispute arose between the two men, in an endeavor to settle the account between them, and on the 10th of February, MAIN went to HORNUNG's house, with a colored man who drives for him, to take the machine away. HORNUNG refused to let it go, but MAIN told the colored man to go ahead, whereupon the latter advanced and gave HORNUNG a blow under the right ear which knocked him down, but as he was falling MAIN struck him a powerful blow in the left eye. HORNUNG, attempting to rise, struck him in the stomach, but he finally struggled to his feet, when both men attacked him, and gave four and five terrible blows. HORNUNG'S wife, attempting to interfere in behalf of her husband, was warned away by the two ruffians, who, having at last disabled HORNUNG, took possession of the machine and went away. The injured man was placed in the bed, from which he has never since risen, and has been daily growing worse. The statement of HORNUNG was corroborated by the testimony of his wife, and partially so by that of one ANNIE SARGAL, and the jury, therefore, rendered a verdict that HORNUNG came to his injuries at the hands of HENRY MAIN and of a colored man name unknown to the jury.

Coroner ROLLINS thereupon issued his warrant for the arrest of the accused, and the document was placed in the hands of Officer DUNLOP, of the Seventeenth Precinct, whose adroitness on the previous evening in the arrest of Dr. WOLFF, had especially recommended him to the Coroner for such service.

Prospect Park Investigation.

The Special Committee of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the message of Mayor KALBFLEISCH, charging the Prospect Park Commissioners with extravagance and mismanagement in the conduct of the business intrusted to them, met in the City Hall last evening. There was a large attendance of property owners and citizens generally. The only witness called was General EGBERT L. VIELE. He said that he was the author of the original design of Prospect Park; that said design was accepted by the Park Commissioners; that his estimate of the entire cost of improving the Park ready for use was $300,000; that this estimate was made before the war commenced; that his present estimate for the same work was $1,000,000, $400,000 of which would be necessary for the improvement of that part of the park (137 acres) lying east of Flatbush-avenue; that this difference was based on the increased value of labor, material, &c.; that the introduction of architectural displays other than the features existing in the original condition of the Park were costly and demoralizing; that he had not seen the work done in Prospect Park; that he had not been on the ground since before the war; that he could not estimate the cost of a wall around the Park, like that built around Central Park, unless he had the data.

Mr. JOSHUA M. VAN COTT, who appeared for the Park Commissioners, said that when the evidence against them was all in they desired to be heard.

Mr. JOHN N. TAYLOR, Comptroller of the Park, said he was instructed by the Commissioners to offer every facility the Committee might deem necessary to aid them in their investigations, and that all records, books, accounts, and vouchers of every kind which they might require to see, should be produced at any time and place the Committee might designate.

Mr. GOODRICH desired the Committee to urge upon their Board at its next meeting the passage of a resolution asking the Legislature to suspend action on all bills giving increased powers to the Prospect Park Commissioners.

The Committee then adjourned till next Tuesday evening.

Signs of the Times—Address by Mr. H. B. Stanton.

A pleasant entertainment was given by Council No. 1, Union League of America, at the Hall corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-sixth-street, last evening. There was some singing and recitations, and an address by Hon. HENRY B. STANTON, on the "Signs of the Times." He said he delivered his speech on the question of slavery, while a college student, 37 years ago, on the negative side of the question: "If a slave insurrection arose in the South, is it the duty of the North to march down and suppress it?" He had held the negative ever since. Before the close of this year he believed the ballot would be in the hands of every citizen, black or white. The great work of slavery had been accomplished by sacrificing half a million of lives, and piling up a mountain of debt so high that, in his judgment, its shadow reaches down the next century. England has doubled her wealth and fought several wars without paying a penny of her debt, and it would probably be the same here. People would go on paying the taxes but never think of paying off the debt. The cry of politicians in the future, therefore, would be, "Let us cut down taxes."

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Yesterday morning SARAH ROACH, a small girl, was badly burned about the body by her clothes taking fire from a stove in Primary School No. 18, in Waverly-place, between West Eleventh and Bank-streets. She was taken to a neighboring drug store, where her burns were dressed, and she was then removed to the residence of her mother, No. 264 West Eleventh-street.

The Children's Aid Society, never tiring of finding amusement for the street lads that throng their lodging-houses, were, through the kindness of Professor CHITTENDEN, enabled last evening to give the boys who make the Phelps Lodging-house, in Rivington-street, their home, a very interesting and amusing entertainment. The Professor takes a great interest in the newsboys and others who frequent the lodging-houses of the Children's Aid Society, and his efforts to interest and amuse, judging from the applause which greeted the pictures, were highly successful.

An intelligent young colored man, one of the expelled members of the Georgia Legislature, JAMES M. SIMMS, lectured at Cooper Institute last evening, under the auspices of the American Anti-slavery Society.

The Harbor Police have seized twelve boxes of nitro-glycerine on a bark in the bay. The captain of the vessel says he received it in ignorance of its explosive nature. The Police say that the owners of the nitro-glycerine, who do business at Nos. 78 and 80 Broadway, refuse to take charge of it, and that the captain of the bark also refuses to have anything to do with it.

The students of the first grammar class of the College of St. Francis Xavier honored the festival of St. Joseph yesterday afternoon by celebrating the birthday of the President of the College. The exercises consisted of declamations, readings, dramatic exercises and music. Several hundred visitors were present, mostly friends of the pupils. The institution numbers thirty professors and about 500 students.

The Young Men's Christian Association will hold its regular meeting on Monday evening, at No. 161 Fifth-avenue. Admission is not confined to members, but the doors are open to all.

The Gas and Steam Fitters' Association met last night at No. 29 Bowery. They determined to notify their employers by means of a circular to them, that on April 5, they will demand $4 wages per day. It was represented that some of the employers were disposed to comply with the proposed demands of the Association.

The sale of tickets for the Reception of the Twenty-second Regiment still goes on, and but few remain in the hands of the members. There is already a demand for boxes at the Academy on the evening of the ball, but they are to be disposed of only at auction, on the Saturday preceding the ball, (27th inst.,) at the Regimental Armory.

The body of a male infant was found yesterday morning in a box at the corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Second-avenue. Coroner FLYNN held an inquest at the Morgue, to which place it had been removed.

Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, in the case of EDWARD CONNORS, who was run over and killed at the foot of East Thirty-fourth-street, has been previously reported. The evidence as to the manner in which the injury had been received being of a conflicting character, the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased had been run over by some unknown vehicle.

GEORGE SIMMONS, a boy 13 years of age, yesterday afternoon presented a check for $25 at the East River Bank, corner of Broadway and Great Jones-street, which purported to be drawn by THOMAS ROSSELL, but was declared to be a forgery. The boy was arrested and locked up at Police Headquarters. He stated that HENRY ROSSELL had given him the check.

During a boyish quarrel last night in the Twenty-first Ward between two lads, MICHAEL O'CONNOR and DAVID LAMB, the former was stabbed in the leg and slightly wounded. The injured boy was removed to his home, No. 239 East Twenty-eighth-street. LAMB is not reported to have been arrested.

It has just transpired that an affray occurred in Tenth-avenue on St. Patrick's Day in which JOSEPH McALISTER was badly beaten by BERNARD DUFFEY, but as he refused to prefer any complaint no arrest was made. Yesterday the injured man being in a critical condition was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and the Police are in pursuit of the now needed assailant.

A kerosene lamp last evening fell off a table in the basement of No. 40 Elizabeth-street, setting fire to the carpet. The damage was slight as the flames were quickly subdued.

Brooklyn.

Prof. R. W. RAYMOND will read a paper on the "History of Mining Law" before the Long Island Historical Society, on Tuesday evening; and on Wednesday evening Prof. PLYMPTON will read a paper on "Christian Architecture," with illustrations.

The body of an unknown man was found on the shore at Bay Ridge on Wednesday. Deceased had on a black coat, vest and pants, white shirt and red undershirt. The left leg was deformed.

The first invitation promenade concert and flag presentation of the Thirty-second Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., will take place at Turn-Halle, Meserole-street, Williamsburg, on Monday evening. General MESEROLE will be on hand, and, on behalf of the State, will present a stand of colors.

The crew and a number of the passengers of the emigrant ship *James Foster, Jr.*, appeared before Assistant District-Attorney EDWARD L. PARRIS, and entered a formal complaint against the officers of the vessel. The affidavits in the case will be filed to-day, after which the charges will be examined by the Commissioner.

New-Jersey.

On Thursday evening, Mr. CHAS. H. BRAINARD, of Boston, lectured before a numerous and highly appreciative audience, at Woodside, on the "Life and Genius of JOHN G. WHITTIER." The life-long intimacy of the lecturer with the poet enabled him to present many interesting facts connected with the lyrics of his friend, and the characters by whom the subjects of the poems were inspired. The lecture abounds with vigorous thought, charming description, and excellent illustration of the genius of the poet, and as delivered by a true orator, was perfectly satisfactory to the audience. Mr. BRAINARD will prove a welcome addition to the list of American lecturers. His present address is at SNEDECOR'S Art Gallery, Broadway, New-York.

On Thursday night a peddler named HENRY PRINCE was waylaid, while on his way home, by two ruffians, ALEXANDER CLEMENTS and WM. McCANN, in the open street, near the Weehawken Ferry. They assaulted him with clubs and inflicted some severe wounds on his head and body; then robbed him of his goods. Some persons were passing at the time and observed his assailants throwing him into the river with the view of drowning him. The thieves then made their escape with their booty. PRINCE was rescued from his perilous condition and conveyed to the City Hospital of New-York, where his case was pronounced hopeless. Last evening CLEMENTS was arrested by the efforts of Officer GEORGE W. WETTMAN, in New-York, and on being taken before PRINCE at the hospital was fully identified as one of the assailants. He was subsequently taken over to Hoboken and committed to the County Jail to await the result of PRINCE'S injuries.

THOMAS MARTIN, a large property holder in the Sixth Ward of Jersey City, who was sentenced at the last October term of the Hudson County Court to eighteen months' imprisonment for having seriously stabbed a young man named REILLY, has been discharged from State Prison by order of the Court of Pardons. The stabbing occurred on a street near Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City, and was the result of a drunken altercation between MARTIN and other parties.

JOHN McINTYRE, a carpenter, who fell from a building in Hudson City, some time since, was admitted into the Snake Hill Hospital, on Wednesday last, complaining of severe injuries, but was in only a few hours when he died very suddenly. He leaves a wife and child in Seventeenth-street, near Second-avenue, New-York.

A man named JOSEPH TILYER, residing at No. 80 Cherry-street, Newark, was arrested yesterday on a charge of constructive larceny, because he had refused to give a pocket-book to a Mrs. DOHERTY, which she claimed as hers, but which he believed she had not correctly described. Mrs. DOHERTY claims there were $15 in the book, whereas there were only $6 in it when found.

During the absence of Rev. Mr. GRIFFITHS at the Newark M. E. Conference, his residence at Somerville was robbed, and $80 stolen therefrom, half of which is Conference money.

Two school teachers of Washington-street, Newark, named THEODORE and GEORGE SICKLEY, were arrested yesterday for having ill-used the son of a Mr. PARKHURST, of Millburn. They were discharged on giving $100 bail.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, March 19—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93¼ for money and 93¼ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady at 84. Stocks steady; Erie, 24¼; Illinois, 97.

FRANKFORT, Friday, March 19.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 87½@87⅝ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, March 19—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet; Middling Uplands, 12d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 54,000 bales, of which 4,000 were taken for export; 5,000 on speculation. The stock in port and on shipboard is estimated at 204,000 bales, of which 105,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 10d. per cental for California White, and 8s. 9d. for No. 2 Red Western. Flour, 23s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 30s. ₱ quarter for Old Mixed Western, and 29s. for New do. Oats, 3s. 4d. ₱ bushel. Barley, 5s. ₱ bushel. Peas, 41s. per quarter for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 100s. ₱ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Beef, 90s. ₱ tierce, of 304 lbs., for Extra Prime Mess. Lard, 75s. ₱ cwt. Cheese, 76s. ₱ cwt. for American fine. Bacon, 62s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 5s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 15s. for Fine. Petroleum, 7¼d. ₱ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 8½d. for Refined. Tallow, 45s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Turpentine, 31s. ₱ cwt. Linseed Oil, £32 ₱ ton.

LONDON, Friday, March 19—11 A. M.

Linseed Cakes, £10@£10 15s. ₱ ton. Sperm Oil, £100 ₱ ton. Whale Oil, £36 ₱ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 59s. 6d. Sugar, 39s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Turpentine, 32s.@32s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Friday, March 19.

Petroleum, 54½f.@55f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Friday, March 19—1 P. M.

United States Five-twenty bonds quiet and unchanged. Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, March 19—1 P. M.

COTTON—The stock of Cotton in port is 264,000 bales, and not 204,000, as before reported. The stock at sea bound to this port is estimated at 363,000 bales, of which 169,000 are en route from the United States.

HAVRE, Friday, March 19.

COTTON—The market opened dull for both on the spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 142f. 50c. ₱ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, March 19—2 P. M.

TRADE REPORT—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet but firm.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn dull. Wheat, 9s. 8d. ₱ cental for California White, and 8s. 8d. for No. 2 Red Western. Flour, 23s. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet.

LONDON, Friday, March 19—4:30 P.M.

Consols close at 93¼ for money, and 93⅜ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady at 84. Stocks steady. Erie, 24¼; Illinois, 97¼.

FRANKFORT, Friday, March 19.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 88 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, March 19—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, on the spot, 12d.; afloat, 12d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day have footed up 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Friday, March 19.

Tallow, 47s. ₱ cwt. Linseed Oil, £30 ₱ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 32s. ₱ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8½d. ₱ gallon.

ANTWERP, Friday, March 19.

Petroleum dull at 54½f.@55f. for Standard White.

PARIS, Friday, March 19.

Bourse dull; Rentes, 70f. 32c.

HAVRE, Friday, March 19.

Cotton market flat for stock afloat and on the spot; afloat, 143f.; on the spot, 142f.

HAVANA, Friday, March 19.

SUGAR is buoyant; sales were made on a basis of 9@9¾ reals for No. 12 Dutch Standard; business large, with large inquiry for speculation. EXCHANGE on London, 10¾@11½ premium; on United States, 60 days, in gold, par, at ¼ discount; Short Sight, 2@2½ premium; 60 days' Currency, 25@24 discount; Short Sight, 23@22 discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Friday, March 19.

EXCHANGE on New-York quiet and rates unchanged. FLOUR dull; Spring Extras, $4 62½@$5; No. 1 Spring, $7; Spring Superfine, $4@$4 75. WHEAT active; No. 1 at $1 11@$1 15; No. 2 at $1 09@$1 09¼. CORN dull and unsettled; New, 53¼c.@53¾c. OATS dull and declined ¼c.@1c.; No. 2 quoted at 52c. RYE in fair demand at $1 16½@$1 19. BARLEY dull at $1 85 for No. 2. SEEDS dull; Timothy, $2 75@$3 15; Clover, $9 25@$9 50. WHISKY dull at 88c. PORK quiet but strong at $32. LARD dull and declined ¼c.@½c.; round lots sold at 18c. Sweet-pickled HAMS active at 16c. Dry Salted Shoulders 13c., buyer April. Dressed HOGS steady at $12 25@$12 75. Live HOGS dull at $9 30@$11 25. CATTLE neglected; Good Stock Steers, $6@$6 40. RECEIPTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 45,000 bushels Rye, 1,900 bushels Barley, 4,200 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 1,800 bushels Rye, 1,500 bushels Barley, 600 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 19.

COTTON—Receipts to-day, 1,855 bales; for the week, gross, 12,164 bales; net, 11,268 bales; exports to-day, 6,675 bales; for the week, to Liverpool, 3,127 bales; to the Continent, 3,165 bales; coastwise, 4,731 bales; stock on hand, 14,415 bales; sales to-day, 2,400 bales; for the week, 18,300 bales. Prices easier; Middling, 27¾c. GOLD, 31⅛. Sterling EXCHANGE, $1 42½; New-York Sight, ⅛. premium. FLOUR declining; receipts large; Superfine, $6 12½; Double Extra, $6 35; Treble Extra, $6 87½. CORN easier; White, 78c.@79c.; Yellow 80c. OATS easier; 72c.; BRAN, $1 15. HAY firm; Prime, $27. PORK firmer; $33 25. BACON firm at 14½c.@17½c.@18¼c. LARD—Tierce, 18¾c.@19c.; Keg, 20c.@22c. SUGAR firmer; Common, 12½c.@12¾c.; Prime, 14¼c. MOLASSES firmer; Prime, 70c.@75c. WHISKY—Western Rectified, 92½c.@97½c. COFFEE dull; Fair, 15c.@15¾c.; Prime, 17c.@17¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 19.

COTTON dull and unchanged. FLOUR more active; sales, 2,000 bbls.; Northwestern Extra Family, $6 50@$7 25; Pennsylvania do., $7@$8 25; Ohio, $8@$9 25; Fancy, $9 50@$12. WHEAT very quiet; Red at $1 50@$1 60; Amber, $1 65@$1 75; White $1 80@$1 90. RYE firm at $1 55. CORN in limited demand; sales 6,000 bbls.; Yellow and Mixed Western at 88c. OATS in fair demand; Western at 73c.@76c.; Pennsylvania, 60c.@68c. PETROLEUM feverish; Crude nominal at 17c.@18c. in bulk; 20c. in barrels; Refined, 30c., on the spot; at 32¼c.@33c. for April, May and June delivery. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged, but looking up. WHISKY dull at 93c.@98c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Friday, March 19.

FLOUR quiet; sales 100 bbls. Minnesota Baker at $7 25; 200 bbls. No. 2 City-ground Spring at $6. WHEAT inactive; fair White Canada offered at $1 50. CORN quiet; a few car-loads New sold at 80c.@81c. on the track. OATS dull; sales one car-load Western at 65c. in store. RYE nominal. BARLEY dull; sales 1,000 bushels Canada at $2 05, bagged; Choice held at $2 10 in elevator. SEEDS in fair demand; sales 5,000 bushels Clover at about $9; 400 bags Timothy at $3 40@$3 50. PORK firmer at $32 for heavy. LARD and HIGHWINES unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, March 19.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON heavy. FLOUR dull at $5 25@$5 35 for Fall Superfine; Extra, $6@$6 50. WHEAT—Choice and fancy Fall, $1 82½@$2; Prime to Choice, $1 55@$1 70. Spring unchanged. CORN quiet at 58c.@61c. for Yellow, Mixed and White, in bulk, and 68c.@70c. in sacks. OATS unchanged. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. RYE unchanged.

WHISKY nominal at 89c.@90c. PORK quiet at $32 25@$32 50. Bulk MEATS dull; Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c. BACON dull. LARD—Choice Steam, 18¼c.; Kettle Choice Country, 18¾c., local demand only. RECEIPTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 13,500 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 3,200 bushels Barley, 1,700 bushels Rye.

CINCINNATI, Friday, March 19.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; no sales. CORN firm at 65c. for ear. OATS dull at 65c. for No. 1. BARLEY dull at $1 95@$2 for No. 2 State. RYE dull but unchanged. COTTON dull and unchanged. WHISKY dull at 90c.@91c. MESS PORK dull, not saleable higher than $32. Bulk MEATS dull and lower; offered at 11¾c.@12¼c.; no buyers. BACON nominally unchanged; no sales. LARD dull at 19c.; no buyers better than 18½c. GOLD 130¾. EXCHANGE steady.

TOLEDO, Friday, March 19.

FLOUR dull and heavy. WHEAT dull; sales of Amber at $1 46; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 68. CORN quiet; sales of No. 1 at 66c.; No. 2 at 62½c.; no grade, 62c. OATS quiet and prices unchanged. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY nominally unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,600 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 7,600 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—1,400 bbls. Flour, 2,800 bushels Wheat, 4,800 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Friday, March 19.

FLOUR dull and lower; sales, 800 bbls. at $6 75@$7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25@$7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 50@$8 75 for White; $9 50@$9 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; sales car lots No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 50. CORN quiet; No. 1 Illinois 97c. OATS held at 70c. for Western. BARLEY, $2 for Canadian. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $27; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $35 ₱ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 95c.; to New-York, 85c.; to Albany, 63c.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, March 19.

FLOUR dull and weak. WHEAT unsettled and declined ½c.@1c.; No. 1 quoted at $1 11; No. 2, $1 06¼. OATS dull at 53c. CORN weak at 56c. for New. RYE declining; No. 1 quoted at $1 13@$1 14. BARLEY steady and prices unchanged. Dressed HOGS firm and prices unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 19.

COTTON dull and nominal; Middlings at 28c.; FLOUR fairly active at previous quotations. WHEAT dull and nominal; Pennsylvania Red, $1 50@$1 65. CORN very dull and lower; Prime White, 80c.@83c.; Yellow, 82c.@83c. OATS dull; Light at 66c.@68c. RYE dull and nominal at $1 40@$1 48. Mess PORK firm at $33. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 17c.@17¼c.; Clear Sides, 18c.; Shoulders, 15c. HAMS, 20c.@21c. LARD firm at 20c. WHISKY dull at 95c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, March 19.

COTTON—Net receipts, 110 bales of Sea Islands and 3,359 bales of Uplands; coastwise, 99 bales of Uplands; total, 3,568 bales; exports to foreign ports, none; coastwise, 233 bales of Sea Islands and 1,661 bales of Uplands; stock, 2,861 bales of Sea Islands and 42,159 bales of Uplands. Market dull and irregular; Middlings, 26¾c.@27c. Sales of the week, 3,400 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, March 19.

COTTON—Net receipts for the week, 4,161 bales; coastwise, 65 bales; total receipts, 4,226 bales. Exports to Great Britain none; to other foreign ports, 700 bales. exports, coastwise, 3,471 bales. Stock on hand, 18,167 bales. Market quiet and easier. Middlings, 27¼c.@27½c. Sea Islands nominal at 65c.@$1 30. Sales of the week, 2,305 bales.

MEMPHIS, Friday, March 19.

COTTON dull and nominally unchanged; receipts, 967 bales; exports, 716 bales; receipts of the week, 4,332 bales; exports, 4,703 bales; stock, 25,967 bales. FLOUR heavy; Superfine, $6@$6 50. CORN, 80c. OATS, 72c.@73c. PORK, $33. LARD, 19½c.@20½c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 15c.; Sides, 18c. Bulk MEATS steady; Shoulders, 13¼c.; Sides, 16¾c.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, March 19.

COTTON, 26¾c. Mess PORK, $32 50. LARD, 19¼c. BACON—Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17½c.; Clear Sides, 18c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17c. Superfine FLOUR, $5 50. WHEAT, $1 45@$1 55. CORN, 60c.@65c. OATS, 61c.@65c. RYE, $1 50. WHISKY, free, 91c.

NORFOLK, Friday, March 19.

COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 2,529 bales; coastwise, none. Exports, coastwise, 3,674 bales; Liverpool, 649 bales; Stock on hand and on shipboard, not cleared, 3,022 bales. The market is dull; Low Middling, 27c.@27½c.; sales of the week, 350 bales.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 19.

COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 490 bales; coastwise, 900 bales; total, 1,390 bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 740 bales; to the Continent, none; stock, 7,280 bales. The market is dull and nominal; Middling, 28c.

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, March 19.

COTTON—Receipts of the week, 2,792 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,000 bales; foreign, none; stock on hand, 49,742 bales; sales, 4,575 bales; sales to-day, 1,025. The market is quiet but firm; Low Middling, 26¼c.@26½c.; receipts, 366 bales; exports, none.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, March 19.

COTTON—Total receipts of the week, 300 bales; total exports coastwise, 259 bales; stock on hand, in store and on shipboard, 8,000 bales. Market dull, with a downward tendency; no sales. Total sales of the week, 40 bales.

BOSTON, Friday, March 19.

COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 270 bales; coastwise, 1,880 bales; total, 2,150 bales; exports to Great Britain, 480 bales; to the Continent, none; stock on hand, 12,000 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, March 19.

Spirits TURPENTINE advancing; sales at 49c.@49½c. RESIN steady; Strained, $1 75. Crude TURPENTINE 5c. better; sales at $1 70 for Hard. TAR firm; sales at $2 65. COTTON dull.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, March 19.

COTTON—The market is dull; sales, 285 bales; receipts, 210 bales; Middlings, nominally 26½c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, March 19.

FLOUR nominal. WHEAT—Inclemency of the weather restricts business; strictly Choice, $1 60@$1 65. Legal-Tenders, 78.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, March 19.

COTTON dull; prices irregular; receipts, 387 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 19.

Stocks firm; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 107; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25¼; Reading Railroad, 45⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57¾. Gold, 131.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 19—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N. W.	Clear	22
Halifax	N.	Clear	38
Portland	W.	Cloudy	24
Boston	N. W.	Clear	30
New-York	N. W.	Cloudy	36
Philadelphia	E.	Clear	36
Wilmington, Del.	W.	Clear	37
Washington	S. W.	Cloudy	45
Fortress Monroe	S.	Cloudy	43
Richmond	S.	Cloudy	43
Augusta, Ga.	N. E.	Cloudy	53
Savannah	E.	Cloudy	60
Charleston	N. E.	Cloudy	56
Oswego	E.	Clear	46
Buffalo	E.	Foggy	36
Pittsburg	——	Cloudy	32
Chicago	S. E.	Cloudy	36
Louisville	S.	Raining	48
Mobile	E.	Hazy	60
New-Orleans	S. E.	Foggy	62
Key West	E.	Cloudy	75
Havana	S. E.	Cloudy	77

[Advertisement.]

"Rich Reading" for "Self-made Men;" How to Rise in Life; Whom Great Men Marry; Man's Power over Death; Women's Faces, and How to Read them; Eyes, Noses, Lips, Cheeks, Chins, Complexion; Affection; Temper; Emotion, &c. See March number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Only 30 cents, or $3 a year. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BURGLAR PROOF.—While the inefficiency of the Police is generally admitted, and the public are divided between the protection of a vigilance committee and the benefit of a private armament, we wonder that our citizens do not generally seek such aid as might be derived by a call on our friend HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway. He will connect the doors and windows of a building, either dwelling, shop, or bank, with a gong or bell that will watch even when vigilant committees sleep, and will awaken a policeman out of the deepest midnight doze. Every house in the country might be thus guarded at a very moderate expense.—*Journal of Commerce, Feb. 22.*

[Advertisement.]

THE HAT OF THE PERIOD.—KNOX has, as promptly as usual, introduced his Spring style of gentlemen's hats, and its beauty and excellence merit the highest commendation. We think we have said it before, but it will bear repetition. When you want a becoming hat go to KNOX's for it, at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Union..........March 6..Bremen.....New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Baltimore....March 20..New-York..Liverpool.
Iowa..........March 20..New-York..Glasgow.
Cella..........March 20..New-York..London.
Pereire..........March 20..New-York..Havre.

FOR ASPINWALL.

Rising Star..........March 20..New-York..Aspinwall

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *Pereire*, close at the General Post Office at 8 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Baltimore*, close at 9 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River, to 10:20 A. M.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, &c., by the *Rising Star*, close at 10:30 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 04 | Sun sets.... 6 12 | Moon sets..12 20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12 04 | Gov. Island.12 53 | Hell Gate.. 2 15

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, March 19.

Arrived.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool Feb. 27, Queenstown 28th, via Halifax March 15, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship Georgia, Cutler, Port-au-Prince March 9, Gonaives 10th, Cape Haytien 12th, and Fortune Island 13th, with coffee, &c., and passengers to R. Murray, Jr. March 17, lat. 35 55, lon. 74, passed brig Alma, steering E.

Steamship Sherman, Henry, New-Orleans March 11, with mdse. and passengers to Frederic Baker.

Steamship Empire, Price, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to James Hand.

Ship Asia, (N. G.,) Wendeherst, Newcastle, Eng., 74 ds., with mdse. and coal to M. Briggs & Co.—vessel to Herm. Koop & Co. Had continuous westerly gales during first part of passage. Jan. 3, lat. 46 5, lon. 20 57, experienced a hurricane from the S. and S. E., going around to N., the glass falling to 28 15; sustained no damage, but was afterward obliged to bear away to the S.; has since had moderate weather.

Ship Freedom, Bradley, London and Portsmouth Jan. 11, with mdse. to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co. For 30 days after leaving Portsmouth experienced a continuous succession of heavy westerly gales; lost and split sails, &c. Feb. 27, Abraham Baxter, seaman, a native of Windsor, N. S., fell from the foretop-sail yard and was killed.

Bark St. Giovanni, (Italian,) Demartino, Trieste 70 ds., with barley to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Concettina, (Italian,) Salvatore, Palermo 72 ds., with fruit, &c., and 4 passengers, to Lawrence Giles & Co.

Bark Abraham Skalle, (Norw.,) Gregarson, Cardiff 68 ds., with railroad iron to Funch, Meincke & Co.

Bark Maria Mercede, (Ital.,) Gulotta, Palermo 70 ds., with fruit, &c., to George Slocovich. Has been 30 ds. N. of Bermuda with strong N. W. gales; was three times blown into the Gulf Stream. March 14, lat. 38 02, lon. 62 29, during the night, saw a large clipper ship, name unknown, steering with mainmast and fore and mizzen top gallant masts gone; could not speak her as it was blowing hard at the time.

Bark Mary M. Bird, (of Rockland,) Packard, Rotterdam 67 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Co. Jan. 13, in the English Channel, came in collision with a Br. schooner; carried away rail, bulwarks and broke two top-timbers.

Bark Ellen Stevens, (of Portland,) Howe, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to master. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. and N. E. winds.

Bark Rosina, (Ital.,) Lauro, Naples 49 ds., with fruit, &c., to A. P. Agresta. Has had strong variable winds during the passage.

Bark New-York, Gibbs, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to James Borland & Co.

Bark Caroline, (of Liverpool,) Davis, Rio Grande do Sul 78 ds., with hides to George Moke. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage. Crossed the Equator Feb. 10 in lon. 35.

Bark Æolus, (Norw.,) Maasfjeld, Liverpool 67 ds., with mdse. to Samuel Thompson's Nephews. Has had heavy westerly gales the first part of the passage; lost and split sails, lost maintopmast, fore and mizzen gallantmast, stove bulwarks and stancheons.

Bark Grace, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Bogart, Cardiff, Jan. 21, with railroad iron to order; has had for the last 21 ds. N. W. gales; lost jibboom, stove boats and split sails.

Bark Alliance, (Norw.,) Larsen, Liverpool 66 ds., with salt to Funch, Meincke & Co.; has had for the last 21 ds. heavy N. W. gales.

Brig Carmen, (of Nassau,) Madariaga, Havana 21 ds., with molasses and 3 passengers to Schepeler & Co.; vessel to Manuel Trujillo. Had strong northerly and westerly winds the entire passage.

Brig Fidelia, (of Bangor,) Stone, Buenos Ayres 75 ds., with hides, &c., to Miller & Houghton. Had head winds almost the entire passage; crossed the Equator Feb. 13, in lon. 35; sld. in co. with bark Commodore Dupont, for Boston, and bark Josephine for Hampton Roads, for orders. Left in port bark P. B. Bradley, Bradley, for New-York in 7 ds.

Brig Annie Gardiner, (of Castine,) Gardiner, Demerara 20 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Concettas Zurlo, Maresca, Trieste 59 ds., and Gibraltar 38 ds., with mdse. to A. P. Agresta.

Brig Youngsters, (of Sunderland,) Hossack, Patras 86 ds., and Gibraltar 60 ds., with currants to order.

Brig Tancredi, (Ital.,) Esposito, Naples 51 ds., with fruit to James Robinson & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 5; had heavy N. W. gales in the Gulf stream.

Brig Ben Nevis, (of Arichat,) Forrest, Mantanzas 12 ds., with molasses to Baltzer & Faaks; vessel to Hilton, Watson & Co.; has been 7 days N. of Hatteras, with strong northerly winds.

Brig Widar, (N. G.,) Droste, Seville, (Spain,) 57 ds., with mdse. to order. 5th inst., lat 26 28, lon. 18 05, spoke brig Germania, (N. G.,) hence for Vera Cruz.

Brig Alfaretta, (of St. John, N. B.,) Rutherford, Cabairien 11 ds., with sugar to P. J. Nevius & Sons. Left in port bark Agenora, for New-York on the 10th inst.; also bark Arletta, ready to sail for Boston.

Brig Paragon, (of Searsport,) Shute, Portland, Me., 6 ds., with lumber to master.

Brig Montrose, Johnston, Aquadilla 20 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co. March 9, lat. 29 24, lon. 73, saw a brig showing burgee, with Hattie B., bound S.

Brig Wm. Welsh, (of Philadelphia,) Strowbridge, Bordeaux 40 ds., with mdse. to Daniel St. Amant. Had heavy westerly gales almost the entire passage.

Brig C. Matthews, Lunt, Providence.

Schr. Louisa Crockett, (of Baltimore,) Pierce, (late Crockett,) Kingston, Jam., 28 ds., with logwood to master. Sld. in co. with schr. William, for New-York. Capt. Crockett died at Kingston Feb. 13, and the mate, B. Booker, Feb. 12. They were both natives of Rockland, Me., and are supposed to have died of yellow fever. The present Captain and two of the crew were sick of the same disease during the passage. Captain Pierce and one of the men recovered; the other, A. Avis, a native of Colchester, England, died Feb. 26, and was buried at sea.

Schr. Henry P. Russell, (of Boston,) Whitney, New Orleans 13 ds., with ammunition, &c., to master. Had fine weather.

Schr. William, (of St. John, N. B.,) Outhouse, Kingston, Jam., 28 ds., with logwood to P. J. Nevius & Sons. Had strong westerly winds almost the entire passage.

Schr. Chase, Ingraham, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. Neptune's Bride, Bogart, Alexandria, for Boston.

Schr. Sarah Ann, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.

Schr. Jos. Ross, Ross, Taunton.

Schr. Jas. Cunningham, Elliott, New-London.

Schr. Sophie Ann, Baker, New-London.

Schr. Mary Lovell, Beebe, New-London.

Schr. James Parker, Sr., Kelly, Pawtucket.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Pawtucket.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Portchester.

Schr. Otis, Hall, New-Bedford.

Schr. Stephen Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Sarah, Boardman, Rockland via New-Haven.

Schr. John W. Bell, Hawkins, Stonington.

Schr. Wm. E. Sargent, Henderson, Virginia.

Schr. Free Wind, Frisbee, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr. R. H. Daly, Lamphear, New-London.

Schr. J. S. Page, McGinnis, Northport.

Schr. D. T. Willetts, Brown, Stonington.

Schr. Union, Bennett, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. James Bayles, Arnold, Newport.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, New-Haven.

Schr. Maria, Barber, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. Delaware, Hall, Rockland via New-Haven.

Schr. Julia A. Barker, Arnold, New-Haven for Baltimore.

Schr. Reading Railroad No. 34, Burke, Norwalk.

Schr. Sarah Laverine, Raymond, Warren, R. I.

Schr. Little David, Payer, New-Haven.

Schr. Benj. Butler, Fowler, Wickford.

Schr. S. & B. Small, Heath, Machias, with spars to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. A. Tirrell, Atwood, Rockport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. Price, Nickerson, Boston.

Schr. Chas. A. Grainer, Hovey, Providence.

WIND—At sunset, S., cloudy.

SAILED—Steamships Cella, for London; Britannia, for Glasgow.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 19—Arr. bark Mist, from London; brigs Mariposa, from Messina; Elvie Allen, do.; Hiram Abiff, from Matanzas; schr. M. B. Marston, from Matanzas.

CHARLESTON, March 19—Arr. steamship James Adger, from New-York; schr. Mary Ella, from Belfast, Me.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 19—Sld. brig Potomac, for Baltimore

Passed out—Brigs Chattanooga, for Porto Rico; Romance, for Navassa; schr. Peerless, for the West Indies.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 19—Arr. steamship Leo, from New-York; barks Cairo, from New-York; Union, from Bremen; schr. Whitney Long, from New-York.

WILMINGTON, March 19—Cld. steamship W. P. Clyde, for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Marianna—brig, 23 ds. from Trinidad for Falmouth, March 7, lat. 30, lon. 65 4.

Northern Light—schr., from Sagua for Boston, 8 ds. out, March 14, lat. 38 40, lon. 73 52.

William—schr., of St. John, N. B., bound N., March 14, lat. 37 40, lon. 73 50.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince, March 9, bark R. Murray, Jr., Wilson, for New-York March 13; brig Almatra, Andrews, for Havre; brigs Oliver Cutts, Elsey, Jane, and schr. Lord of the Isles, for New-York; schr. Alpha, Munson, for Boston. Arr. 20, steamship Col. Aspinwall, from New-Orleans.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, March 19.—The steamship Denmark, from New-York, arrived here yesterday.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR April contains the portraits, characters and biographies of Harvey P. Peet, LL.D., instructor of the deaf and dumb; James T. Brady, Henry D. Barron, Henry Frank; sketches and illustrated articles on Hiram Powers and John Stuart Mill; Phrenology and Religion; Fish Culture, with nine engravings; Napoleon's Head; After Death; Nothing but a Baby; the Planchette Mystery; Crescendo, an illustrated Poem; Japanese Houses; a Good Inheritance; Industry and Respectability; Is There an Open Polar Sea? Music. Price $3 a year or 30 cents a number. Newsmen have it. Address S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

IRON FRONTS FOR DWELLINGS.

We are prepared to furnish and erect Iron Fronts for dwellings, to take the place of brick or brownstone; equally handsome, more durable, and much cheaper.

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS, Nos. 77 and 83 Liberty-st.

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REAL LACE GOODS

CLOSING OUT at and under cost at the BROOKLYN LACE STORE, No. 293 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. C. W. BIECKS.

BROOKS BROTHERS,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have a general assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,

Among which, as SPECIALTIES, ARE SPRING OVERCOATS, CHEVIOT SUITS, &C., AT VERY LOW PRICES.

THE Custom Department

Contains all the new styles of foreign and domestic goods, to be made to order for gentlemen's wear.

BOYS' CLOTHING READY-MADE AND TO ORDER.

We also offer job lots of ready-made clothing for cash or on short approved credit.

BALLSTON ARTESIAN LITHIA SPRING WATER

CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM AND BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.

CLOTHING.

CASH BUYERS OF FINE GOODS AT WHOLESALE WILL FIND THE FINEST ASSORTMENT AND THE LOWEST PRICES, AT THE ROOMS OF DEVLIN & CO., BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND-ST.

TO THOSE FURNISHING HOUSES WITH GAS FIXTURES.

HAVING ON HAND QUITE A STOCK OF GOODS OF OTHER MANUFACTURE THAN OUR OWN, WE SHOULD BE PLEASED TO CLOSE IT OUT AT CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION ON THE COST.

BALL, BLACK & CO., Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

BALLSTON Artesian Lithia Spring WATER.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SPRING, 1869.

J. M. VARIAN & SON, Successors to F. B. BALDWIN, 70 & 72 BOWERY, NEAR CANAL-ST.

RICH AND FASHIONABLE SPRING OVERCOATS, FROM $10 TO $20. CALL AND SEE THEM.

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER, FOR SALE BY PRINCIPAL DRUGGISTS, CURES CANCER, CURES CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS, CURES SCROFULA, AND ALL THE IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, AND THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR BRIGHT'S DISEASE AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS. This is the original Spring Water from Vermont which has wrought so many wonderful cures, and is advertised only to distinguish it from the many imitations that are now attempted to be palmed upon the public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi. PAMPHLETS CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF MANY WONDERFUL CURES ATTESTED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS CAN BE HAD GRATIS, BY CALLING AT OR ADDRESSING A NOTE TO MISSISQUOI SPRINGS, NO. 535 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BALLSTON Artesian Lithia Spring WATER. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

BEEBES RANGES

The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical, and sure bakers. Made, put up and warranted by JANES, KIRTLAND & CO., Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 231, March 19, 1869.
64, 5, 7, 66, 56, 65, 52, 14, 35, 42, 29, 23.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 232, March 19, 1869.
71, 62, 54, 56, 10, 15, 65, 38, 63, 30, 41, 31.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 255, March 19, 1869.
4, 77, 22, 39, 21, 18, 6, 72, 15, 3, 36, 67.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 256, March 19, 1869.
60, 7, 1, 30, 45, 65, 59, 16, 26, 66, 75, 19.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 931 2D-AV. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway: 2D-AV.—The three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the west side of 2d-av., between 49th and 50th sts., and known as No. 931. The house is in perfect order, frescoed, and contains the modern improvements. Lot 21.0½x80 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 72D AND 73D STS., NEAR CENTRAL PARK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

72D-ST.—Two lots on the north side of 72d-st., 146 feet east of 9th-av.

73D-ST.—Two lots on the south side of 73d-st., 151.2 feet east of 9th-av., immediately in the rear of the last-described lots.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

9TH-AV.—The lease of the plot of land situate on the west side of 9th-av., between 48th and 49th sts., 25.1 feet south of 49th-st., known as Nos. 625, 625½, 627 and 627½ 9th-av. The lease has twenty years to run from the 1st of April, 1869, at an annual ground rent of $700 up to 1878, after that time $800 per annum; lessee to pay taxes. Buildings are sold with the lease.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

The Fifteenth Amendment in the General Assembly—The Governor's Message—Action of the Radicals—Alleged Legislative Corruption—Excited Scene in the House—A Double Murder—A Violent Wedding—Adjournment of the Legislature.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sunday, March 14, 1869.

That the Fifteenth Amendment is not to-day ratified by the Legislature of Georgia, and by a majority sufficiently large to prove that all parties concurred in the ratification, is due altogether to the extraordinary conduct of the Governor and the most noisy of the prominent Radicals. A large number of Democratic members had determined to vote for the Amendment, because it was hoped that by doing so further Congressional interference might be averted; that it would establish nothing in Georgia that does not already exist by the State Constitution; that it would gratify the President, and place the suffrage in all the States on an equal basis. They did not conceal their determination or the reasons which led to it. Then came the Governor's message, making official communication of the proposed amendment, in which, by every sneer, covert and expressed, by ridicule, jeer and insult, he does his utmost to create opposition to the amendment, and embitter the feeling of the Democrats against Congress and the Executive. I heard the message read, and I can only judge of others by myself, and had I been a Democratic member previously resolved to support the amendment, if the vote had been taken immediately after hearing the message, I should have voted "No." A more irritating, galling document to all who had the misfortune to differ from Mr. BULLOCK I never read. The subsequent action of leading Radicals intensified the irritation. Mr. O'NEAL, BRYANT's rival for the leadership of his party in the House, said "Let Republicans look on and see our enemies adopt our principles; we look on with feelings of mirth and amusement;" and Mr. FITZPATRICK, a Fenian of the most Donnybrook Fair propensities, declared that he and the other Radicals would hold off and see the Democrats swallow the dose, and hoped they'd like the taste. These ultraists did not conceal their desire that the amendment might be defeated, and that then Congress would "bust the concern wide open;" nor did they hesitate to declare that "BULLOCK didn't want the rebels to ratify the amendment." As a proof of the sincerity of their desire, when the vote was taken many Radical members absented themselves or refused to vote. Notwithstanding all this, the yeas had a small majority, which not improbably will be lost on the reconsideration. It is certain that but for the Governor's jeering message and the derision of the Radicals, the amendment would have been carried almost without debate and by a considerable majority, although it is equally certain that the people, if they had an opportunity to express their will, would say No most loudly.

This matter vindicates most forcibly the justice and wisdom of the editorial remarks of the TIMES of the 10th inst. on the Republican Party in Georgia, by exposing the discreditable purposes of those who assume to control that party, but who really represent nothing but the prejudices, self-interest and animosities of a small, noisy and not over reputable clique. It is important that the truth may be known, and I employ plain language to express it. It is not calculated to win converts to revile those who contemplate conversion as apostates, and upbraid them insultingly with the errors of the faith they are about to abandon. But this is precisely what the Governor did in his message. The conclusion is irresistible that it was intended to prevent the adoption of the Fifteenth Article by the Democratic Legislature of Georgia for fear the adoption would destroy the chances of the "new deal," from which certain parties expect to win so many advantages. The trick was very clumsy in its conception, and still more clumsily played.

A scene of almost Congressional uproar took place in the House last week when the allegation was made that certain members had received bribes to vote for the passage of a bill giving "State aid" to the Brunswick and Albany Railroad. It is stated positively that such is the fact, and a member from Macon declared in his place that he held in his hands a certificate of stock issued to a member to obtain his vote, for which the member had not paid a mill, and that he (the member from Macon) could swear to the facts. From all I can learn, the facts are as stated. The Governor has been requested to withhold his approval of the bill until a committee appointed to investigate the matter shall report.

The examination of the famous "$35,0000 transaction" has revealed other financial irregularities, and a special committee has recommended the passage of a joint resolution directing the Attorney-General to institute suits on the bonds of the Comptroller-General and Treasurer for money paid out on Executive warrants unauthorized by law. This will include the $360 of interest on the public deposits, which the Treasurer ordered placed to his private account as a "perquisite of his office."

The fuss about the "Operatic Capitol" will be settled by the State and the City of Atlanta buying the building and paying KIMBALL therefor $300,000, KIMBALL agreeing to refund the $31,000 paid him for the water-pipes and furnaces. The State will pay $200,000 less the $31,000, and the City of Atlanta $100,000. This will put an end to all idea of re-removing the seat of Government to Milledgeville, and establishes it permanently here.

A frightful tragedy has just taken place at Warrenton, Warren County, in this State. The editor of a little weekly paper, named WALLACE, was shot and instantly killed on Friday last, by one Dr. DARDEN, who fired at his victim from a window. WALLACE wanted to join a Masonic lodge; his petition had been examined and had been reported favorably by the committee, but on the vote two black balls were found in the ballot-box, which WALLACE ascertained were put there by DARDEN. For these black balls, WALLACE denounced "the villainy of the scalawag DARDEN," in his paper, and as he was walking to his office DARDEN shot him as described above. It was a very base and cowardly murder. WALLACE was popular and reputable, DARDEN extremely the reverse. DARDEN was promptly apprehended by the Sheriff and placed in jail, but at night the infuriated populace broke into the jail, took out the prisoner and lynched him upon the spot. These are the facts as reported to me by an eye witness of both crimes.

Another shooting affair took place a few days ago near Andersonville, in which a clergyman in the act of marrying a couple was shot by the father of the bride. There was no ill-will between the parties. On the contrary, the clergyman and his assailant were on the most cordial terms. The alleged cause is that the father of the bride was so festive that he drank too much whisky, and under the influence of *fusel* oil, administered a charge of *fusil* lead to the unoffending minister. Notwithstanding the painful and dangerous wound, the clergyman insisted on performing the ceremony, and stretched on a pallet supported by pillows, he declared the bride and bridegroom man and wife, "going through the whole ceremony," as my informant stated, "as if nothing had happened." He now lies in a very precarious condition at Americus.

The chances of an adjournment of the General Assembly improve daily. It is fervently hoped by the tax-paying community that the blessing will be soon vouchsafed to them.

QUONDAM.

The Use of Light Colored Inks.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, March 16.

Some weeks ago we called attention to the folly, as well as the danger, of using ink of any other color than black. We did it on that occasion at the instance of a gentleman who had a State bond that had been filled up with violet colored ink, and found, on taking it from its place of keeping, the filling up in this particular ink had entirely faded away. We had, years before, denounced all pale inks—those of other color than black—as a nuisance, and gave notice that those using it in their communications with this office could not be sure of a reading. There is neither apology nor excuse for the manufacture or use of light-colored inks, even if they would stand. The contrast on the white paper being less decided, they are difficult and more painful to the eye to read, but now it has been demonstrated beyond all doubt that some of them at least will not stand. When it is remembered what serious consequences might result from notes, bonds, mortgages, wills, &c., being filled up by designing parties with inks that will not live on paper or parchment, the Legislature might, with propriety, forbid its use by any one, and it is its duty to prohibit it by any public officer. When we called attention to the matter some weeks since, a gentleman in the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer in this city wrote on ordinary cap paper a few lines in each of the four or five kinds of ink, and stuck them up against a window, exposed to the sun. After remaining thus exposed for fifteen or eighteen days he took them down, and recently brought them to this office for our inspection. The black held its color nearly or quite as well as ever, and the red was still legible; but the violet had almost entirely vanished. Not one single word of what had been written with it could be read.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Complete Record of President Johnson's Vetoes.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 15, 1869.

The following carefully compiled list gives in full the official record of the exercise of the veto power by ANDREW JOHNSON during his term of office. It probably more than equals all the vetoes of all the Presidents that preceded him:

FIRST SESSION—THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Bills Vetoed.

1. To enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau. Vetoed Feb. 19, 1866. To protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights and furnish the means of their vindication. Vetoed and passed over veto April 9, 1866.

2. For the admission of the State of Colorado into the Union. Vetoed May, 1866.

3. To enable the New-York and Montana Iron Manufacturing Company to purchase a certain amount of public lands not now in the market. Vetoed June, 1866.

4. To continue in force and to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a Bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and for other purposes." Vetoed and passed July 16, 1866, over veto.

5. For the admission of the State of Nebraska into the Union. Not signed; failed through the adjournment of Congress.

SECOND SESSION—THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

1. To regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia. Vetoed; passed, June 8, 1867, over veto.

2. To admit the State of Colorado into the Union. Vetoed June 18, 1867.

3. For the admission of the State of Nebraska into the Union. Vetoed, and passed, March 2, 1867, over veto.

4. To provide for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary States. Vetoed, and passed, March 2, 1867, over veto.

5. To regulate the tenure of office. Vetoed, and passed, March 2, 1867, over veto.

Bills which became laws without the President's signature, the constitutional limit of ten days having expired without return:

1. To repeal section thirteen of "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes." Approved July 17, 1862; became a law June 22, 1867.

2. To regulate the franchise in the Territories of the United States; became a law June 31, 1867.

3. To regulate the duties of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, in preparing for the organization of the House and for other purposes; became a law Feb. 22, 1867.

4. To declare the sense of an act entitled an act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for Quartermaster's stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the Army of the United States; became a law Feb. 22, 1867.

RECAPITULATION.

Thirty-ninth Congress—Vetoes, 10; became laws without signatures, 4.

FIRST SESSION FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Bills Vetoed.

1. A supplementary Reconstruction bill, to provide for elections and the formation of Constitutions in ten States. Vetoed March 23, 1867, and passed over veto; vote in the Senate, 40 to 7; in the House, 114 to 25.

2. A supplementary Reconstruction bill. Vetoed July 19, 1867, and passed over veto; vote in the Senate, 30 to 6; in the House, 109 to 25.

3. A supplementary Reconstruction Appropriation bill. Vetoed July 19, 1868, and passed over veto; vote in the Senate, 32 to 4; in the House, 109 to 25.

SECOND SESSION—FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Bills Vetoed.

1. An amendatory act providing for the re-examination in the Supreme Court, by writ of error, cases which have been adjudicated in Circuit Courts. Vetoed March 26, 1868, and passed over veto; vote in the Senate, 33 to 9; in the House, 115 to 34.

2. An act to provide for the admission of the State of Arkansas to representation in Congress. Vetoed June 20, 1868, and passed over veto; vote in Senate, 30 to 7; in House, 111 to 31.

3. An act to provide for the admission of the States of North and South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida to representation in Congress upon ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment. Vetoed and passed over veto; vote in the Senate, 35 to 8; in the House, 108 to 31.

4. An act relative to the Freedman's Bureau, providing for its discontinuance, &c. Vetoed and passed over veto July 25, 1868; vote in the Senate, 42 to 5; in the House, 115 to 23.

5. Joint resolution of the Senate excluding from the Electoral College votes of States lately in rebellion which shall not have been reorganized. Vetoed and passed over veto July 21, 1868; vote in the Senate, 45 to 8; in the House, 134 to 36.

Bills Which Became Laws Without the Approval of the President, the Constitutional Limit of Ten Days Having Expired Without Their Return.

1. An act to authorize a further reduction of the currency; became a law Feb. 4, 1868, without approval.

2. An act making appropriations to supply deficiences in the appropriations for the execution of the reconstruction laws, and for arrears of Quartermaster's Department; became a law without approval Feb. 12, 1868.

3. An act amendatory to a Supplementary Reconstruction law providing that a majority of votes cast shall decide elections, and that persons registered may vote in any part of the State; became a law without approval March 19, 1868.

4. An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy, providing that nothing shall be paid for expenses incurred by the appointment of cadets from Southern States until they shall have returned to their proper relations to the Government; became a law without approval March 17, 1868.

5. An act to extend the charter of the City of Washington, regulating the selection of officers, &c.; became a law without approval May 29, 1868.

6. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriation for the execution of the Reconstruction laws in the Third Military District; became a law without approval July 27, 1868.

7. An act to continue the Bureau for the Relief of Freedmen and Refugees; became a law without approval July 6, 1868.

8. Joint resolution of the Senate authorizing the employment of counsel for the defence of those intrusted with the execution of the Reconstruction laws; became a law without approval Feb. 26, 1868.

9. Joint resolution of the House appointing Managers of National Asylums for disabled soldiers; became a law without approval March 25, 1868.

THIRD SESSION—FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Bill Vetoed.

1. An act regulating the duties on copper and copper ores. Vetoed Feb. 22; passed over veto Feb. 24, 1869.

Bills which failed through the adjournment of Congress, the President refusing to sign the same (pocket vetoes.)

1. An act to amend the judicial system of the United States.

2. An act for the further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia. (Third failure from same cause.)

3. An act to amend certain acts in relation to the navy and marine corps.

4. Joint resolution granting use of military equipments for inauguration ceremonies.

5. An act to strengthen the public credit and to legalize gold contracts.

Bills which became laws without the President's signature, the constitutional limit of ten days having expired without their return.

1. Bill for the relief of the poor and destitute people of the District of Columbia.

2. Joint resolution respecting the Provisional Governments of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas.

3. Resolution relative to the contract for stationery for the Interior Department.

RECAPITULATION.—Fortieth Congress—Vetoes, 9; "pocket vetoes," 5; became laws without signature, 12.

Total—Vetoes, 19; "pocket vetoes," 6; became laws without the President's signature, 16.

CYMON.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Arcade Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following communication was drawn up by one of our ablest merchants, and addressed to the Chairman of the Railroad Committee of the Senate at the last session of the Legislature, when the Senate refused to pass the bill. It presents in a condensed and forcible form the objections to the Arcade Railroad scheme. Property holders on Broadway will learn from it how terrible the mischief is with which their property is threatened.

BROADWAY.

Taking into account the difficulty in construction, the amount of money required, the time necessary for its completion, and the interference with private property and private rights, this Arcade Railroad is one of the most gigantic projects that has ever been proposed in the history of the world. It proposes:

First—To dig away the whole of the principal street of the commercial metropolis of the nation, and interrupt travel and business in it for at least five years.

Second—To take away from all the buildings on Broadway, without giving any equivalent, the very valuable vaults under the street, which are used in all modern buildings as salesrooms, and for other first-class purposes. These vaults have been built at heavy expense, and large sums have been paid to the Common Council for the privilege of using the space so occupied.

Third—To dig down to a depth of at least twenty-two feet eight inches, but with unlimited power to dig as much further as the projectors think fit, and thus destroy or greatly injure nine-tenths of the buildings on the line of Broadway. The excavation is to be made to the very line of the buildings, thus breaking up all iron and stone stoops.

Fourth—To take possession of the buildings which require to be under-pinned and shored up, and to occupy and make use of them during the progress of the work, which may be done quickly or slowly, well or badly, as the corporators may choose.

Fifth—To remove all water pipes that are in the way, and thus interfere, more or less, with the water supply of the whole lower part of the City. To remove all gas mains and sewers that come in the way, and thus seriously interfere with the lighting and draining of the City during the five, or ten, or twenty years, during which the work will be in progress.

Sixth—Should the work be finally accomplished, notwithstanding all the obstacles which appear to competent engineers insuperable, the projectors propose to run four on six lines of steam cars in an underground structure which will be practically without ventilation. The first effect of which would be the suffocation of hundreds of passengers and employes, and the second to fill all the stores on the line so full of noxious gasses as to make them uninhabitable. They would be depreciated full fifty per cent.

Seventh—The whole of this stupendous undertaking will cost from $20,00,000 to $30,000,000, and injure enormously $250,000,000 of property in the State in its line.

The whole scheme appeared to me and other property holders so preposterous, that it only excited a smile when brought to our notice. When, however, we saw that the bill, when passed, was manifestly and infamous invasion of our rights and interests, had passed the Assembly unanimously, we were at once made aware how totally insecure these rights and interests are. We learn, further, that under the extraordinary action of the Assembly that any body of unknown men may apply to the Legislature for unlimited power to break up and destroy the property of others, and obtain such power from one branch of the Legislature without a dissenting voice.

If such a measure as the Arcade Railroad shall become a law, there will thenceforward be no security for property in this State.

The men who propose to do all the enormous mischief contemplated in this bill are men scarcely one of whose names is known to the great body of property holders of this City.

If one hundred of the principal citizens of New-York—men known far and wide for their intelligence, wealth and high moral character—were to apply to the Legislature for the enormous franchise contained in this bill, and were willing to deposit five millions of dollars with the State Treasurer, as security for the damage they might do in constructing the road, there would be some grounds for hearing them, and examining into the merits of the enterprise. But, even then, prudence and wisdom would dictate the propriety of postponing all action on such a gigantic undertaking for at least one year, so as to give time to a commission to be appointed, which should sit in the City of New-York, and obtain full and particular information on every point connected with so vast an undertaking.

A Case of Caste.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me, through the columns of your paper, to make known some facts that are hardly creditable to these post-riot and asylum-burning days? Last Saturday afternoon I sent my little girl with her nurse—a colored woman—to Lent's Circus to witness some of the wonders so attractively advertised, and to which I *thought* the public generally were invited. In a short time the two returned, the woman calm, the little girl rampant. On my making inquiries into the cause of their return, the woman told me that the ticket-man would not allow her to go in "without a lady or some grown-up white person." The man magnanimously observing that "*he* just as lief let her in, only those were his orders."

Comment is, I think, unnecessary; only may I suggest to MR. LENT that if he would mention in his advertisements the rules of his establishment he would save trouble, and people's feelings might be spared. And will you allow me to say before I close, that when circus managers admit, unquestioned and unsuspected "the great unwashed" and keep out a decent, respectable colored woman, one is strongly reminded of the people of old who were said to "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel."

Yours respectfully, J. C. SPRING,
No. 124 East Twenty-fifth-street, New-York.
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1869.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

Independent Republican Nominations for State Officers.

The following address, signed by about one hundred and fifty citizens of Virginia, appears in the Richmond morning papers of Tuesday:

The undersigned, citizens of Virginia, and earnest friends of the restoration of our State to the Union, under the Reconstruction acts of Congress, believe that the time has fully come when a determined and zealous effort should be made to rescue the Republicans of Virginia from the management and control of designing and selfish politicians.

We are satisfied that the Convention which assembled at Petersburg on the 9th instant, did not reflect the feelings and wishes of the Republicans of the State, and that the means used to secure the nomination of the persons who are placed upon the State ticket were such as cannot secure the sanction or approval of those who desire to promote the welfare of the people. We feel that there has never been a period in her history when the counsel and direction of wise, experienced and patriotic men, whose unselfish regard for the public weal commends them to the confidence and support of the people were eminently needed. The men who are put forward for the highest honors of our restored Commonwealth are not sufficiently identified with our people to secure that confidence, and we fear that defeat awaits the party, because many of the best of our citizens who are now identified with it anticipate the worst consequences to our material interests in the event of their election, and are disposed to resent and resist the dictation of the ignorant and presumptuous clique of political adventurers by whom the late Convention was controlled.

We believe that a large majority of the intelligent and reflecting people of Virginia, who have a permanent interest in the prosperity of the State, are becoming convinced that wisdom and sound policy dictate that they should accept and carry out, in good faith, the measures proposed by Congress for the reconstruction of the Southern States, and are earnestly desirous of adopting the great principles enunciated by the Republican Party of the country. We believe that they will cheerfully support true and well-known Republicans for State officers; and to afford them an opportunity to do this we respectfully recommend

For Governor—GILBERT C. WALKER, of Norfolk City.

For Lieutenant-Governor—JOHN F. LEWIS, of Rockingham County.

For Attorney-General—JAMES C. TAYLOR, of Montgomery County.

Character of the Persons Nominated.

From the Richmond Whig, March 16.

The ticket generally may be said to represent the policy of relief and peace to the people of Virginia, in contrast with that of proscription and discord represented by the Wells ticket. Colonel WALKER has been for several years a resident of Norfolk, where he has large investments and important interests. He has identified himself, with all his stake in life, with Virginia and her people. He is a gentleman of the largest views and of the most liberal sentiments. He has studied and understands the commanding natural advantages of Virginia, and is heart and soul in the cause of developing and utilizing all her splendid resources, and especially of making her great seaport play the part in the commerce of the world for which nature designed it. As a means of restoring the tranquility necessary to successful business, he is in favor of ending all strife with the Federal Government and the people of the North, by a quiet submission to the Congressional terms of reconstruction, among which he does not class disfranchisements, or penalties of any sort to be inflicted by State authority—and to all these, as embodied in the Underwood Constitution, he is altogether opposed. He would set free the energies of the people by removing all disabilities, and would preserve harmony by letting by-gones be by-gones.

Believing that the ticket now put forth not only affords to the people of Virginia the best opportunity of escaping from the vast evil of carpet-bag rule, but that it is the representative of the most benignant policy which, in our present circumstances, can be hoped for, we do not hesitate to ask our fellow-citizens, discarding party and forgetting wrongs, to make common cause with those who are willing to make common cause with them, to help those who are trying to help them.

A Republican View of the Movement.

From the Richmond State Journal, March 16.

For none of these gentlemen have we a single unkind word. They are nearly all our personal friends; but we regret their defection, or, rather, the singular position they have assumed, because we feel they are being made the catspaws of the Democratic Party, and of the designing men who desire to control certain material interests of the State. In their manifesto they are guilty of insincerity, for they do not set forth the real cause of their dissatisfaction. They suppress the truth in failing to declare that they will not support the ticket nominated at Petersburg, because a colored man was placed upon it for Lieutenant-Governor. This it is well known, is the great cause of quarrel with the vast majority of those whose names are attached to the pronunciamento.

The Missouri Appointments.

From the St. Louis Democrat, March 15.

We notice going the rounds of the Press a story, which the Hannibal *Courier* copies without expressing much confidence in it, saying that the Missouri delegation waited upon General GRANT about appointments, and were very discourteously treated. It is hardly necessary to say that no such interview ever took place, and the story is entirely imaginary. For several days before the delegation waited upon General GRANT at all its intention as to the appointment of Messrs. FORD, SMITH and EASTON was well known, and they called only to recommend the appointment of Mr. NEWCOMB, who was appointed. No recommendations as to the other offices were made, and no such conversation as is alleged occurred at that or any other interview.

STATE INDEPENDENCE.

Letter from Ex-Senator Dixon, of Connecticut.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1869.

To the Editor of the Hartford Courant:

I am glad to see that you are discussing, in your influential journal, the question of the true relations of the State and Federal Governments. No political question is of greater importance, and at this period in our history, when our country is suffering from the consequences of carrying the doctrine of State rights to a dangerous extreme, it is very important that we should guard against an equal and perhaps greater peril in rushing to the opposite extreme. There is somewhere a point where the rights of the States and the delegated powers of the Federal Government meet and harmonize. Since you call on me, in your paper of Saturday last, to reply to certain interrogatories on this subject, you will, I trust, permit me to give my views briefly in reply.

You deny, if I understand your position, that by the true intent and meaning of the elector's oath required by the Constitution and laws of Connecticut, that State is independent, because the elector is also bound by the same oath, to support the Constitution of the United States. The oath is in the following words:

"You, A. B., do solemnly swear that you will be true and faithful to the State of Connecticut and to the constitutional Government thereof, as a free and independent State, and to the Constitution of the United States, &c."

Now, it is perfectly evident that the framers of this oath did not suppose an oath to support the Constitution of the United States inconsistent with the obligation in the same oath to be true and faithful to the Government of Connecticut as a free and independent State. In other words, Connecticut is a free and independent State, notwithstanding the obligation of its citizens to support the Constitution of the United States. The latter is not in conflict with the independence of the States. This is the true doctrine:

"The Constitution of the United States is a grant of powers where they did not before exist, but the Constitution of Connecticut is a limitation of powers already existing, leaving the Legislative Department, subject to the limitation specified, as it found it." *Opinion of Chief Justice Williams in the case of Pratt vs. Allen, 13 Conn. Reports, page 119.*

The grant of powers to the General Government did not deprive the States of their independence. All powers not granted were expressly reserved by the tenth article of the amendments of the Constitution of the United States to the States respectively or to the people. See article 10 of amendments.

It is thus apparent that the Government of the United States is limited in its powers. The first section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States provides that "All legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States. Powers not granted being reserved—the Government is, of course, limited to the exercise of the powers granted. Yet, notwithstanding this limitation, you argue that the Government of the United States is sovereign—and, of course, you claim that it is independent. A limitation of its power, therefore, does not in your view conflict with its sovereignty or independence. Yet you hold that because Connecticut has "delegated" (I use the word used by the Constitution) certain powers, therefore her Government is not independent—while in truth the delegation of powers to the General Government does not in all conflict with the independence of the State in other respects. That this is correct doctrine is shown by the fourth article of the declaration of rights in the Constitution of Massachusetts, which is in the following words:

"The people of this Commonwealth have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves as a free, sovereign and independent State, and do and forever hereafter shall exercise and enjoy every power, jurisdiction and right which is not, or may not hereafter be delegated to the United States of America, in Congress assembled."

The constitution of New-Hampshire—made in 1792—after the adoption of the constitution, also declares the sovereignty and independence of that State in the following words:

"The people inhabiting the territory formerly called the province of New-Hampshire, do hereby solemnly and mutually agree with each other to form themselves into a free, sovereign and independent body politic, or State, by the name of the State of New-Hampshire."

These two States, Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, claim in their Constitutions not only independence but sovereignty, notwithstanding their delegation of certain powers to the Government of the United States.

The framers of our Constitution, and of our elector's oath, were therefore guilty of no inconsistency when they required our electors to swear to be true and faithful to the Government of Connecticut, as an independent State, and at the same time to swear to support the Constitution of the United States. The two obligations are seen to be entirely consistent with each other, when we remember that the Government of the United States is one of delegated powers, to the exercise of which it is expressly limited and confined, and beyond which it cannot go without a violation of the Constitution.

I refrain from any remark as to the propriety of an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which will give the right of an independent State to regulate its own suffrage laws is taken away, because at this time such a discussion might partake of the nature of party controversy, for which purpose I have no right to ask the use of your columns. But the importance of a correct understanding by the people of the true relations of the States to the General Government, justifies me in asking you to publish this outline of my views on that subject, especially as they are given in response to a distinct inquiry addressed to me in your paper. The direct questions which you propose to me I will now proceed to answer. You say:

"And suppose the power above our State, created in manner as with our own free will, that has exclusive power to do all these things and many more, the power that claims our supreme allegiance, and that can call every man of us to die and fight for it, and that guarantees to every man of us our rights of the free exercise of religion, of speech, assemblage, press, petition, arms-bearing, trial by jury, freedom from search, presentment by grand jury, &c., &c., should also guarantee an impartial application of all conditions of suffrage to every one of us, what wrong would be done, Mr. DIXON?"

In reply to this I deny that the Government of the United States has any exclusive power "to call every man of us to fight and die for it." The Government of Connecticut may do the same thing. (See General Statutes of Connecticut, page 578, chapter 9.) You are also mistaken in supposing that the Constitution of the United States "guarantees to every man of us our rights of the free exercise of religion, of speech, assemblage, press, petition, arms-bearing, trial by jury," &c., except so far as it restricts the action of the General Government.

The provisions with regard to most, if not all of these rights, are contained in the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and only relate to the action of the United States Government, and not to the States or the State Courts, as is clearly shown by Chief Justice MARSHALL in the case of BARRON *vs.* The Mayor of Baltimore, 7th Peters' Reports, 243, and LIVINGSTON *vs.* MOORE, 7th Peters, 551; also in the case of MURPHY *vs.* The People, 2d Cowen, 218. In the case of LIVINGSTON *vs.* MOORE, the Court say: "As to the amendments of the Constitution of the United States (relating to the rights you speak of) they must be put out of the case, since it is now settled that those amendments do not extend to the States"—7th Peters, 552.

Chief Justice MARSHALL, in the case of BARRON *vs.* Mayor of Baltimore, after fully elucidating the idea that the guarantees in the amendments only restrict the United States Government, and not the States—says "the fifth amendment" (and the same rule obviously applies to all amendments—and to the text of the Constitution itself) must be understood as restraining the power of the General Government, not as applicable to the States. In the case of COLT *vs.* EVES, Conn. Reports, the same doctrine is declared by Chief Justice WILLIAMS. "It has been well settled," he says, "that the amendments to that instrument were never intended to limit the power or to control the proceedings of the State Courts." You will see, therefore, that it is a grave error to suppose that the Federal Government guarantees our rights of the free exercise of religion. It only restricts Congress from making laws respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, &c. So of the freedom of the Press, of speech, of petition, of assembling, of search, of bearing arms, and all the rights specified in the amendments. They merely prohibit interference with their rights by Congress. The States are left free to act, and, until very lately, New-Hampshire has had in her Constitution, if she has not now, a religious test, with which the Government of the United States could not interfere, and to which the Constitution of the United States has no application. The truth is all these guarantees of our rights which you mention are found, if anywhere, in our State Constitution, and not in the Constitution of the United States, as the above-quoted authorities clearly prove. All that the Constitution of the United States provides, is to prohibit interference with these rights by the General Government, except where by express terms it provides that no State shall do certain specified things. This distinction, clearly laid down by Chief Justice MARSHALL in the cases above cited, shows the error into which you have fallen so plainly that I need not pursue it further. The only guarantee in the amendments to the Constitution is that the General Government shall not interfere with the rights specified, leaving our protection from State action to the State Constitutions.

Yours respectfully, JAMES DIXON.

BAGGAGE-CAR BURNED.—Yesterday morning a car belonging to the Adams Express Company reached this city, over the Allentown route, in a disabled condition. The contents, consisting of mail-bags, baggage and express goods, were transferred to car No. 40, belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and attached to the Philadelphia express going west. As the train approached Mexico, Juniata County, it was discovered that the car was on fire. The train was promptly stopped, but the fire had attained too great headway to save the car, which, with nearly all the contents, was consumed. A mail-bag, four or five boxes of express goods, about a bushel of damaged letters, four watches and a few checks, &c., were all that was recovered. It is not known how the fire originated, and impossible to estimate the loss.—*Harrisburg (Penn.) State Guard, March 18.*

EXECUTION.

Two Negro Murderers Hanged at Mobile—They Confess Their Crime—Shocking Levity of the Condemned Men.

From the Mobile Register, March 12.

The negroes, LEWIS TOMLIN and ISAAC JOHNSON, who were convicted at the November term of the City Court for the murder of Mr. ARCHIE MCLAUGHLIN, on the 22d of October last, this morning suffered the extreme penalty of the law, and expiated their crime on the gallows. Mr. MCLAUGHLIN, was shot in cold blood, at Ealava Bridge, while on his way home, by LEWIS TOMLIN, assisted by ISAAC JOHNSON, ISRAEL BEVERLY and THOMAS BURNS, all negroes, who were arrested, the two former sentenced to death, and the latter to the Penitentiary for life. Since then two other negroes, ALECK MOBLEY and WESLEY SAULSBERRY, have been arrested for being parties to the crime. The former turned States evidence, and the latter is being tried to-day in the City Court. TOMLIN and JOHNSON belonged to a regularly organized gang, who infested the outskirts and lived by robbery and plunder. Only a few days before the murder of MCLAUGHLIN, they committed several highway robberies. TOMLIN was a thick-set, chunky, coal-black negro, about 21 years of age, and JOHNSON, a mulatto, about 18 years old. They were sentenced to be hung on the 15th of January last, but were respited till the present time by the Governor.

IN THE CONDEMNED CELL.

In the condemned cell the prisoners were surrounded by a large number of the sisters of the Church and Elder STRONG, praying and singing. They appeared perfectly resigned to their fate, acknowledged their guilt, and said they were ready and willing to die; that they had experienced religion on Sunday night, had made their peace with their Maker, and felt satisfied that they had been forgiven for their crime and would go to heaven. Before they had experienced religion, however, they felt that they were doomed for hell, but through the kind offices of the sisters of the Church, who had attended faithfully to their spiritual welfare, they had been saved. They laughed and conversed pleasantly, and appeared anxious for the arrival of the time of execution, saying there was nothing for them to hope for here below, but much above. TOMLIN said that when they caught him the authorities had got hold of the biggest thief and rascal in Mobile County; that he had committed many robberies, and that he murdered young MCLAUGHLIN for his money. JOHNSON said he was there and assisted TOMLIN, but did not shoot. In answer to a question as to the party who pulled off MCLAUGHLIN's shoes, TOMLIN remarked to this reporter: "The man who did it was compelled to do so whether he wanted to or not, three pistols being pointed at him." TOMLIN also acknowledged to being one of the party who committed a rape on an old white woman the day before the murder of MCLAUGHLIN. A prisoner in the cell adjoining said the condemned men were praying during the night for day to break, so that they could be hung and relieved of all anxiety and trouble. Their faces wore a happy expression, and from early in the morning till the time arrived for the execution, they spent the time in singing and praying.

THE SCENE IN THE JAIL-YARD.

The scaffold was erected in the northeast corner of the jail-yard, was of ordinary build, and had a drop of about three and a half feet. A detachment of the Thirty-sixth Infantry, in command of Captain WATERS, was present. At 11 o'clock the gates were thrown open and the crowds surged in, filling up every available space in the yard. So great was the desire to witness the execution that the housetops and trees overlooking the gallows were filled with large numbers of men and boys. The family of the murdered man, consisting of his mother, sisters and brother-in-law, were present, and during the execution occupied places near the scaffold.

A short time after 11 o'clock the condemned were brought out of their cells to be shrouded and bound. Both negroes entered the room laughing, pulled off their coats and shoes, and directed the jailor to hand them to SAM BOYD, one of the prisoners; they then, without any assistance, put on their robes, at the same time making humorous allusions to the fit, TOMLIN remarking: "Mine fits bully, and is nice enough for a wedding gown." TOMLIN asked Mr. LAZO for a cigar, which he smoked with great coolness, saying it would be his last. When his hands were being tied, he said: "The me tight, Mr. JOE, and pray don't go to hell, but go to heaven." JOHNSON was very cool and collected, but did not appear quite so hardened as TOMLIN.

The condemned marched firmly to the scaffold, followed by Elder STRONG and the sisters of the Church, all singing and praying. They mounted the scaffold and took their position on the trap, accompanied by Sheriff GRANGER and Elder STRONG. After the singing of a hymn by the sisters of the Church, who stood in front of the scaffold, Sheriff GRANGER read the sentence of the Court. During its reading, TOMLIN cried out to a boy in a tree near by, "You had better be praying."

CONFESSIONS.

TOMLIN, in a loud and firm voice, said:

"Friends, one and all, white and black, men and boys, I am going; I have made my peace with God, and He has told me to come here with a willing mind. I am going to Heaven, and I want all of you to come there; there is plenty of room for all; I am guilty of the murder; we all went out there to rob; if we had not the man would not have been killed. WESLEY SAULSBERRY, who was with us at the time, is not guilty. I would not work, too lazy for that, so I went out 'staging.' This is not the first robbery I am guilty of, for I robbed four other men; I am guilty, and I am going."

After TOMLIN had ceased speaking, JOHNSON said: "My friends, I am going, and I am ready to go, and I want you all to get ready and follow me, for I am going to glory. I was with TOMLIN when he killed the man; we all went out for the purpose of robbing somebody."

The men then knelt in prayer with Elder STRONG. When the cap was pulled over their eyes, they shouted "good bye," TOMLIN saying in a loud and firm voice:

"God has answered my prayers; there is a hell to avoid and a heaven to gain."

THE EXECUTION.

The rope was cut at 11:30, by means of a drop-knife concealed on the side of one of the uprights. The trap fell, and the unfortunate men were dangling in the air. JOHNSON died easily and without a struggle, but TOMLIN writhed for quite a minute. When the drop fell an attempt at a cheer was made by the crowd. Fifteen minutes afterward the bodies were cut down and pronounced dead by the surgeon. It was found that their necks had not been broken, the rope slipping too far in the rear of the neck to accomplish dislocation.

The Condition of Cuba—Rumors Respecting the Attitude of Our Government.

From the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 17.

The condition of affairs in Cuba continues to attract serious attention. Our Government has assumed a bold front, and has taken all necessary precautions to enable it to protect the rights of American citizens on the island. Troops have been assembled at Key West, where transports will soon be in readiness to convey them to Havana, if necessary, and several men-of-war, including two iron-clads, have been ordered to the same vicinity. It is not apprehended that any occasion for their use will arise, as it is thought that the presence of this force in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico will produce a marvelous effect, equivalent to actual interference. It is not improbable that our officers have in not a few instances connived at the departure of filibusters from New-Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola and the Florida coast, but the authorities here have exerted themselves to the utmost to preserve a proper neutrality. In fact, it is well known here that within the past three months the insurgents in Cuba have received material aid—in men, money and munitions of war—from the points above-mentioned, as well as from New-York and Philadelphia. A well-informed citizen of Florida, who arrived here to-day as bearer of dispatches from the insurgents, states that when he left Havana, about ten days ago, news had been received from the interior that a Provisional Republic was being organized by the rebel leaders. He adds that some such central organization is all that is required to insure the success of the patriots. Heretofore they have had no regular central organization, and consequently the rebel chiefs in different localities have

SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR.

Description of the Institution—Details of its Management—How Superannuated Tars are Cared For—Reply to Recent Attacks upon the Institution.

The Sailors' Snug Harbor is situated on the north shore of Staten Island, about half a mile from New-Brighton. The property embraces about 160 acres, which was purchased in 1831 for the purposes of a Home for Sailors, according to the will of the testator, Captain ROBERT RANDALL. It was the intention of this worthy gentleman that the Sailors' Home should have been founded on the Fourth-avenue, somewhere about the spot where STEWART'S large new store now stands. Captain RANDALL died in 1801, and, exclusive of a few specific legacies, left the bulk of his estate to a Board of Trustees, consisting of the Mayor and Recorder of the City of New-York, the President and Vice-President of the Marine Society, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the Rector of Trinity Church, the minister of the First Presbyterian Church in New-York City, to be by them applied to the erection of an asylum to be known as the "Sailors' Snug Harbor," for the maintenance and support of "decrepit and worn-out sailors." These gentlemen were to be charged with the sole control and management of the institution. As soon as the income of the estate bequeathed was sufficient for the support of fifty seamen, the Sailors' Snug Harbor was to be opened. The property consisted of real estate fronting on both sides of Broadway and adjacent streets, and extending from Eighth to Tenth streets. At the time of the bequest it was of comparatively little value, being mostly farming land, situate on the outskirts of the populated parts of the City; hence the annual income was at first very small, not exceeding $1,000. With the increasing population of the City the rental rose by degrees, until in the present year it has reached the enormous value of $86,000. The plan of the Trustees is to let the lots at twenty-one years leases, and readjust the rentals as the leases fall in. Mr. STEWART pays about $36,000 for the rent of the lots on which his magnificent new store is built. The old tenants having always the option of renewal, the lease is practically perpetual.

REMOVAL TO STATEN ISLAND.

Soon after Captain RANDALL'S death it was found that the location of the Snug Harbor within the City limits would be attended with many inconveniences. In 1831 Staten Island was selected for the location of the Harbor, both for its salubrious climate and its proximity to the ocean, which the sailor always loves. In that year a farm of about 160 acres was purchased for $16,000; and the erection of suitable buildings was immediately commenced.

In 1833 the buildings were ready for occupancy, and opened with thirty inmates, all worn-out, decrepit men. By good management it has since eminently prospered, and the value of the property bids fair to become immense. Within the next five years the readjustment of rentals will bring the income of the Snug Harbor up to a quarter of a million dollars.

THE BUILDINGS.

About fourteen acres of the estate are inclosed for the especial purposes of the institution, and the principal buildings are located. The main structure, which is in fact the Snug Harbor, is three stories high, and built of granite; wings have been added of late years, so that it is very commodious, and fully capable of accommodating 500 men, which will probably be the number of the inmates in a very short time. Large corridors run the entire length and breadth of the building, and at the sides of these are the sleeping apartments of the men. The rooms are about twenty-five feet square and contain four beds. They are quite lofty, but might be better ventilated than they are. All of them had a close, unpleasant smell at the time our reporter visited the institution; but this, it is stated, is the fault rather of the inmates than the officers of the Harbor. All the old salts appear to have a dislike to fresh air. They keep the windows closed with remarkable diligence, and even cork up the ventilators. The beds and bedding are clean and comfortable. Each inmate has two mattresses, an under one of straw and an upper one, with pillow, of moss. There are chairs and tables and all proper conveniences for the men. Outside the rooms, in the corridors, are large chests of drawers, of which each inmate has one drawer, securely locked, for keeping his clothes, &c. At the end of the corridors are water closets, which are not in such good order as the rest of the establishment; they are offensive, and need considerable reformation.

FOOD AND ATTENDANCE.

The dining apartment is in a separate building, connected by a covered way with the Harbor. Our reporter happened to arrive at the institution just prior to the mid-day meal, and had an opportunity of inspecting the food in the kitchen, and also observing the mode in which it was served to the men. The kitchens are models of neatness and cleanliness, and deserve commendation. The soup was excellent and savory, with plenty of vegetables and rice to give it a good consistence. The meat was well cooked, and served in separate dishes. The potatoes, steamed in their "jackets," were of the best quality; and the bread was firm, well raised and sweet. Better or more healthful food it would be impossible to give in any large public institution. The dining-rooms are two in number, opening from the large hall, and lighted with windows on their other three sides. They are spacious, handsome, airy apartments, and, with their long tables spread with snowy white cloths, have very much the appearance of hotel dining-rooms. Every inmate has a plate and basin for soup, a knife, fork, white metal spoon and tumbler for water; plenty of saltcellars, pepper-castors, cruets of vinegar, and pots of mustard are distributed along the tables, as well as jugs of *aqua pura*, which is healthy without being stimulant. The soup is served out by the attendants, of whom there are four or five in each room. The men help themselves to meat, potatoes, and bread, taking what they require without stint. Our reporter questioned some of the men in regard to the supply of food, and in every instance the answer was that there was nothing to complain of, and that the food was good and abundant. Captain WADE, an old resident, stated that the food was better now than when he first became an inmate of the institution.

For breakfast the inmates get coffee, bread, butter and cold meat; for supper, tea and bread and butter. Meat is not served on the table at this meal, but the men can have a relish if they wish it.

At the end of the dinning halls are large buffets where the crockery is ranged in the intervals between the meals.

THE HOSPITAL.

The Hospital is situated within the main enclosure, a short distance from the Snug Harbor. Two corridors crossing each other divide the building into four sets of apartments in all three of the stories. These apartments measure respectively 25x20 feet, and 20x15 feet. The former are fitted with six beds; the latter with three beds. The clothing is cleanly, and the patients appeared to be well tended; but here also the ventilation is very defective. The weather, perhaps, being at once close and inclement, had precluded the opening of the windows for a day or two prior to this visit, but certainly the air of all the wards was sickly and unpleasant. The steward informed the writer that chloride of lime and carbolic acid are plentifully used as disinfectants; their effects, however, were far from apparent. There were fifty-nine patients in the hospital; some were merely transient cases of sickness, others had been bedridden or confined to their wards for several years. Of the total number of patients, forty-eight received the regular diet of the institution—soup, pork, beef, potatoes, &c. Some of these received in addition delicacies and extras suited to their condition; the remaining eleven were supported entirely on extras. Thus eight patients received milk, five had eggs, nine had beefsteak, four had cocoa, five had chicken soup, two had whisky one had wine, and one had porter. In addition to this, all of the patients can obtain, on application, extra tea, cocoa and rice with molasses. The cook said he had two fowls to make the soup for the five patients above mentioned, with rice, barley, &c., for thickening.

Captain STEPHEN GLOVER, who was lying in one of the wards, said: I have been in the institution five years. The officers ask those who are able to work to do a little hoeing or other work in the fields sometimes, but none are ever forced to work that I know of. I never heard of such a case. I have been in hospital nine months with rheumatics and paralysis. My teeth are gone, so I cannot eat meat, but I get beefsteak every day and suck it. I have also rice and hominy, with sugar or molasses, or both, if I want it. The doctor told me to ask for anything I wanted. Why didn't I ask for champagne? Why, because I didn't want any. I prefer a drop of porter, and I can have that here.

Among the patients is a remarkable old negro, who is 104 years of age. He is quite intelligent, and very prompt in narrating the leading facts of his personal history. He says he was born in Delaware, in 1765, of free parents. He followed the sea ten or fifteen years; then he became a preacher. What sect? Ah, the broad Church—the sect that includes all sects. Finally, he drifted here into the Snug Harbor about twenty years ago; and here he will in all probability remain until the angel of death touches him with his icy wing.

EMPLOYMENTS OF THE MEN.

They have all taken to basket making, and it is the staple manufacture of Snug Harbor. In the basement, in empty rooms, and along the corridors, they congregate together and dexterously weave the long, delicate strips of palm leaf into pretty baskets and mats of all shapes and sizes.

The sale of these baskets brings them considerable profit, which is often the cause of whisky liquidation and riotous excesses, ending in what is known here as "taboo." If a man gets into disgrace the Governor orders him to keep within the inclosure of the institution, say for a month, or in very bad affairs for two and even three months. Hence the outside of the inclosure is to him "taboo," or forbidden, according to the expressive language of the Polynesians. If "taboo" is broken the offender is expelled from the institution, and no amount of outside influence will now avail to get him back. There are records on the books of men who had been expelled five times, and even eight times; but that is all changed latterly. It was found that no discipline could be maintained in the institution, while the Governor was left without a resource as against the bad characters. The Trustees have therefore decided that no man shall be readmitted who has been once expelled from the Snug Harbor. This makes them somewhat more careful how they conduct themselves.

THE PRESENT MANAGEMENT.

The Board of Trustees are Mayor Hall, Recorder Hackett, William E. Dodge, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Captain Ferrier and Captain Snow, President and Vice-President of the Marine Society, Rev. Dr. Dix and Rev. Dr. Paxton. They hold quarterly meetings for the settlement of the details of management and auditing the accounts. Mr. JOSEPH GREENLEAF, a well known and highly respectable citizen, is Treasurer. Since the death of Captain DE PEYSTER, who was for many years Governor of the Institution, Captain THOMAS MELVILLE has been appointed and now holds the position. There are also a resident physician, a steward and matron, nurses and laborers. The total number of inmates of the Snug Harbor when our reporter visited it was 410, but a man was admitted the same day, making the number 411. The total disbursements last year for necessaries for the inmates was as follows: Provisions, $38,647; clothing, $8,019; bedding, $1,120; tobacco, $1,856; fuel, $3,282; salaries, $15,000; medicines, $542; farm, $1,206; miscellaneous, $2,207; repairs and improvements, $13,300. The average monthly expenses (exclusive of the last item) was $6,029, and the average daily cost of the keep of each inmate 46½ cents.

THE RECENT ATTACKS UPON THE INSTITUTION.

In explanation of an article which appeared in a New-York journal of the 12th inst., claiming to be "a full disclosure of the inner workings of the Sailors' Snug Harbor," and to be based upon "facts developed by the examination of witnesses," the Governor stated to our reporter that no evidence of the kind nor any evidence whatever had been offered in Court in the case of WILLIAM BELCHER against the Sailors' Snug Harbor, or in any other case. That the suit of BELCHER, who was an expelled inmate, was abandoned by him and dismissed by the Court for want of prosecution. Mr. ALANSON NASH was his attorney, and commenced the suit to reinstate BELCHER, and in his complaint set up very absurd charges against the management. He attempted to sustain these under a proceeding known to lawyers as the "conditional examination of witnesses," under a provision of the revised statute. BELCHER swore that many of the inmates were aged, infirm, and likely to die before the trial of his suit, and that there was danger of his being deprived of their testimony, unless he could have an order of the Court to take their testimony "conditionally." Such an order was obtained last August, *exparte* as is the practice. But the examinations, whenever offered at the trial are subject to all the rules which govern the admission of testimony. BELCHER, under this order, proceeded to take the examinations of many of the inmates, which he did in a side room in the City Hall, with no Judge present. But they were taken in such an irregular and improper manner that any Court would have rejected them if they had ever been offered in evidence. Besides, it appeared on cross-examination that they knew nothing against the institution, except from hearsay. The design of the Belcher party was said by the Governor to have been simply an effort to place before the public certain damaging mis-statements, under the color of a judicial proceeding.

Besides, the examination took place over six months ago, and at this late day is singularly gobbled by our contemporary as a matter of sensational news.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

GOVERNMENT HARBOR WORK AT OLCOTT, N. Y.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No 91 PEARL-ST., BUFFALO, N. Y., March 15, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, for furnishing and delivering materials for and doing the work of building the new United States piers forming the harbor of Olcott, at the mouth of 18-mile creek, Lake Ontario, N. Y., will be received at this office, addressed to the undersigned, until 12 o'clock, noon, of the 13th day of April, 1869.

MATERIALS REQUIRED.
CLASS A.

83,500 lbs. wrought iron materials, or as much as may be required, assorted in three items, viz.: Item I.—Drift Bolts. Item II.—Spikes. Item III.—Washers for screw bolts. Each item to be bid and paid for by the pound.

LABOR TO BE PERFORMED.
CLASS B.

Item I.—Counter-hewing white pine timber, to be bid and paid for by the superficial foot. Item II.—21,465 cubic feet, or as much as may be required, crib framing, planking, bolting, &c., (below-water work,) to be bid and paid for by the cubic foot, each lineal foot of flatted timber estimated as a cubic foot. Item III.—54,546 cubic feet, or as much as may be required, framing, planking, bolting, &c., in superstructure, to be bid and paid for by the cubic foot. Item IV.—Excavation and removal of material, (sand, gravel, bowlders, soft deposits, old timber and other rubbish,) necessary in forming a good bed or foundation area for cribs; to be bid and paid for by the cubic yard.

All the above to be let by class.

Bids for items of a class, without covering all the items of a class, will be rejected.

A guarantee by two persons or parties must accompany each bid, that the bid shall be made good; and the sufficiency of the guarantors must be certified by a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or other officer of the United States Government, or responsible person known to this officer.

Bonds for the faithful performance of the contract will be executed in each case, in sums to be fixed by the undersigned; and no bondsman will be accepted whose sufficiency is not proven to the satisfaction of the undersigned.

Contracts to be signed and bonds executed at 12 M., April 20, 1869.

Iron to be delivered and labor commenced by the 10th May, 1869.

Work to be finished by Dec. 1, 1869.

All further necessary information may be obtained as to Class B by personal application at this office, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., until the 12th of April, 1869; and as to Class A, either by personal application, or by mail for a copy of the specifications.

Bids and guarantees must be submitted on blanks furnished from this office on application, and each bidder must submit with the bid the names of the two bondsmen he intends to use, with evidence, satisfactory to the undersigned, of their sufficiency.

M. D. MCALESTER,
Brevet Brigadier General, Major of Engineers.

ARMY BUILDING, CORNER OF GREENE AND HOUSTON STREETS, NEW-YORK CITY, March 16, 1869.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock SATURDAY, March 20, 1869, for the following Subsistence Stores, viz.:

50,000 pounds of prime Beans, in barrels, full head lined.
10,000 pounds of Bro. Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
10,000 pounds of Cut Loaf Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
1,200 gallons of Pure Cider Vinegar, in barrels, iron bound.
4,000 pounds Adamantine Candles, in boxes, strapped, 45 pounds each, 6 and 12 to the pound.
15,000 pounds of Family Soap, in boxes, 80 pounds each, strapped.
10,000 pounds Salt, in barrels, full head lined.
1,000 pounds Pure Ground Black Pepper, ¼ pound papers, packed in 25 pound boxes, strapped.
5,000 pounds Java Coffee, in original mats, bagged in gunny bags.
15,000 pounds Rio Coffee in original bags.
750 pounds Maccaroni, in 25 pound boxes.
1,000 pounds Breakfast Bacon in 100 pound boxes.
1,500 pounds Leaf Lard, in 5 pound caddies, packed, 12 in a case.
100 dozen cans of Tomatoes, 2 pound cans.
50 dozen cans of Green Peas, 2 pound cans.
50 dozen cans of Fresh Oysters, 2 pound cans.
25 dozen cans of Spiced Oysters, 2 pound cans.
25 dozen cans of Lobsters, in 2 pound cans.
100 dozen cans of Condensed Milk, 1 pound cans, Eagle brand.
1,000 half boxes of Sardines, in original cases.
10 dozen bottles of Pickled Onions, packed, 12 in a box.
20 dozen bottles of Chow Chow, packed, 12 in a box, imported.
20 dozen bottles of Worcestershire Sauce, packed, 12 in a box, pints, imported.
500 pounds of Chocolate, packed in 25 pound boxes.
200 pounds of Yeast Powders, ¼ pound cans, packed in 9 pound boxes.
100 dozen cakes of Toilet Soap, assorted.
3,000 pounds of Fine Crackers, in 5 pound cans, hermetically sealed and packed in cases, strapped.
400 pounds Tapioca, in one pound packages, packed in 40 pound boxes.
1,000 pounds Dried Codfish, in 100 pound boxes.
100 gallons Pickled Cucumbers, in 10 gallon kegs.
1,200 boxes Desiccated Codfish, packed in original cases strapped.
2,000 gallons of Mixed Pickles, in 20 gallon kegs.
1,200 bottles Imported Gherkins in original packages.

These stores are required for immediate shipment. The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office. W. W. BURNS, C. S. U. S. A.,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

LOST AND FOUND.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Lost between Washington-square and 17th-st., on the west side of 5th-av., a small SABLE TIPPET. The above reward will be paid to the finder on delivery of the same at No. 21 Washington-square.

LOST—A PORT-MONNAIE, CONTAINING three safe keys, watch keys and a gold piece. A liberal reward will be paid on the return of the same to the office of HAVEMEYERS & ELDER, No. 98 Wall-st.

LOST—FROM EXPRESS WAGON, A PACKAGE addressed John Ward Dean, Boston, containing a book valuable only to the owner. A suitable reward will be paid for it on application to JOHN HOEY, No. 59 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WATCH AND JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT for sale of 20 years' standing, in one of the best business localities of the City; has a good dwelling attached; a three years' lease from 1st May at a low rent; the store is well known and has a good trade attached; satisfactory reasons for selling. For full particulars and terms of sale apply to QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF MILLINERY and fancy goods, and store to rent, only 44 miles from New-York; one of the healthiest towns in the State, growing fast; an excellent trade; increasing every day; a good opening for the business; terms easy. Apply to G. A. SHEPARD, Bricksburg, N. J., Ocean County.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, TRUNKS OR OTHER PROPERTY.—Separate compartments, all sizes; goods taken up on elevators; porters, truckmen, &c., on hand. H. G. HAEGER, No. 300 West 34th-st., corner 8th-av.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR—THE ONLY perfect meat and fruit preserver. Grand Prize Medal given 1867. A. M. LESLIE, 605 6th-av., and 1,310 B'dway. Trade supplied. Refrigerators all kinds repaired.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mortgage Forty-year Bonds,

Interest Seven Per Cent. per Annum,

Payable February and August, in the City of New-York. The Principal and Interest of said Bonds guaranteed, jointly and severally, by

THE INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD CO.
THE PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.;

The latter guarantee being indorsed by the

Pennsylvania Central Railroad Co.

Issue restricted by law to $1,700,000 on the entire road, which is equal to about $15,000 per mile. This road is now approaching its completion; it traverses a rich and populous district in the State of Indiana, and will soon constitute an important link in the Trunk Line, extending from the Atlantic cities to the Southwest, via Cairo.

The intrinsic value of the road itself, combined with the guarantee of four other important railroad companies, one of which ranks financially among the strongest railroad corporations in the world, render these bonds among the safest investments on the market.

We confidently recommend them as a most desirable security for parties investing for themselves or in trust for others.

Also, Shares in the Capital Stock of said Railway Company, on which Six per Cent. per annum and one half the net earnings of the road, in excess of that amount, is guaranteed to the holders in perpetuity by the same railroad corporations.

A limited quantity of these choice securities are offered for sale on favorable terms by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 25 NASSAU-STREET.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
NO. 114 SOUTH THIRD-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
NO. 448 15TH-ST., WASHINGTON.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, March 19, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	116	116¼	5-20 Coupon, '67	113⅛	113¾
Coupon, 1881	116¼	116¾	5-20 Coupon, '68	113⅛	113⅞
5-20 Regis., 1862	113¾	114¼	10-40 Regist'd	105⅛	106
5-20 Coupon, '62	119	119¼	10-40 Coupon	105⅛	105⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	114¼	115	Gold	131	131⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	116⅞	117⅛	U. S. Cur. Pac.	103¼	103¾
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	113⅛	113¾			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

JAMES ROBB KING & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST.

Draw Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS,

Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on THE CITY BANK............ } LONDON. MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO. }

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers' use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PERU STEEL AND IRON COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, March 18, 1869.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 245 Pearl-st., New-York, on MONDAY, April 5, next. Polls open at 1 and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

F. J. DOMINICK, Secretary.

COMBINATION SILVER MINING COMPANY'S Office, Room No. 18, No. 155 Broadway, New-York.—Persons holding stock in the above-named Company, who were not present at the meeting of stockholders, March 10, are requested to call immediately at the office of the Company, and learn something of importance involving the future value of their stock. JOS. M. BROWN, Secretary.
MARCH 15, 1869.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 96 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 13, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of this Company held March 1, 1869, JAMES M. HODGES was appointed Secretary.

N. C. MILLER, President.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1869.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, THE CIRculating notes of the National Bank of the Metropolis, of Washington, D. C., will be redeemed at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, and at the First National Bank, Washington, D. C.

LIFE INSURANCE.—A GENTLEMAN OF means and influence can make a desirable arrangement to act as President of a Life Insurance Company, with new and peculiar features, by addressing, with particulars, NEW LIFE, Box 138 *Times* Office.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMmercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific and Union, of all issues, wanted by

WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

LAND WARRANTS, COLLEGE LAND Scrip and Government Securities purchased and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 30 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GASLIGHT CO., CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 42D-ST. NEW-YORK, March 4, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company of the City of New-York, that a special election of three Directors of said Company, will be held at the office of said Company, on the 22d day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, and that the poll will remain open for three hours.

Transfer books will be closed March 9 until March 22, both inclusive.

WM. MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

NORTON & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 6 Rue Scribe, (Grand Hotel,) Paris; No. 5 Lothbury, (opposite Bank of England,) London; No. 4 Broad-st., (Deon McGinnis & Co.,) New-York. Letters of Credit issued. All letters addressed care of NORTON & CO. promptly delivered. Every attention paid to travelers.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CLINTON SAVINGS BANK.

President, ALFRED MOORE.
First Vice-President, NATHANIEL ELLIS.
Second Vice-President, WILLIAM W. OWENS.
Secretary, ORLANDO P. SMITH.
Office No. 277 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.

TRUSTEES:

ALFRED MOORE,	ISAAC N. SEYMOUR,
STEPHEN WRAY,	JAMES HARRIS,
JAMES B. SMITH,	GEORGE ROSS,
JAMES R. LEAMING,	D. V. FREEMAN,
NATHANIEL ELLIS,	GEORGE DEVLING,
D. M. H. SANDS,	LEVI L. LIVINGSTON,
JAMES CONDIE,	GEORGE STEVENSON,
WM. W. OWENS,	JAMES M. EDGAR,
NATH. JARVIS, JR.,	JAMES H. COLEMAN,
RICHARD MARTIN,	JOHN F. SEYMOUR,
B. B. MERRILL.	

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

ALL DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 1 will draw interest from that date.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government Tax) allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upwards. One dollar received on deposit.

ISAAC T. SMITH,, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums, from $1 to $5,000.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., COR. LAIGHT.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. Deposits on or before April 1, will draw interest from that date. **ASSETS, $5,949,220.**

All deposits made on or before April 1, will draw interest from that date.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st. Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000.

Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date. German spoken.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE HARTFORD & NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., HARTFORD, March 18, 1869.

NOTICE.

A quarterly dividend of three dollars, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 26th day of March inst. by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on THURSDAY, April 1.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed from the 26th day of March to the 1st day of April, both inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

MACON, Ga., Feb. 12, 1869.

DIVIDEND NO. 47.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Macon and Western Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road since Dec. 1, 1868, of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after March 15, 1869.

The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 25 to March 15, 1869.

Dividend payable to shareholders registered in the New-York Agency at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. MILO S. FREEMAN, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of United States Government tax, has been declared payable on and after the 10th day of April next to the stockholders or their legal representatives who shall be registered as such on the books of this Company on the closing of the transfer books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 31st March instant. F. H. TOWS, Assistant Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, have declared their semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, and free of Government tax.

This Company will remove on the 20th inst. to their new office, No. 178 Broadway, Howard Buildings.

MARCH 2, 1869. HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,

With Primary Department and Gymnasium,

Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 40 South Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Fits pupils of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. With the average of fifteen pupils to the teacher, students will come out of this Institute in *two years' less* time with a better *character* and a better *education* than from the public schools.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE,
A Military Boarding School,
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Inspection solicited.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, } Principals.
C. C. CURTISS, }

THE LESPINASSE

Fort Washington French Institute, 170th-st. Graduating courses for the mathematics, modern languages and business. Preparatory studies for West Point, Troy or Naval Academy. Circulars, LEROY, No. 913 Broadway, G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,
STAMFORD, CONN.
THE SPRING TERM OPENS ON THE 5TH OF APRIL.
For circulars apply to
C. AIKEN, Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY,
AMENIA, N. Y.
Term opens April 6.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

THE CITY OF CASSEL, PRUSSIA, offers great advantages as an abode for foreigners on account of its beautiful situation and the excellence of its schools.

Dr. LINDENKOHL, Professor at the Lyceum, will receive in his house a limited number of young American gentlemen, whose education he will personally superintend.

Special facilities for acquiring modern languages.

For particulars and references apply to
L. LINDENKOHL, No. 118 Duane-st.,
Rev. G. F. MORISON, Baltimore, Md.,
A. LINDENKOHL, United States Coast Survey.

A TEACHER OF EXPERIENCE AND Principal of an Academy near the City offers a home and personal attention to six boys, fitting them either for business or college. Guarantees a business position to one or two pupils annually. For reference, terms and location, address BUSINESS, Box No. 4,641 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A FEW CHILDREN to board and instruct at her residence in Harlem; can give satisfactory references regarding position and attainments. Call or address Mrs. BISHOP, No. 28 Varick-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

C. B. WARRING'S CLASSICAL, COMmercial and Military Boarding School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Special attention paid the common English studies.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; term opens April 5. Rev. ALONZA FLACK, A. M., Principal.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN boys at Morris, Conn.; thorough instruction and constant attention of Principal. For circular address SAML. M. ENSIGN, Morris, Conn.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL in New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S ENGLISH, French and Classical Family Boarding-school for Boys, Newburg, N. Y Apply for circular.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
THOS. G. SHRIVER, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A LITERARY LADY READS WITH young ladies of the first families; the poets, history, English literature. Shakespearean parlor recitations. Conversation on rhetoric, Belles Lettres and criticism. Address CORRESPONDENCE, Box No. 79 Station D.

REWARDS.

$1.500 REWARD.—A REWARD OF $1,500 will be paid by the Treasurer of the County of Rockland for the arrest and testimony sufficient to convict the person or persons who committed a murder upon the person whose body was found at or near Spring Valley, in the town of Ramapo, in said county, on the 14th inst.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.
MARCH 12, 1869. N. C. BLAUVELT, Clerk.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 17, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, at Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., at 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, April 1, 1869, the following articles of Clothing, new, but rated unsuitable for issue to troops, viz.:

3,147 pairs Pegged Boots.
19,639 pairs Pegged Bootees.
25,700 gray Flannel Shirts.

And the following articles of clothing and equipage unserviceable, viz.:

4,550 Blankets.
852 Coats, Privates.
31 Great Coats, lined.
1,246 Sack Coats, lined.
43 Sack Coats, unlined.
681 Canteens, complete.
254 Jackets, Privates.
738 Flannel and Knit Shirts.
381 pairs Stockings.
3,701 pairs Trousers, mounted.
2,127 pairs Trousers, foot.

Also, at the same time and place, a large quantity of old Rope, Tent Cuttings, Burlaps, Petroleum Paper, Cotton Cuttings, old Packing Boxes and other articles of Clothing and Equipage.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

Cash at time of purchase for all sales below $25.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on all sums above that amount.

Catalogues of the property to be sold will be furnished upon application to this office.

H. M. ENOS, Brevet Colonel and Acting Quartermaster United States Army, Depot Quartermaster.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

PRIVATE LIBRARY OF J. B. RICH, M. D.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 19th and 20th, commencing at 7 o'clock P. M., the private library of John B. Rich, M. D., of this City, comprising an exceedingly choice and fine collection of books, having been selected with great care, and consisting of the best English editions of rare and standard works, many of them illustrated with the finest steel impressions; also in handsome bindings. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition Friday morning.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Auctioneers.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALEROOMS and Art Galleries.

MONDAY AFTERNOON and following days, commencing at 4 o'clock, sale of a large collection of books, the property of Mr. EDWARD SAVAGE, New-York, comprising an extensive and valuable assortment of miscellaneous books, many old and rare manuscripts, early printed works, Elzevirs', Aldu's, &c.; also, above 2,000 vols. of French books, many very scarce. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition the morning of each day's sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 8 Cortlandt-st.; Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

IMPORTANT SALE OF PAINTINGS.—Messrs. MINER & BARKER respectfully announce that they will sell, at public sale, on the EVENINGS OF WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, APRIL 7 AND 8, at their ART GALLERY, No. 845 BROADWAY, the choice and costly collection belonging to J. P. BEAUMONT, ESQ., consisting exclusively of original works of art, by the most esteemed masters of the modern school, the greater portion of which were painted specially to his order, and are of unsurpassable merit and beauty. The exhibition will commence ten days previous to the sale. Full particulars hereafter.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) March 20, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 5, East River:

4,500 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
600 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo bark *Union*, from Messina.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 3, East River:
3,670 boxes fresh Sorriento Oranges.
Cargo bark *Undaunted*, from Naples.

PHILLIP LEVY, Auctioneer

OIL-PAINTINGS.

150 CHOICE WORKS OF ART,

By eminent foreign and American artists, will be sold THIS DAY by catalogue at Artists' Salesroom, No. 80 Nassau-st. Sale will commence at 10½ o'clock.

JOHN NEILSON, Auctioneer.

BY VIRTUE OF A CERTAIN CHATTEL mortgage made by TRUMAN MERRIFIELD to the undersigned, will sell on THURSDAY, the 25th day of March, instant, (1869,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at Nos. 228 and 230 Water-st., in the City of New-York, the stoves, heaters, ranges, castings, tin and iron ware, fixtures, furniture and other chattels particularly described in said mortgage and now upon said premises. LEWIS S. DAVIS, Mortgagee.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNIture, &c.—THIS DAY at 11 o'clock, at the Salesrooms No. 101 Liberty-st.—Second-hand furniture, bedding, glassware, &c., removed for convenience of sale, and including a general assortment. Also at same time, by order of Assignees, parlor, chamber and library suites, bookcases, tables, &c. Also at 12 o'clock, three pianos, billiard table, Plympton bedstead, &c.

RECEIVER'S SALE—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice of the Supreme Court, made in an action pending therein, I shall sell on the premises at public auction, for cash, all the boilers, engines, still, cooler, tubs, pipes, machinery and other utensils, and chattels used in the distillery at the foot of 28th-st., East River, in the City of New-York. Also the lease of the premises, comprising six lots. Such sale will take place on the 25th day of March, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day. The distillery is in working order.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, Jr., Receiver.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For flagging sidewalks in 31st-st., from 4th to Lexington av.

2d. For flagging sidewalks in 57th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

3d. For flagging sidewalks in 3d-av., between 117th and 128th sts.

4th. For paving with Fisk Concrete pavement 124th-st., between 1st and 3d avs.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on:

1st. The north side of 31st-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

2d. The north side of 57th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

3d. Both sides of 3d-av., between 117th and 127th sts.

4th. Both sides of 124th-st., from 1st to 3d av., to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to ISAAC O. HUNT, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT, }
E. HARRISON REED, } Board of Assessors.
GUERNSEY SACKET, }

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, March 13, 1869.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all arrears of Personal Taxes now due are to be paid at the office of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, No. 132 Nassau-st., and that the books relating to such arrears will be found at said office.

No person but the said attorney or the undersigned is authorized to receive or receipt for such arrears, except in cases of warrants issued hereafter, when the Marshal to whom the same is directed will have legal authority to collect the amount included therein, and all warrants heretofore issued to enforce the payment of any Personal Taxes are hereby countermanded.

Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1869.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

TAXES IN MORRISANIA.

CAUTION TO THE PEOPLE.

Non-resident tax-payers in the town of Morrisania are cautioned against paying taxes to any one except the duly authorized Receiver of Taxes, whose office is located on the Boston road, corner of Railroad-av., at Hammer's Hotel. The cars of the railway at Harlem pass the office. Five per cent. is now added on all unpaid taxes. The books will shortly be closed, when 12 per cent. will be added. Taxes will be received by the undersigned on all property in Mott Haven, North New-York, Wilton, Melrose, East, North and South Morrisania, East and West Eltona, Grove Hill, Woodstock, Bensonia, Port Morris, Highbridgeville and Claremont. C. A. WEEKS, Receiver of Taxes.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES B. WHITMORE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 76 Chambers-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated Oct. 30, 1868.

o31-law6mSa* JOHN A. SWITZER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of Rockland County, in the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA E. FLEWWELLING, late of Nyack, Rockland County, State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 20 West 31st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1869.

ja16-law6mSa* WM. MACKAY, Executor.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

PERSONAL.

IF JOSEPH LORD, LATE OF THE COLlege Farm, Lechlade, England, will apply to me, JOHN LORD, Gooditch-st., Cirencester, England, he will hear of something to his advantage.

SAFES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE OF HERRING'S medium-size parlor safes, perfectly new. Address Box No. 2,480 Post Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE SCHREIBER CORNET MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—The undersigned, the assignee of the Schreiber Cornet Manufacturing Company, of the City of New-York, bankrupt, will sell at public auction, at No. 103 East Houston-st., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1869, at 11 o'clock precisely of that day, the property and effects of the bankrupt's estate, consisting of a large lot of machinery, tools and fixtures connected therewith for the manufacture of musical instruments; patents, office fixtures, furniture, safe, musical instruments, &c. Persons wishing to purchase any of the property of the bankrupt's estate can call upon the assignee, who will show them the articles. HENRY G. VAIL, Assignee,
No. 690 Broadway, City of New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of TERENCE H. COSGROVE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 20, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MANUEL TRUJILLO, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 20, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH A. MARSH, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 20, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EUGENE BERTRAND, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 19, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN BOLDEN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 20, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS M. HALSTED and AVERY D. PUTNAM, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Augustus M. Halsted and Avery D. Putnam, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of March, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh20-law3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK S. HASBROUCK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Frederick S. Hasbrouck, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of April, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of March, 1869.
mh20-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GILBERT R. VAN ALEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Gilbert R. Van Alen in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of March, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 5th day of March, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh6-law3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of H. FRISBIE BURCHARD, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by H. Frisbie Burchard, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of February, 1869. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh6-law3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANKLIN W. BROOKS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Franklin W. Brooks, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of March, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of March, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh6-law3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE CODLING, bankrupt.—No. 2,006.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George Codling, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of April, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of March, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh13-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMIL KANTER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Emil Kanter, of the town of Morrisania, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, who has done business, for more than six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition, at New-York City, within said district, who was, on the 24th day of December, 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, 137 Broadway,
mh6-law3wSa* City of New-York.

NO. 2,106.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIGMUND DRUCKER, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Sigmund Drucker, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of February, A. D. 1869.
HENRY C. PRATT, Assignee,
No. 200 Broadway, New-York City.
mh20-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN B. MERRILL, a bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 19th day of February, 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Benjamin B. Merrill, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 19th day of February, 1869.
mh13-law3wSa* ARCH. W. SPEER, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WASHINGTON J. HOUGH, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Washington J. Hough, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Jersey City, Feb. 24, 1869. HENRY TRAPHAGEN, Assignee,
No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J.
mh6-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of GEORGE WILCOXSON, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George Wilcoxson, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Jersey City, Feb. 17, 1869. W. MUIRHEID, Assignee.
mh6-law3wSa* No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 12th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HIRAM A. KEITH, of Springfield, in the District of Massachusetts, SYLVESTER S. BUMSTEAD, LEMUEL ARNOLD and EDWARD R. ARNOLD, all of the City of New-York, in the Southern District of New-York, members of the firm of Keith & Bumstead and Keith, Bumstead & Co., who have been adjudged bankrupts on the petition of said Keith; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Court-house, in said Springfield, before Gideon Wells, Register, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE L. ANDREWS, U. S. Marshal,
mh19-law3wF Massachusetts District, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CARL SCHWEDLER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 20, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROBERT G. WALMSLEY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 20, 1869.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of Massachusetts.—In the matter of HIRAM A. KEITH, of Springfield, in said District, and SYLVESTER S. BUMSTEAD, of the City of New-York, in the Southern District of New-York, composing the firm of Keith & Bumstead, and said Hiram A. Keith, and said Sylvester S. Bumstead, and Lemuel Arnold, of said New-York, and Edward R. Arnold, of said New-York, composing the firm of Keith, Bumstead & Co.—In Bankruptcy.—A petition having been filed in said Court by the said Hiram A. Keith, on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1869, praying that he, the said Hiram A. Keith, and the other aforesaid members of said firms, may each and all be adjudged bankrupts. At Boston, in said district, 12th day of March, A. D. 1869. District of Massachusetts ss.—This cause came on to be heard at Boston in said Court, and said Bumstead, and said Lemuel Arnold, and said Edward R. Arnold, members of said firms, did not appear but made default; and, thereupon, and upon consideration of the proofs in said cause it was found that the facts set forth in said petition were true, and it is therefore adjudged that said Hiram A. Keith, and said Sylvester S. Bumstead, and said Lemuel Arnold and Edward R. Arnold, members of said firm, "Keith & Bumstead," and "Keith, Bumstead & Co." became bankrupt within the true intent and meaning of the act entitled An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved March 2, 1867, before the filing of the said petition, and they are, therefore, declared and adjudged bankrupt accordingly. And it is further ordered that the said Sylvester S. Bumstead, and the said Lemuel Arnold, and the said Edward R. Arnold shall each, within five days after the date of this order, make and deliver, or transmit by mail, post-paid, to the Marshal as messenger, a schedule of their creditors and inventory of their estates in the form and verified in the manner required of the petitioning debtor by the said act.

Witness the Hon. John Lowell, Judge of said Court, and the seal thereof, at Boston this 12th day of March, A. D. 1869.

[Seals.] S. E. SPRAGUE,
Clerk of said District Court.

A true copy. Attest: S. C. SPRAGUE, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM T. STOUTENBURGH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William T. Stoutenburgh, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of March, 1869.
mh20-law3wSa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY SIMONS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry Simons, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of March, A. D. 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
ADOLPH L. SANGER, solicitor for bankrupt, No. 242 Broadway, New-York. mh20-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH SALOMON, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph Salomon, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of February, 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh20-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GARRETT YERANCE and PETER V. YERANCE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Garrett Yerance and Peter V. Verance, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, 12th day of March, 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh20-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE S. PHILLIPS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 16th day of March, 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George S. Phillips, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh20-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWIN V. A. CHICHESTER and CHICHESTER & CO., petitioning, debtors.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of the said petitioning debtors and other persons in interest, that on the 16th day of March, 1869, a petition was duly filed in said Court by said Chichester, on behalf of himself and said Chichester & Co., for an order to discontinue all proceedings in bankruptcy herein, and that on the same day an order was made directing that a hearing of the matters stated in said petition be held before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., the Register in charge of these proceedings, at his office, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 30th day of March, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time and place all creditors and other persons interested are required to appear and show cause, if any there be, why an order should not be passed by the Court upon said petition, authorizing all proceedings herein to be discontinued.—Dated New-York, March 19, 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDMUND P. ROGERS and MIERS CORYELL, composing the firm of Rogers & Coryell, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Edmund P. Rogers and Miers Coryell, of the City, County and State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, or either of them, to them, or either of them, or to their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees to their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal, Messenger.
MARCH 20, 1869.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of Georgia.—In the matter of WILLIAM UNCKLES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 405.—The said bankrupt having petitioned the Court for a discharge from all his debts, provable under the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867, notice is hereby given to all persons interested to appear on the 5th day of April, 1869, at 9 o'clock A. M., at Chambers of said District Court, before Frank S. Hesseltine, Esq., one of the Registers of said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office at the corner of Bay and Drayton sts., Savannah, Ga., and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted. And further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated at Savannah, Ga., this 16th day of March, 1869.
JAMES McPHERSON, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW J. HOPPING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 5th February, 1869.
mh20-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AMBROSE STEVENS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Ambrose Stevens, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 23d day of January, A. D. 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
mh13-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.